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# INFORMATION REPORT

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 24, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

HARMFUL AND DETRIMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF  
THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE IN WARSAW,  
STATEMENT BY SPOKESMAN OF THE POLISH  
FOREIGN MINISTRY

Communique

Verbatim

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister Plenipotentiary, Victor Grosz, issued the following statement at a Press Conference held on March 22:-

"The Polish Government has for a long time been watching disapprovingly the activities of the Information Service of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw (USIS). The purpose of this Bureau is to keep the Polish people informed about the life of the American nation, while a similar Polish bureau in the United States informs the American people exclusively about Polish national life.

"Unfortunately the U.S. Information Service in Poland regularly goes beyond its scope despite frequent warnings by our official agents.

"Completely disregarding the universally accepted principles of tactful observance of the laws of hospitality, the U.S. Information Service turned into a normal press agency and attempted (and still attempts, to smuggle material before Polish public opinion, which has nothing in common with the life of the American nation, but which exclusively serves the purpose of slandering our friendly, neighbouring States.

"Recently the USIS bulletin issued in Poland in the Polish language even showed a serious lack of tact towards the Polish Government, to which the Embassy issuing this bulletin is accredited.

"Being unable any longer to tolerate this sort of brutality, the Polish Government was compelled to request that Mr. Chester Opal, a diplomatic employee of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, responsible for this bulletin, should leave Poland.

"Always observing good diplomatic customs, the Polish Government did not publish this information, which was communicated only to the U.S. Embassy. However, the false and slanderous press and radio campaign in the United States, which refers to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, forces the Polish Government to bring to the public notice the true circumstances of Mr. Chester Opal's forthcoming departure from Poland".

Mr. Chester Opal will leave Poland in the near future. (50 lines)  
Zycie Warszawy March 24, 1949. (This statement appears in all principal papers.



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THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CHAIRMEN  
IN THE SUPREME AUDITING BUREAU

Communique

The State Council, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau, appointed Citizens Leon Chajn, Władysław Gomułka and Dr. Kazimierz Jasiński, Deputy Chairman in the Supreme Auditing Bureau (NIK).  
Zycie Warszawy March 24, 1949 #82 (5 lines) Verbatim  
and all principal papers

PROFESSOR OF MARIE CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA  
UNIVERSITY IN LUBLIN ON RELATION  
OF STATE TO CHURCH

Domestic Despatch

Professor Dr. Gabriel Brzęk, pro-dean of the Agricultural Faculty of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University at Lublin forwarded a letter to the editor of PEP concerning the relation of the State to the Church. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

"As a catholic and a non-party man, I declare that (I am completely in agreement with) the Polish Government's attitude towards the Church, as declared by Minister of Public Administration Wołski on March 14, 1949.

"The Polish government fully respects the religious feelings of every citizen, and does not curtail religious liberties.

"Accordingly, actuated by an ardent solicitude for peace and public weal, I express complete approval of the Polish Government's attitude with regard to the Church, as proclaimed on March 14, 1949, and a desire that relations between the State and the Church be adjusted within the shortest possible time."  
Trybuna Ludu #82 March 24, 1949 (25 lines) Verbatim

"WEEK OF FIGHTING GREECE".

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the present "Week of Fighting Greece", meetings are being organized for the purpose of acquainting the Polish public with the Greek nation's fight for freedom.

A festival organized jointly by trade unions, the Women's League and the Association of Friends of Democratic Greece will take place on March 25, the 128th anniversary of the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke. Trybuna Ludu #82 March 24, 1949 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

NIGHT EXERCISE

Domestic Despatch

Within the next few days all sections of the Warsaw Fire Brigade will begin night exercises. The most important point of the program is the salvaging of industrial buildings and equipment. Dziennik Ludowy #82 March 24 and others (8 lines) Verbatim

SUMMER-TIME STARTS ON APRIL 10

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of Public Administration ordered the introduction of summer-time for April 10, 1949.

Accordingly, at 2 a.m. on Sunday, April 10, clocks and watches should be put on one hour. Trybuna Ludu #82 March 24 and others.

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- F O R E I G N -

THERE IS NO SECRET OF THE ATOM  
BOMB - SAYS PROFESSOR BRADLEY  
New York (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

The prominent American expert on atomic energy, who participated in the Bikini experiments, Dr. David Bradley made the following statement:

"The rumors elaborately spread, of American monopoly in the production of atom bombs are a dangerous delusion. Anybody who can build an atomic pile can also, if he wishes, produce an atom bomb. Any talk of "secret achievements" in atomic energy research is therefore mere war propaganda." Rzeczpospolita #82 March 24, 1949 and others (35 lines) (Excerpts)

TRIAL OF THE TWELVE IN  
THE UNITED STATES  
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The trial of the American Communist Party leaders began in fact on March 21, when Prosecuting Attorney Mac Honey made his official speech to the jury. Next the Secretary-General of the Communist Party Dennis spoke, who appeared as attorney for defense in his own case. "The defendants state - he said - that the false and fantastic interpretation of the Marx-Leninist theory by Mac Honey is completely false. We shall prove that the communist leaders acted primarily in defense of the Yalta agreement - an agreement concerning the creation of the U.N., in defense of Roosevelt's plan for assuring economic security to the American nation after the war. When Dennis attempted to outline the role of the communist party in unmasking the plans of American businessmen and fascists, who instigate a new war, Justice Medina ordered him immediately to "stop similar declarations." When the defense attorney for defendant Thompson, mentioned that his client fought against fascists in Spain, Public Prosecutor Mac Honey protested against this statement and Justice Medina instructed the defense not to mention Spain in its defence. Rzeczpospolita #82 March 24, 1949 (and others) (45 lines) Excerpts

TERROR IN SPAIN

Foreign Despatch

"Ider Presse" reports that fascist terror is increasing in Spain. In the Leon province the police have murdered two partisans. In Kadix and Grenada the frankist civil guard have shot six peasants suspected of helping partisans. From other places too, reports have been received of the murder of progressive leaders. Dziennik Ludowy #82 March 24 only (11 lines) Verbatim

ARMISTICE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND LEBANON

Foreign Despatch Verbatim

Reuter reports from Tel-Aviv that at noon on March 23 an armistice was signed at Ras el Nakur between representatives of the State of Israel and representatives of the Lebanon. Among others the armistice conditions provide for an exchange of war prisoners and the withdrawal of troops on both sides, to the frontier line indicated by the U.N. resolution. Dziennik Ludowy #82 March 24 and others

POLITICAL CHRONICLE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recongized Mr. Andre Rolland Piegue as head of the newly opened French Consular Agency in Poznan. Zycie Warszawy March 24 #82 (4 lines) Verbatim

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A STEP FORWARD TOWARDS DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMANY  
GROTEWOHL'S SPEECH IN GERMAN  
PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Foreign Despatch

When addressing the VIth session of the German People's Council, Otto Grotewohl, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, stated that the broad people's masses are greatly interested in the problem of the political structure of their country, and that this is a great step forward towards the democratization of Germany. "The Constitutional Committee of the German People's Council", said Grotewohl, "notes with satisfaction that the basic principles of the draft constitution worked out by it, have been unanimously approved by all levels of the German nation. It can already be said today that this project is the key-stone of the future German democracy."

Proceeding, he emphasized that in Western Germany forces striving to partition Germany and to turn her western part into an American protectorate, are still doing their criminal work. He unmasked the politicians conferring in Bonn who assert that they have recognized the partition of Germany "under the pressure of circumstances". "Now", said Grotewohl, "these politicians intend to accept the 'occupational statute' which is but a step to the recognition of the annexation of Western Germany". Dziennik Ludowy #82 March 24 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

DIFFICULT SITUATION OF SMALL-  
HOLDERS IN FINLAND  
Stockholm, March 23 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

According to reports of the daily "Vapaa Sana", during the district meeting of the Democratic Union of the Finish Nation in Turk, stress was put on the exceptionally difficult situation of the Finish rural population. A resolution was passed at the meeting demanding allocation of land to the small-farm peasantry, which had been confiscated from estate owners and speculators, and an amendment of the taxation system etc. (12 lines) Verbatim Gazeta Ludowa March 24, 1949 only.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT FEARS DISCUSSIONS ON  
THE ATLANTIC PACT. Paris (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

At the Tuesday session of the French National Assembly, Jacques Duclos proposed a motion, on behalf of communist, progressive republican and Democratic African Association members, for a two day discussion on the Atlantic Pact. He said: "This Pact restricts the independence of France and simultaneously violates the French-Soviet alliance and the U.N. charter. The accession of France to this Pact will necessitate new armaments, and thereby increase the burden of taxation." Foreign Minister Schuman opposed the communist motion. He declared that the discussion concerning the Pact will take place at the time of its ratification by Parliament, i.e. after it is signed in Washington. By a majority of 410 to 182 communist votes, the National Assembly rejected Duclos' motion.

Significant declaration in Italian Senate  
Rome (PAP) On the second day of discussions on the Atlantic Pact in

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the Italian Senate, Senator Beneiveng (non party with rightist sympathies) declared himself against Italy's accession to this Pact because of the catastrophic results this may bring to the country. Senator Lueifere, (liberal), while praising the Atlantic Pact, had to admit that public opinion is suprised by Italy's accession to a bellicose bloc.

Demonstrations in Danish Parliament  
Copenhagen (PAP)

On Tuesday the Danish Foreign Minister, Rasmussen made a speech in Parliament (Riksdag) justifying the Government's intention of including Denmark in the North Atlantic Pact. A stermly demonstration occurred during his speech. On the public gallery posters appeared with the inscriptions: "We do not want to die for Wall Street!" "Youth calls: down with the Atlantic Pact!" 5 persons were arrested. When the Riksdag resumed discussions on the Atlantic Pact on Wednesday, special police detachments were assembled inside and outside the building because the authorities feared further demonstrations and even riots. Nevertheless new demonstrations were made. (122 lines)  
Rzeczpospolita #82 March 24, 1949 and others Excerpts

SPANISH NATION WILL NOT BE  
USED AS TOOL IN FIGHT  
AGAINST USSR.  
Spanish Communist Party's declaration  
Paris (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A declaration of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party concerning the struggle for peace has been published here.

The declaration states that the Franco government's rabid anti-Soviet campaign and anti-communist reprisals are designed to create an atmosphere in Spain that would enable France to fulfil his obligations to the government and monopolists of the U.S.A. It is, therefore, a duty of the Spanish nation to obstruct the realization of the agreement concluded between American imperialists and Spanish fascists.

The Central Committee states that the Spanish nation will not tolerate being used as an instrument in a fight against the Soviet Union or people's-democratic countries. Should American imperialists engage in aggressive activities against the USSR, the Spanish nation will regard the Soviet army's struggle as in defense of the Spanish nation's interests.

"In such a situation", - concludes the Central Committee - "Spanish communists would do everything in their power to mobilize the nation's forces for the purpose of overthrowing the fascist regime, of restoring a democratic regime and of ensuring the freedom of Spain." Trybuna Ludu #82 March 24, 1949 and others Verbatim (40 lines)

44 VICTIMS OF "THE AIR LIFT"  
Berlin March 23 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Schleswig-Holstein that a four engined British plane used on the air lift has crashed. Two members of the crew were killed, and one seriously injured. This brings the total of people "swallowed-up" by the air lift to 44 persons (28 Americans and 16 Britishers). Gazeta Ludowa March 24, 1949 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

THERE IS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN BULGARIA. ENGLISH PASTOR TELLS OF THE SOFIA TRIAL.  
Foreign despatch.

Sofia - The English pastor G. Chambers who was present at the trial of the Evangelical pastors in Sofia, gave an interview to the Bulgarian press before his departure by plane for London. Pastor Chambers declared that the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon and other foreign press were admitted to the hearings, and that the trial was conducted in an atmosphere of perfect freedom. Speaking of the testimony given by defendants, the pastor said inter alia: "It is being said in certain countries that the defendants confessed their guilt under duress. I cannot agree with this statement. I think that there are no proofs that physical duress was applied to the defendants. They were given full possibilities for defending themselves. Witnesses were freely examined and they could testify equally freely".

"I am deeply convinced that full religious freedom prevails in Bulgaria and that nobody is persecuted there for his religious opinions." Rzeczpospolita, #82, March 24, 1949, and others, 43 lines - excerpts

RUMANIAN PUBLIC OPINION ON POLISH NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA. Foreign despatch

Bucharest (PAP) - The whole Rumanian press published the text of the Polish government's note to the Yugoslav government concerning the closure of the Polish Information Bureau in Belgrade. The Rumanian daily newspapers state that the Yugoslav government's action constitutes fresh proof of the campaign waged by the treacherous Tito clique against people's-democratic country.

Trybuna Ludu, #32, March 24, 1949 and others, 14 lines - verbatim

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#### ECONOMIC

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL SAVING CONFERENCE FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF THE 1949 PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAVING AIMS.

Domestic despatch

The National Saving Conference which took place in Warsaw on March 20 and 21 issued an appeal to workmen and employees of factories, mines, foundries, communications and of all State and cooperative enterprises, as well as to small and medium-sized farm holders, to office and institutions' employees and to all working people. The appeal reads in part:

"Our past achievements now enable us already to pass from economic reconstruction to the planned development of our productive forces, set out by the economic plan for 1949 and primarily by the new Six-Year Economic Plan. When these plans are carried out our country will finally turn into an industrially-agricultural country. However, in order to achieve the great aims provided for in the plans, in order to build hundreds and thousands of new industrial establishments, residential houses, hospitals, schools, theatres, etc., in order to equip our agriculture with the latest technical devices, the POLISH ECONOMY MUST PRODUCE THE MATERIAL MEANS FOR THIS PURPOSE. The accumulation of material means in Poland will be achieved by a basically different process than in the capitalist countries. Not by selling our country to American imperialism, as has been done by the Western-European bourgeoisie, but BY OUR OWN EFFORTS, SUPPORTED BY THE BROTHERLY HELP OF THE POWERFUL SOVIET UNION.

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"Our national economy has the possibility of producing the means assuring the implementation of our plans. The annual quantity of waste and defective products in our industry, transport and agriculture is equivalent to hundreds and thousands of tons, to millions of metres of finished and semi-finished products. Our economy is losing enormous sums due to the large quantity of lower quality products, and to the imperfect storage of goods. The State and Local Government Administrative apparatus, which under a workers' and peasants' regime should be cheap and efficient, is still too expensive, due to the overgrowth of bureaucracy. Following the initiative of the Merger Congress the Council of Ministers set out that at least 115,000,000,000 zl. must be saved in 1949.

"The above can be achieved by: 1) the production development of mass consumption commodities; 2) building of an additional number of workers settlements and social and cultural facilities; 3) strengthening the currency; 4) acceleration of the implementation of our plans. WORKMEN, TECHNICIANS, ENGINEERS, EMPLOYEES OF OFFICES, INSTITUTIONS AND BUREAUS! The National Saving Conference calls on you to carry out the plan ahead of schedule and to implement the savings aims for 1949. Long may the mass labour competition live! Long may creative socialism live! Long may People's Poland live!

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## LETTER TO THE POLISH PRESIDENT

Participants in the National Saving Conference have sent a letter to the Polish President poleslaw Bierut, reading in part: "In the course of our debates, we arrived at the unanimous conclusion, that all branches of our national economy, i.e. the operational activities of socialized enterprises, the public administration and capital investment activities, conceal enormous unused or wasted reserves. A proper use of these reserves will enable us to carry out our economic plans ahead of schedule, and will thus greatly accelerate the economic development of Poland, the raising of the prosperity and cultural level of our working masses, and the building of the foundations of socialism in our country.

"We assure you, citizen President, that, after returning to our places of work, we shall not spare our strength and energy to popularize these commitments, so that the working class, the peasants and the working intellectuals may, on a mass-scale, take an active part in the great drive for the introduction of a permanent saving system, for the further development of labour competition and for the carrying out of the Three-year plan ahead of schedule. We assure you, citizen President, that the Polish working masses can not only put into practice the Government resolutions for a permanent saving system, but can also EXCEED the saving aims for 1949 set out in these resolutions. In this way we shall contribute towards the rapid development of our homeland into a rich and happy country.

Zycie Warszawy, March 24, 1949, 219 lines - excerpts, and all principal papers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS PROVIDE FOR NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE IN MAZURY (FORMERLY EAST PRUSSIA).

Domestic despatch

In the budgetary estimate of the Association of Local Governments of the Olsztyn Province for this year an amount exceeding 17,000,000 zl. is assigned to the development of agriculture and education.

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The above amount has been divided by the Peasant Self-Help Union into several parts to meet the following needs: 1) improvement of agricultural production and stock breeding in Peasant Self-Help villages; 2) scholarship fund for pupils of agricultural schools; 3) development of cultural centres in Peasant Self-Help villages and production centres; 4) courses for veterinary labor champions in villages; 5) fight against rodents.

Dziennik Ludowy, #82, March 24, 1949, and other 18 lines - verbatim

#### THE POZNAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IS PART OF THE STATE ECONOMIC PLAN.

Domestic despatch

The Poznan International Fair, a great show at which every year hundreds of Polish and foreign exhibitors and visitors assemble, has been included in the State Economic Plan, thus a planned and coordinated action has been substituted for the often chaotic organization of individual stands by various institutions. These changes will undoubtedly enable us to avoid the frequent doubling of certain stands, and of gaps in the illustration of our economy, which occurred at previous Fairs. The most important change in the nature of the Fair is that it will lose its exhibitional character, and will become a commercial show. Its official name will correspond to its essence. Foreign and Polish merchants will see those goods which can be bought in Poland, and those, the production of which is not yet fully developed, will be kept in the background.

The purpose of the Poznan International Fair is to develop trade relations between Poland and foreign countries, and at the same time to demonstrate the economic achievements of People's Poland. Under the group of foreign exhibitors, first place will be occupied by People's democracies, which in this way will demonstrate the steady and persistent development of economic relations between those countries which are shaping their life on the basis of mutual experience and on the fraternal help of the Soviet Union. It is characteristic that the Soviet Union, which normally participates in exhibitions and fairs every second year, has abandoned this principle and the Soviet Union's exhibits, like last year, will constitute the most important part of the foreign section.

Gazeta Ludowa, March 24, 1949 and other, #70, 140 lines - excerpts

#### LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR SAILORS.

Domestic despatch

The cultural and educational section of Sailor's Branch of the Transport Workers' Trade Union in Gdynia has set up a permanent library composed of 300 newly published books. The library is available for sailors while ashore, and for members of their families. Cultural and educational work among sailors includes supplying reading matter to ships' crews as well. Thus, e.g., in February 417 books were exchanged on 11 ships, and 2000 issues of miscellaneous periodicals were supplied to crews of 28 ships.

Dziennik Baltycki, #80, March 22, 1949, 15 lines - verbatim

#### A PRIZE FOR PAYING THE LAND TAX IN TIME.

Domestic despatch

A prize of 2,000,000 zlotys has been awarded to Wojnicz township in Bochnia county for having paid the land tax within the prescribed period. The total amount of the prize will be used for buying agricultural machinery. Dziennik Ludowy, #82, March 24, 1949 and other,

5 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

THE ONLY POSSIBLE BASIS

Article

The fact that official government circles have frankly, determinedly and explicitly defined their attitude in the relationship between the people's state and the Church should be received with great satisfaction.

Their declaration, which is absolutely clear, puts an end to backward elements' deceitful propaganda, trumpeting that religious persecution exists in People's Poland.

For a long time politicizing clergymen have been pursuing a systematic, planned and deliberate policy directed against the rule of the people and the system of people's democracy. Their activity could be observed in various domains and it used various methods.

The same can be said of other people's democratic countries. A. Manhattan says in his book: "After the end of the war the Vatican began to support the policy of American imperialism in all its aspects. The bonds between American monopolist circles and the higher authorities of the Catholic Church were tightened. It is not by accident that the diplomatic representative of the White House in the Vatican is Taylor, a director of the Morgan steel and banking concern.

In April 1948 Pius XII delivered a message in which he called for a return of Polish western lands to Germany. The Polish clergy concealed this message from Polish Catholics.

It is well known that the head of the Catholic Church in Great Britain, Cardinal Griffin, was the sponsor of the committee of relief to Anders's men.

The people's masses, the greater part of the Polish nation, realizes that clergymen supporting underground organizations, NSZ or WIN, have met with severe but just punishment not because they were clergymen but because they committed criminal acts, because they were acting to the detriment of our state and were tolerating and abetting crime, and even murder.

Politicizing clergymen must come to realize the fact that the people's state is working its way towards a better future. And not only should they realize this fact, but they should abandon the wrong course, that of serving foreign, imperialistic interests, the course hostile to the camp of peace and progress and to the people's masses.

This is the only possible basis for arranging matters between the State and the Church. There is no other basis. There can be no other basis. Gazeta Ludowa March 22, 1949 #68  
Similar articles appear in other papers.

OVER 2 MILLION CHILDREN IN U.S.A.  
DO NOT ATTEND SCHOOL  
Washington (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

A report published today in Washington by the American



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Educational Association states that the United States contains 2,000,000 homeless and guardianless children who do not attend school.

These are children of over a million agricultural laborers who immigrated to the U.S.A. The aforesaid report states that the increasingly speedy progress of agricultural mechanization will result in a further growth of unemployment among agricultural laborers.

The tragic conditions of agricultural laborers and their children are no strange phenomenon in a country where profit is the chief goal and where all planning is prohibited since it might prove prejudicial to the interests of large business concerns.

Dziennik Baltycki, #77 March 19, 1949 (22 lines) Verbatim

( only.)

DISASTROUS INFLATION IN SHANGHAI  
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

As reported by the Associated Press inflation in Shanghai has assumed such proportions that banknote printing works cannot print enough paper currency. The so-called "gold Yuan", a paper currency introduced by the Government originally at the rate of exchange of 4 to 1 in relation to the American dollar, has undergone such devaluation that at the end of last week the dollar was 8,000 gold yuans, compared with 2,000 a month ago. When banks are short of money they adopt tactics often applied in America during a run on banks, namely: they pay out deposits in the smallest notes of 5 or 10 yans. These notes, however, are now of so little value in Shanghai, that beggars even refuse them. Dziennik Ludowy March 22, 1949 #80 only (20 lines) Verbatim

REGENT CHARLES TO DISSOLVE  
BELGIAN PARLIAMENT?  
Brussels, (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Max Buset, Chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party, addressed a public meeting near Liege and strongly criticized the Catholic Party's social policy. In circles close to the Government it is expected that before the end of this month Regent Charles will probably sign the decree dissolving Parliament and order a new election within the following forty days. Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

LONDONERS PROTEST AGAINST  
MOSLEY'S FASCISM  
London.

Foreign Despatch

Reuter reports that in eastern districts of London working people organized a great demonstration against the parade organized by British fascists under Oswald Mosley's leadership. About 5,000 persons took part in the demonstration. The police tried to disperse the demonstrators and numerous fights ensued during which several persons were injured. 18 persons were arrested. Polska Zbrojna #80 March 22 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

WORKERS REPAIR MACHINES BY  
INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS.  
"GOPLANA" INCREASES PRODUCTION

Domestic Despatch

Three production conferences devoted to the problem of a planned

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fight against waste have taken place at the "Goplana" confectionary Factory in Poznan. As a result of these conferences, in which the staff, the party organization, the employees' council and the management took part, the workers have offered to remove two machines from under the rubble covering them and to repair them without outside help. Trybuna Ludu #80 March 22, 1949 only (90 lines) Excerpts

#### A GROUP OF ECONOMIC SABOTEURS BEFORE THE COURT

Domestic Despatch

The Military District Court in Bydgoszcz, in its session at Grudziadz, tried the case of a group of economic saboteurs, employees of the County Agricultural-Trading Co-operative in Grudziadz, namely Wiktor Niedzialek, former chairman of the co-operative; Kazimierz Karew, a member of the management; Franciszek Klatt, purchasing agent; Teodor Kondolewski, warehouse-keeper and Stanislaw Lewandowski, secretary of the seeds section.

The saboteurs had been acting in concert. Wiktor Niedzialek was chairman of the co-operative from March 1945 to September 1948. During that period he ruined the co-operative, undermined the neighboring villagers' confidence in the co-operative movement and directed the activity of the co-operative on to the path of speculative profit operations. Niedzialek won the confidence of his party managers and was elected secretary of the PPS town committee. He took advantage of his post in the party to reap benefits for himself.

The trial confirmed in full the charges made in the indictment. Defendant Niedzialek was sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment, Karow to 6 years, Klatt to 3 years, Dondolewski to 3 years and Lewandowski to one year. Trybuna Ludu #80 March 22, 1949 and others (140 lines) Excerpts

#### PLENTY, WELL AND CHEAP

Lead Editorial

The Thrift Congress is meeting in Warsaw today. It is attended by economic activists from all over the country.

What is its purpose?

It is intended to sum up, at the Congress, the results so far achieved in savings, to indicate further possibilities of making use of economic reserves and to draw conclusions from the above....

It turned out that our planning was, frequently, too opportunist; too timorous, that it often tacitly accepted the existing state of affairs, wherein waste of time, machines, energy and materials were regarded as natural and unalterable conditions.... Thrift is a genuine and inexhaustible mine of natural riches and reaching out for it may largely contribute to increasing economic results without additional expenditure of labor....

Thrift can result in a shortened period of production, in making full use of a workday, in reducing absenteeism from work, in reducing the number of interruptions and stoppages, in a maximum utilization and rational distribution of machinery, equipment and transportation devices, in rationalizing production methods, in

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technical progress, in rational distribution of qualified labor cadres, in raising workmen's skill, in elimination of "superfluous" hands, in rational utilization of materials, energy and fuel, in reducing the amount of scrap, in reducing the amount of defective products and increasing high quality products, in reducing losses in storage and shipment, in limiting reserve stocks to an economic minimum, in combatting excesses in economic administration of state, local government and other institutions....

All exercise of will, all creative effort, all zeal and enthusiasm must be directed towards turning out goods in large quantities, quickly, of good quality and at a cheap price....

We may say without exaggeration that the future realization of the six-year plan is largely dependent upon what changes are effected within the current-year. It must prove a year of great progress. If the Thrift Congress becomes the motor and transmission of this progress, it will have fulfilled its purpose.  
Rzeczpospolita #78 March 28, 1949 (Similar editorials appear in other papers) (173 lines) Excerpts

#### PROMISES HAVE REMAINED ON PAPER

Editorial

The Government majority in the American Senate, formally supported by a section of Republican Senators, yielded to a group of Southern democrats, the so-called "dixiecrats", and removed from the agenda the Bill for stopping filibustering. The decision followed a speech by Senator Allen Ellender from Louisiana whose speech lasted 12 hours and 21 minutes. Thus the Bill for civil rights, the major slogan of President Truman's election campaign, has for practical purposes ended its life.

Filibustering means that Senators take the floor and deliver speeches lasting several or more hours, reading out whole chapters from books etc. It has not been possible so far to stop such filibustering.

It must be presumed that Truman's administration itself defended its programme for formal considerations rather, than simply to fulfil its pre-election pledges. Republicans actually supported the dixiecrats, if only to weaken the Government majority. Thus, again the pre-election promises remained on paper. The losing side was not in fact the democrats but the Negroes who cast their votes for Truman.  
Rzeczpospolita March 22, 1949 #80 (112 lines) Excerpts

#### THE UNITED STATES IS REFUSING VISAS TO DELEGATES TO THE NEW YORK PEACE CONFERENCE New York

Foreign Despatch

Dr. Harold Shapley, Chairman of the Committee organizing the Intellectuals' Conference for the Defence of Peace, protested to the State Department against the refusal to grant visas to many artists and scientists in Great Britain, France, Italy and Latin America invited to the Conference.

Dr. Shapley asserted that this is incompatible with the principle of "freedom of speech and information" of which the State Department talks so loudly. Dr. Shapley asked for a revision of this decision, which - he said - may prejudice the good relations between the

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United States and the nations of Western Europe and Latin America.

Personalities, who were refused an American visa, include Professor Jean Boulier, M-me Eugenia Cotton and Paul Eluard. The American Embassy in Paris explained that visas were refused on the basis of the American immigration law.

The State Department also refused visas to four British delegates to the American Intellectuals' Conference, namely: a Cambridge University Professor Bernal, the well-known scientist Dr. Crowther, the writer Golding and the philosopher Stapledon.  
Polska Zbrojna March 23, 1949 #81 only (52 lines) Excerpts

ATHENS GOVERNMENT'S PROVOCATIVE ACTS.  
TITO'S SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALBANIA.  
STATEMENT DELIVERED BY SPOKESMAN OF  
ALBANIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Foreign Despatch  
Tirana (PAP)

The Albanian press published the replies given by a spokesman of Albania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reply to questions asked by a PAP (Polish Press Agency) correspondent.

Referring to the hostile policy lately pursued by the Tito clique in relation to Albania, the spokesman stated, among other things:

"Actuated by their hostility towards the USSR and people's-democratic countries, the Yugoslav Trotskyists launched a ruthless campaign against Albania. They hide war criminals and commit slander, blackmail and provocative acts. They employ purely imperialist methods.

"The Yugoslav press and radio have lately launched a particularly rabid slanderous campaign against Albania.

"However, all efforts on the part of Trotskyists are futile, inasmuch as the Yugoslav nation is perfectly well aware of the fact that Albania has nothing to do with imperialism and that she is in close collaboration with the Soviet Union while, on the contrary, the Tito clique is hostile to the Soviet Union and in league with imperialists....

"Poland was one of the first countries to recognize Albania's democratic government and to adopt a brotherly attitude towards it.

"Collaboration between Albania and Poland originated at the time of their joint fights against fascism and the establishment of a people's-democratic regime. In both countries, workers' parties have taken a leading part. Under the leadership of these parties we shall continue to stand on the side of democracy whose core is the Soviet Union, and to implement the teachings of Lenin-Stalin, and extend and expand our collaboration day by day....  
Zycie Warszawy #81 March 23, 1949 and others (62 lines) Excerpts

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## TEN EMPLOYEES OF THE "YELLOW RAG" BEFORE THE KIELCE COURT.

Domestic despatch

Ten employees of the German "Yellow Rag" from the Province of Kielce will be brought before the District Court in Kielce on Tuesday at 10 A.M. Their names are: Jozef Głębowski, Maria Hessel, Marian Kałużniacki, Jozef Kondak, Anna Kozłowska, Marian Maak, Wiktor Snenda, Zbigniew Strzebalski, Zdzisław Tranda and Jan Wierzbowski.

The principal defendant is M. Kałużniacki, the editor of the "Kurier Kielecki" and "Dziennik Radomski", a former teacher in the local secondary school. He enjoyed the confidence of the occupation authorities, confirmed by his rapid promotion from the post of corrector to that of a sectional manager and successively to the post of Deputy Editor-General of the "Yellow Rag", "Goniec Krakowski". The defendant J. Kondak also wrote a lot for the "Yellow Rag", as correspondent from the Miechów and Jędrzejów counties. He specialized in encouraging young people to enlist for work in Germany. The defendant Z. Strzebalski was the Kielce Province correspondent of the "Kurier Kielecki" and of the "Dziennik Radomski". In his articles he encouraged Poles to read the Yellow Press and to visit cinemas. *Zycie Warszawy*, March 22, 1949, #80, only, 37 lines-excerpts

TRUTH CANNOT BE CONCEALED.

Lead editorial

In the morning hours unknown individuals entered the premises of the Polish Information Bureau in Belgrade. They told the charwoman that they were representatives of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Supply. The frightened woman did not know what to do when she saw these unusual officials pull down posters from the wall and demolish office equipment.

On whose order did these mysterious "guests", protected by police patrols standing guard in the street, break into the office of the Information Bureau in such a brutal manner? And next the most essential question: why has the Tito Government closed the Information Bureau of a people's democratic country? The answer to these questions is clear. Let us turn to the facts. Polish window displays and the Polish reading room in Belgrade were very popular. This was, apparently, a serious danger for the Tito regime. In Belgrade they prefer to conceal the achievements of a country building socialism from the public. In the end the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Matos, informed the Polish Embassy on March 2 of the decision to close the Polish Information Bureau. As an excuse for justifying this step it was stated that the Polish Government has not permitted to open a similar bureau in Warsaw.

In actual fact, in reply to the Yugoslav note of January 26 asking for premises for an information exhibition in the centre of Warsaw, the Polish Government sent two notes, on Jan. 31 and Febr. 16, and stated that the matter was in course of settlement. After all it cannot be expected that it is possible to find immediately suitable premises in one of the most devastated cities of Europe. However, Belgrade is wrong in believing that by means of brutal and drastic measures it will be able to deceive the peoples of the Federal People's Yugoslav Republic. The Yugoslav nation is already able to clearly see the direction in which Tito is steering, and it sees clearly where socialism is really being built. *Dziennik Baltycki*, #78, March 20, 1949, 200 lines - excerpts (Similar editorials appeared in other papers)

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40 TON FLOUR PER 24 HOURS PRODUCED BY THE UNIVERSAL VILLAGE COOPERA-  
TIVE ASSOCIATION'S MILL IN PIOTRKOW. Domestic despatch

One of the largest electric mills in the Łódź province, under the administration of the "Universal Village Cooperative", "Peasants' Self Help", has recently been equipped with modern technical installations, by which milling of grain is entirely mechanized. The mill is situated in a vast building 5 floors high with a milling capacity up to 40 tons per 24 hours. Special elevator-silos are able to store 400 tons of grain. The mill is provided with electric installations weeding the grain, which is subsequently automatically fed to the appropriate roller, which mills the grain into flour. Hygienic facilities and work security are on an especially high level. Flour dust is gathered through numerous dust absorbing installations. All the rooms are provided with hydrants and fire extinguishers, and a guard of firemen is stationed at the mill.

Dziennik Zachodni, March 22, 1949, and others, 29 lines - verbatim

THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IS THE STRONGEST POLITICAL GROUP.  
AFTER CANTONAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP), March 22 - The French Press continues to devote much attention to the results of the first round of the cantonal elections. It is stressed, that in spite of the violent anti-communist campaign, the French Communist Party did not only maintain its position as the principal and largest political party in France, but obtained more votes than in the cantonal elections in 1945. The elections were carried out on the basis of a discriminative electoral law which did not provide for the principle of proportionality. Thus the number of votes required for obtaining one mandate was fixed in various districts in such a manner as to reduce the Communist Party's mandates to a minimum. The examples quoted below will give a clear picture of the discriminative nature of this electoral law. One Communist counsellor represents 100,000 voters, whereas 11,200 votes sufficed to elect one SFIO counsellor, 5,200 votes for a radical and 27,000 votes for a Gaullist counsellor. Despite these repressions, the Communist Party increased the number of its mandates in 43 cantons. Gazeta Ludowa, March 23, 1949, #69 and others, 40 lines - excerpts

NORWEGIAN HERRINGS FOR POLISH MARKET. Domestic despatch

Shipments of fresh and frozen herrings purchased in Norway under the Polish-Norwegian trade agreement, are arriving in the port of Szczecin. The Centrala Rybna (Fish Trade Agency) has lately received shipments totalling 306 tons of fresh herrings delivered by the S/S Tildhorn, 305 tons of frozen herrings brought by the S/S Velox and 290 tons brought by the S/S Karik. The Fish Trade Agency expects a further 300 tons of salt and fresh herrings to be delivered on three ships by April 5, and 10,000 tons of salt herrings in barrels to be delivered during the second half of March and April. Zycie Warszawy, #80, March 22, 1949 and others, 19 lines - excerpts

A PLOT AGAINST THEIR OWN PEOPLE'S MASSES. Leading article

In the preamble to the North Atlantic pact it is said, among other things, that "the contracting parties... are determined to defend the freedom and the civilization of their countries in accordance with the principles of democracy, the freedom of the individual and the rule

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of law". Such a formulation sounds, a mockery to say the least, when it is signed by the governments of such countries as Great Britain, France or Holland. For what is the freedom that the Dutch are defending in Indonesia and the French in Indochina? In the name of what civilization do the British send "scalp hunters" of the Dayak tribe to fight against the Malayan population craving for freedom?

And what about the Lynch law in the United States? Is it also included in the notion of "the rule of law" which "will be determinedly defended" by the countries signing the Atlantic pact? The hypocrisy and cynicism contained in the lofty words of the preamble, come into special relief in the invitation to fascist Portugal to join the Atlantic pact. Quite recently, i.e. last month, the "Führer" of Portugal, Dictator Salazar, made a profession of his creed in this manner: "Civic rights by themselves are a threat to the existence of the nation." Thus, with Salazar's and General Franco's assistance, the makers of the Atlantic pact propose to defend freedom and democracy. From a statement made by Adenauer, Chairman of the Bizonia, "parliament", it follows that room is also provided for denazified Hitlerites from Western Germany. In the clauses of the pact mention is made not only of the defence but even of the "strengthening" of freedom. In press comment it is admitted more or less openly that this means the strengthening of reactionary governments in Western European countries by means of repressions against the working class.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Schumann, stated at a press conference that the clause dealing with a "threat to independence" can be applied not only in the event of an international conflict but in a domestic conflict too. In its comment on that statement the right-wing newspaper "Figaro" explains that the whole point of the above proviso is intervention "in case of revolution" while the right-wing London newspaper "Daily Express" states openly that the pact gives a pretext for the Americans to interfere in the domestic affairs of the UK and Western Europe. It is obvious that the primary object is armed intervention against democratic movements in countries embraced by the pact. Such is the true meaning of the "defence of freedom and democracy" advertised in the preamble to the pact.

The principal feature of the Atlantic pact is its aggressive nature. The facts quoted above reveal another essential feature: an alliance between the governments concluded for the purpose of fighting against their own people's masses.

Trybuna Ludu, #81, March 23, 1949, 95 lines - verbatim

ISRAEL'S PROTEST IN UN.

Foreign despatch

Lake Success (PAP) - The representative of Israel lodged an official protest in the Security Council against the presence of British military units in the port of Akaba. The protest states that the landing of British units in that port constitutes a violation of the Security Council's resolution of May 29, 1948, and that it is apt to impede the favorable result of peace negotiations now under way between the states of Israel and Transjordan.

Zycie Warszawy, #81, March 23, 1949, and others

13 lines - verbatim

MONITOR POLSKI

Part "A"  
No.A-14

Contains:

- Item 161 Decision of the Council of Ministers for drawing up a list of socialized domestic trade enterprises.
- " 162 Instruction of the Minister of Industry and Trade issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Central Planning Office concerning the creation of a Central Management for the Mineral Industry.

Order of the Minister of Industry and Trade issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Central Planning Office concerning the formation of the following enterprises:

- Item 163 United Cement Factories ("Centrocement -Zjednoczone Fabryki Cementu")
- Item 164 Piotrkow United Glass Works ("Piotrkowskie Zjednoczone Zakłady Szklarskie").
- Item 165 Sosnowiec United Glass Works ("Sosnowieckie Zjednoczone Zakłady Szklarskie").
- Item 166 Jelenia Gora United Glass Works ("Jeleniogorskie Zjednoczone Zakłady Szklarskie")
- Item 167 Piensk United Glass Works ("Pienskie Zjednoczone Zakłady Szklarskie").
- Item 168 Kunica United Glass Works ("Kunickie Zjednoczone Zakłady Szklarskie")
- Item 169 United Insulating Material Works (Zjednoczone Zakłady Przemysłu Izolacyjnego).
- Item 170 Pomeranian Lime Industry Works ("Pomorskie Zakłady Przemysłu Wapienniczego")
- Item 171 Krakow-Kielce Lime Industry Works ("Krakowsko-Kieleckie Zakłady Przemysłu Wapienniczego")
- Item 172 Silesia Lime Industry Works (Slaskie Zakłady Przemysłu Wapienniczego).
- Item 173 Wojcieszow Lime Industry Works (Wojcieszowskie Zakłady Przemysłu Wapienniczego)
- Item 174 Silesian Quarries ("Kamieniołomy Slaskie")
- Item 175 United Chinaware Factories ("Zjednoczone Zakłady Porcelany")
- Item 176 United Pottery Factories ("Zjednoczone Zakłady WYROBOW Kamionkowych")
- Item 177 Radom Faience and Technical Ceramics Factory ("Radomskie Zakłady Fajansow i Ceramiki Technicznej")
- Item 178 Establishment for Raw Materials of Mineral Industry (Zakłady Przemysłu Surowców Mineralnych)
- Item 179 Warsaw Red Ceramics Factory ("Warszawskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 180 Lodz Red Ceramics Factory ("Lodzkie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 181 Krakow Red Ceramics Factory ("Krakowskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")



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- Item 182 Katowice Red Ceramics Factory - ("Katowickie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 183 Wrocław Red Ceramics Factory - ("Wrocławskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 184 Jelenia Góra Red Ceramics Factory - ("Jeleniogórskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 185 Poznań Red Ceramics Factory - ("Poznańskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 186 Szczecin Red Ceramics Factory - ("Szczecińskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 187 Bydgoszcz Red Ceramics Factory - ("Bydgoskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 188 Gdańsk Red Ceramics Factory - ("Gdańskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 189 Olsztyn Red Ceramics Factory - ("Olsztyńskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 190 Lublin Red Ceramics Factory ("Lubelskie Zakłady Ceramiki Czerwonej")
- Item 191 Central Material Supply Organization for Mineral Industry ("Centrala Zaopatrzenia Materiałowego Przemysłu Mineralnego")
- Item 192 Establishment for Assembling and Dismantling Ceramics Industry Machinery - ("Zakład Zbiórki i Demontażu Maszyn Ceramicznych")
- Item 193 Kraków Establishment for Raw Materials of Mineral Industry ("Krakowskie Zakłady Przemysłu Surowców Mineralnych")
- Item 194 Order of the Minister of Labor and Public Welfare establishing the amount of pay constituting the lowest basis for social insurance premiums and compensations.

Order of the Minister of Navigation issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Central Planning Office concerning the formation of the following state enterprises named:

- Item 195 State Bureau for Planning Maritime Building ("Państwowe Biuro Projektów Budownictwa Morskiego")
- Item 196 Shipyards for fishing boats ("Stocznie Rybackie")
- Item 197 Order of the Minister of Reconstruction concerning the establishment of obligatory building standards.
- Item 198 Order of the Minister of Health issued in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Trade amending the order of the Minister of Health dated Aug. 24, 1948 concerning transfer of the property of the Central Warehouse of the Ministry of Health ("Centralna Składnica Ministerstwa Zdrowia") to the state enterprise "Centrosan" Central Pharmaceutical-Sanitary Trading Organization (Centrala Handlowa Farmaceutyczna-Sanitarna "Centrosan").

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland  
March 22, 1949

Steven D. Zagcrski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

AGAINST POLITICAL AGITATION CONDUCTED BY  
A SECTION OF THE CLERGY. MEETINGS THROUGHOUT  
THE COUNTRY.

Domestic Despatch

On March 21 meetings of workmen and white collar workers were held throughout Poland. The Government's declaration concerning the attitude of the State toward the Church was discussed at these meetings. In Warsaw the meeting of workmen and office workers employed on the construction of the W-Z Highway was attended by approximately 2,000 workers who listened to a speech made by Citizen Poczanski, Secretary of the Warsaw Branch of the Trade Union of Builders. Workers of the Municipal Traction Establishments, assembled at the Union's recreation center also heard a speech by General Zawadzki, Secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, and expressed their solidarity with the attitude of the Government toward the Church. Other meetings were held at the General Swierczewski Factory, at the State Traction Works, Wedel Factory, Power Plant, Marciniak Factory and at other establishments. Similar meetings and assemblies took place in Zyrardow, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Grojec, Ursus and Pruszkow. In their resolutions the workers stated that they do not want the Church, a place of religious worship, to be used for political agitation, carried on by a part of the clergy. The assembled demanded that the Church, in accordance with the Government's attitude, should enjoy full freedom but that it should not use it, for the fight against the People's Government and against the social system of Poland. Rzeczpospolita #86 March 22, 1949 (42 lines)  
(and all principal papers) Verbatim

ANTI-FLOOD EMERGENCY MEASURES CANCELLED  
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Domestic Despatch

On March 21 the water level on the Vistula and Odra rivers and on their tributaries slightly exceeded the average. The Lower Vistula is already completely free from ice. In view of the dropping of the water level on rivers to a degree excluding danger of floods, the Chief Anti-Flood Committee in the Ministry of Public Administration cancelled on March 21 at 3 p.m. the state of flood emergency throughout the country. (14 lines) Verbatim  
Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22, 1949

DEPARTURE OF POLISH DELEGATION TO THE  
AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Foreign Despatch

On the invitation of the Organisational Committee of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace which begins its

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session on March 25 in New York, the Polish delegation composed of the eminent writer Leon Krucki, the well-known sociologist Professor Stanislaw Ossowski and the Chief Editor of "Kuznica", Pawel Hofman are leaving for New York. Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22, 1949 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE A DUTY OF PROMOTERS OF CULTURE.  
POLISH PEN-CLUB RESPONDS TO APPEAL LAUNCHED BY  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALISTS Domestic Despatch

In connection with the appeal of the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectualists, the managing board of the Pen-Club issued a statement which reads (in part):

".... Struggle for peace is everybody's duty, and particularly a duty of promoters of culture. Not a single one of their words must be out of tune with the conscience of the world."

The statement was signed by: Jan Parandowski, Maria Dabrowska, Zofia Malkowska, Michal Rusinek, Tadeusz Breza, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, Irena Krzywicka, Jan Nepomucen Miller, Maria Rebeczyo-Rudnicka, Aleksander Wat and Jerzy Zawieyski.... Zycie Warszawy #80, March 22, and all principal papers (37 lines) Excer

BUTTER ON POINTS Domestic Despatch

The Industrial and Commercial Section of the Gdansk Provincial Administration announces that instead of 1/2 lb. half a kg. of butter will be issued to the PR (working people) category ration card-holders, against No. 9 coupons, between March 21-31. Dziennik Baltycki March 20, 1949 only #78 (6 lines) Verbatim

CONFERENCE OF THE ZMP (POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION) ACTIVISTS IN MARITIME SCHOOLS Domestic Despatch

A meeting of 64 delegates of ZMP activists in maritime schools in the Provinces of Gdansk and Szczecin took recently place in the Gdynia Maritime School.

A representative of the Ministry of Navigation, citizen Nidecki, greeted the Assembly on behalf of the Ministry, emphasizing that this is the first conference in the history of maritime education where the youth will express its opinion on the problems of learning and civic education.

Representatives of all maritime schools took part in the discussion. The topics discussed included the problem of improving the efficiency of the ZMP organization. Its past failures and achievements were analyzed in detail. The discussion was summed up by citizen Zurek of the Central Leadership of the Polish Youth Association. The final speech was made by citizen Bogdanski, headmaster of the State Maritime School in Gdynia who raised the question of educating youth in the spirit of Marxism and Leninism. Dziennik Baltycki March 20, 1949 only #78 (35 lines) Excerpts

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIGNING THE  
"DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF POLAND'S  
YOUNG GENERATION" Domestic Despatch

The centre of celebration commemorating the thirteenth anniversary of the signing of the "Declaration of Rights of Poland's Young

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Generation" was Baldarzychow a village in Zeczyca country. Numerous ZMP (Union of Polish Youth) delegations from all parts of Łódź province came to Baldarzychow to take part in the festivities.

After greeting representatives of the state authorities and political parties, Cit. Goralski, a delegate of the ZMP Central Leadership, addressed the meeting. In his analysis of the situation of Polish young people before 1939 he pointed out that they had been approaching maturity in an atmosphere of Sanacja (pre-war régime), terror and steadily increasing exploitation of the workers and poor and medium-size farmers. "In such an atmosphere," said Citizen Goralski, "The Declaration of Rights of Poland's Young Generation" was signed in March 1936 by leaders of the Communist Union of Polish Youth, QM-TUR (Youth Organizations of the Workers' Universities) and "Wici" (Peasant Youth Organization). The declaration was a battle slogan in the struggle against capitalist exploitation, a passionate call for unity of worker and peasant youth within the joint anti-fascist front of the young generation."

The desiderata of the Declaration are being put into practice under the system of people's democracy.  
Trybuna Ludu #86 March 22 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

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#### F O R E I G N

#### RUSSIAN NAMES IN THE ANTARCTIC MAP

The Cartographic Committee of the USSR Geographical Society has compiled the first catalogue of Russian geographical names in the Antarctic circle. Two Russian navigators, Bellinghausen and Lazarev, have given Russian names to about 30 islands, gulfs and peninsulas in the Antarctic circle, for instance Annienkov, Leskov, Zavadovski, Peter I islands, Alexander I land, etc.

The new catalogue contains the names of various geographical points, their co-ordination, the dates of their discovery and their first geographical characteristics. Dziennik Baltycki #77 March 77 only (16 lines) Verbatim.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND  
TRANSJORDANIA REVEALS GREAT  
BRITAIN'S INTRIGUES  
London (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

The agreement concluded last Wednesday night in the isle of Rhodes between representatives of Transjordan and Israel confirmed once more that the so-called "invasion of Transjordanian territory by Jewish detachments", allegedly effected last week, is but a new invention of British propaganda....

The agreement between Israel and Transjordan does not suit the purpose of the British Foreign Office. Evidence of this is to be found in the comment issued yesterday, wherein the Foreign Office states that "the agreement does not include basic controversial issues"....

Undoubtedly, however, the British will endeavor to thwart a peaceful settlement of the dispute. A proof of this is afforded

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by the fact that large reinforcements have been sent out by England to Transjordan. Not only British land forces but also naval and air force units are now stationed in Akaba. The task of the naval and air force units is to "protect land troops". RAF fighter planes have been provokingly stationed at a distance of several hundred yards from Israeli frontier guard posts. Dziennik Baltycki, #78 March 20, 1949 only (35 lines) Excerpts

COMMUNISTS RETAINED THEIR 1945 NUMBER OF SEATS  
"THIRD FORCE" COALITION LOSES OUT TO DE GAULLE Foreign Despatch  
Paris (PAP)

The results of the first round of the elections last Sunday for general canton councillors have been published. (Cantons are administrative districts composed of several boroughs).

Communists and associated groups obtained 23,54 percent of the votes, the SFIO (Social-Democrats) 16,81%, the MPR (Republican-Populist Party) - 8,21%, the radicals - 16,5%, the right-wing republicans - 1,95%, the RPF (de Gaulle's party) - 17,33%, the independent socialists - 2,51%, the independent radicals 12,91% and independents - 6,24%.

Paris papers draw the following conclusions from the first round of the elections:

1) The number of communists has remained the same as in the 1945 cantonal elections.

2) The government coalition (MPR, SFIO and the Radicals) have lost considerable number of votes in favor of de Gaulle's RPF in the first round.

Zycie Warszawy #89 March 22, 1949 and all principal papers (26 lines) Verbatim.

LETTER OF UNITED STATES INTELLECTUALS TO ACHESON Foreign Despatch  
New York, (PAP)

A group of prominent American intellectuals sent a letter to U.S. State Secretary Acheson reading in part: We are surprised at the attitude of the State Department which condemns in advance the convocation of the Congress of scientists and artists for defense of international peace in New York. We are convinced that the success of this Congress will respond to the vital interests of the American nation. Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22, 1949 (11 lines) and others. Verbatim

RUMANIA REJECTS ANGLO-SAXON ACCUSATIONS AS PROOFLESS Foreign Despatch  
Bucharest (PAP)

Rumanian "Rador" Press Agency publishes a communique which categorically denies the statements made by the U.S. State Department and by Foreign Minister Bevin's representative, McNeill alleging that the Government of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary did not fulfil the obligations ensuing from the Peace Treaty. Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

AMBASSADOR BORKOWICZ CALLS ON MINISTER SVOBODA  
Prague (PAP) Verbatim (4 lines)

On March 21 the Minister of Defense of the Czechoslovak Republic General L. Svoboda received the Polish Ambassador in Prague, Berkowicz Rzeczpospolita #80, March 22, 1949 and others.

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ATLANTIC PACT'S SECRET CLAUSES PROVIDE  
FOR U.S. MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN OTHER  
NATIONS' INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
Amsterdam (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatches

The daily "De Waarheid" reports that Spaak, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated in Parliament that the Atlantic pact contained "certain secret clauses",

Toronto (Telepress). - The "Canadian Tribune" published a leading article discussing the Atlantic pact's secret clauses. The newspaper in question stated:

"The secret clauses of the Atlantic pact deal directly with internal aggression. The pact envisages the possibility of joint armed intervention, as e.g. in France, should the communists, supported by the broad masses of the people, succeed in establishing a democratic government....

"Thus, the Atlantic pact is a military variant of the Marshal plan and of the Truman doctrine".

Paris (PAP) -Thorez, General-Secretary of the French Communist Party, delivered an address at Argenteuil, wherein he discussed, among other matters, the planned North-Atlantic pact....

"The plan offers possibilities for alien states to interfere with the internal affairs of nations which might take the liberty of refusing to subordinate themselves to the whims of the dollar, of battling against war, for peace, progress, justice and freedom"....  
Zycie Warszawy #80 March 22, 1949 and others (99 lines) Excerpts

BRITISH PLANS IN THE NEAR EAST  
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The TASS Agency reports from Cairo on the sojourn of Marshal Skim (Slim), Chief of the British General Staff, in the zone of Suez Canal. Marshal Skim has had several secret talks with the high ranking British officers. According to the Egyptian press Great Britain intends to increase her forces in the Suez Canal and Akaba to 100 thousand soldiers. The Faida region is to be the main British military base in the Near East.

Minister Bevin was to forward a special letter to the Egyptian Government, proposing Egypt's accession to the so-called "Defensive Alliance of Eastern Mediterranean countries".  
Slowe Powszechne March 22, 1949 #78 and others (21 lines) Verbatim

MERGER OF RUMANIAN YOUTH  
Bucharest (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The three day session of the Rumanian Youth Merger Congress was concluded on Monday. On the second day of this session the representative of Polish youth, Pawlikowski, member of the Chief Council of Polish Youth Association, made a welcoming speech. On the last day of the Congress the delegation of the Soviet youth arrived, bringing a gift from the Komsomol in the form of a red banner for the Rumanian youth. The resolution voted unanimously, states that the united Rumanian youth will be guided by Marxist-Leninist principles. Rzeczpospolita #80 March 22, 1949 and all principal papers (15 lines) Verbatim

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## OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON THE RESULT OF SOVIET-KOREAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - From March 3 to 20 the Government delegation of the People's Democratic Korean Republic headed by Premier Kim Ir Sen stayed in Moscow. The delegation was composed of Deputy Premiers Pak Hen En and Hon Non Hi; Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Ten Duin Thiak and of the Ministers of Trade, Education and Communications. The delegation carried on negotiations and conferences in which participated, on behalf of the Soviet Union Premier Stalin, Deputy Premiers Molotov and Mikoyan, Foreign Minister Vyshinski and Minister of Foreign Trade Mienshikov. The Soviet Ambassador in Korea, Shtykov and the Ambassador of the Korean Republic in Moscow, Din En Ha also took part in the negotiations. Special attention was paid to the problems of further development and strengthening of economic and cultural relation between the Soviet Union and the Korean Republic. As result of the negotiations agreement was signed on economic and cultural cooperation providing for further development of collaboration between both countries in this field. Also a trade and payment agreement between the two countries providing for a considerable increase in mutual commercial transactions in 1949 and an agreement for credits to be given to Korea for the payment of goods supplied outside the trade exchange agreement and an agreement on technical aid to Korea were signed.

Rzeczpospolita, #80, March 22, 1949 and others, 46 lines - excerpts

## FIRST RESULTS OF THE ATLANTIC PACT.

Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP) - The Paris press interprets the new "currency reform" in the western sectors of Berlin as a final division of that city into two separate sections. "Humanite" underlines that this division is a part of the general action of the Western Powers for the division of Germany. It is a further violation of inter-allied agreements.

Rzeczpospolita, #80, March 22, 1949 and others, 24 lines - excerpts

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ECONOMIC

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS CONFERENCE HAS ENDED WITH AN APPEAL TO THE WORKING MASSES. THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF WORK HAVE PLEDGED TO FULFIL THEIR PLANS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND TO CARRY OUT THEIR SAVINGS TASKS.

Domestic despatch

March 21 was devoted to the discussion of the reports of Comrades Ochab, Szyr, Dąbrowski and Jędrychowski which lasted the whole day. Many speakers described the achievements and aims connected with carrying out the annual plan ahead of schedule and with the savings campaign. The result of the discussion was summed up in a long speech delivered by Comrade Hilary Minc, the Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The speaker, who was greeted with loud applause, discussed the present economic situation of the country and appealed for the implementation of the iron law of saving in our economy.

Comrade Minister Minc pointed out that the problem of technical progress was neglected in the discussion and stated that Polish achievements in the field of technical progress are not sufficiently appreciated by our technical leaders, who under-estimate their own possibilities and who are unwilling to take advantage of the enormous achievements of Soviet science and technical knowledge. At the same time an idolatrous cult for the capitalist science and technical

knowledge particularly the Anglo-American, is spreading. When the speaker cried: "Enough of the idolatrous attitude to the capitalist countries! More faith in the strength of the Soviet Union and of Poland!" the audience replied with stormy applause.

Great enthusiasm was shown when Comrade Minc described the needs of our rapidly developing economy. There was more applause when the speaker pointed out that waste and lack of discipline in our system should be the concern of everybody, the concern of the working masses, the concern of the 24-million nation! Whoever wastes material and time deprives all others not only of houses, factories and schools but also of their daily bread! In conclusion the speaker stated that, if we could make the masses conscious of the fact that the path of planned savings is the path to socialism, the ranks of the new type of labor champions, i.e. the masters of savings, would multiply, the shortcomings of our life would disappear and the edifice of the socialist Poland would be raised high. His words were followed by prolonged cheers and applause from the representatives of the Polish working world assembled at the Conference who shouted "Long may he live!"

A delegate of the Workers' Council, Comrade Zomzyk, declared that the "Kosciuszko" foundry will fulfil its plan for 1949 by November 20 and that it will start the saving drive within the framework of the financial and economic plan. Instead of the savings of 599,155,000 zl., originally planned by the management, the workers pledged to save 742,604,000 zl. In addition, the workers undertook to place at the disposal of the foundry's labor champions 27 flats by May 1, 1949 54 flats by July 22, 1949 and 22 flats for the Anniversary of the Congress spurt. Comrade Zomzyk concluded his speech by saying inter alia: "When giving this undertaking the "Kosciuszko" foundry calls on all other places of work in Poland to initiate a great saving campaign, to fulfil their 1949 plans ahead of schedule and to accelerate the execution of the Three-year Plan."

Comrade Nowak, the Secretary of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Factory Committee in the "Ostrowiec" foundry, described the undertakings of this foundry. The aggregate volume of production in excess of plan will amount to 14,000,000 tons of various products. The workers also undertook to save 400,000,000 zl., to open a brick works by May 1 and to produce 400,000 pcs. of slag bricks in excess of the plan by the end of the current year. In addition, the workers undertook to save 73,300,000 zl., by May 1 and 103,510,000 zl. by May 25 in honour of the Trade Union Congress. With a view to improving the efficiency of labour, workers undertook to bring into use a magnetic overhead travelling crane in the steel section by May 1, 1949. With a view to improving living conditions of the working masses 90 workers' dwellings will be ready for use by May 1, 1949 and 18 by May 25, 1949. Workers will also make sure that the sum of 267,000,000 zl., earmarked for the construction of workers' quarters to be ready by the end of the building season, is spent for this purpose.

Comrade Borejdo, Director-General of the Central Foundry Industry Administration, spoke on behalf of the entire Polish foundry industry. He concluded his speech by saying "The past successes of the foundry workers and their well-known heroism and enthusiasm for work are an assurance that their pledges will not only be fulfilled but will be exceeded."



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A representative of the workers employed in the Poznan railway network, engine driver Siadek, declared that these workers will fulfill the Three-year plan by September 30. The Minister of Public Administration, Comrade Wolski called on all Ministries to initiate a drive for thrifty administration. Bydgoszcz Local Government employees submitted savings proposals. The Secretary of the Factory Committee in the "Fablok" Locomotive factory, Comrade Golec, declared that the workers of this factory will produce 21 locomotives in excess of plan. Comrade Zasadzinski of the PZPB - 1 (No. 1 State Cotton Industry Establishment) declared that his establishment will produce 3,000,000 metres of tissues in excess of plan in 1949. The General Consumers' Cooperative in Lodz undertook to save 150,000,000 zl. this year. Trybuna Ludu, March 22, 1949, #80 and all principal papers, 759 lines-

excerpts  
THRIFT AS A STANDING ORDER OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY. SPEECH BY VICE-MINISTER EUGENIUSZ SZYR AT THE NATIONAL SAVINGS CONFERENCE.

Domestic despatch  
On the first day of the National Savings Conference Minister Szyr made a speech stating in part: The PZPR Congress and the "Congress Feat" indicated the outline of a new stage, the features of which are: a sharpening of the form and essence of the class struggle, vigorous creative criticism and self-criticism, an enhanced role of the working class, of its party and of trade unions, mass participation of millions of workers in governing the State and in creative development of national economy, new forms and a high level of labor competition, an accelerated growth of labor discipline, increased inventiveness of workers, technicians and engineers, the enhanced role and importance of conferences on production, of team work of scientists, constructors, technicians and labor champions, vigorous capital investment and a stormy technical development. The Merger Congress has indicated the tasks for 1949, a decisive year, victoriously terminating the battle for the three year plan, a year for intensive preparations for the six year plan.

THE TASKS FOR 1949 ARE: TO FULFIL THE 3 YEAR PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND THE PLAN FOR 1949 WHICH MUST BE BASED ON THE SLOGAN OF THRIFT AS A STANDING ORDER FOR OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE SAVINGS OF TIME, TOOLS AND HUMAN LABOR AS A MEANS OF OBTAINING A HIGHER NATIONAL INCOME, HIGHER WAGES AND AN ACCELERATED FULFILMENT OF THE PLANS FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT. We are faced with the task of daily, steady and systematic work and not merely with a sporadic "day" or "month" of thrift. THE PRODUCTION PLAN MUST BE FULFILLED NOT ONLY IN QUANTITY BUT ALSO IN QUALITY OF PRODUCTION and from the angle of reducing overhead expenses and of increasing the profits of industrial enterprises. We declare a war on chaotic methods of planning, on planned production estimates which are below the production capacity and which are drawn up in order to secure bonuses to directors, which they receive when the planned production is exceeded. Those who draw up such plans are opportunists and saboteurs, who disbelieve in the strength and possibilities of the Polish working class and technicians. Such views are influenced by capitalist ideas on the means and methods of production. WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO FULFIL THE PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, IF WE CONTINUE TO WORK IN THE SAME WAY AS WE DID IN 1948. WE SHALL SUCCEED ONLY IF WE INTRODUCE IN FULL THE PRINCIPLE OF THRIFT IN NATIONAL ECONOMY. "NOW I SHALL DEAL WITH THE MAIN POINT OF MY SPEECH, THRIFT IN NATIONALIZED ENTERPRISES DURING 1949."

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THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS IMPOSED AN OBLIGATION ON THOSE ENTERPRISES TO SAVE THE SUM OF 77,000,000,000 ZLOTYS IN 1949. WE CAN STATE TODAY WITH FULL CONVICTION THAT THE TASK IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BUT CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDED. As regards agriculture, the savings plans of the Government Estates and Technical Agricultural Service provide for savings amounting to 926,000,000 zlotys while the Ministry of Forestry intends to save approximately 2,000,000,000 zlotys. The figure given by the former two enterprises prove bad organization, bookkeeping and planning by these enterprises. And yet this could be improved by 1) increased productiveness by the workmen and office and technical personnel, 2) by a higher level of cultivation of the land, 3) by rational crop rotation, 4) acceleration of stockbreeding, rational fodder, combatting animal diseases, 5) by increased output of milk, wool etc, 6) by introduction of new methods, new kinds of plants and new breeds of domestic animals, improvements of research centers primarily on the basis of the experiences of Soviet science, 7) by a higher quality of products.

The above criticism does not cover the whole subject of the fight with wastefulness. It does not underestimate the great achievements of Government Estates but it draws attention to the fact that these enterprises must give an example of thrift to millions of working peasants. We must examine the latent reserves existing in every enterprise, the obvious and the concealed wastefulness, the bureaucratic red tape hampering initiative and delaying decisions, the obvious and the concealed sabotage. Latent reserves are tremendous but so is wastefulness. The following problems must be solved: full use of working time and of productive capacity of implements, technical progress based on innovations and inventiveness, improvement of workers qualifications, savings of material, lowering overhead expenses, improvement in efficiency. Workers' absenteeism causes a loss of at least 8 to 9,000,000,000 zlotys per annum to the national economy. Overtime work is not sufficiently productive and too costly. Still greater losses are caused by damages to machinery and equipment. A systematic inspection and overhauling would obviate this.

Rzeczpospolita, March 22, 1949, #80 and all principal papers.  
(Excerpts from the second half of the speech will be given to-morrow)

Article

The committee of financial experts composed of representatives of the six "neutral" members of the Security Council (i.e. those who are not directly concerned in the Berlin dispute) informed the Chairman of the Security Council on March 11 that it had not been able to find a solution for the problem of the Berlin currency, which would be acceptable to the Soviet Union as well as to the three western powers. At the same time the Committee delivered a report on its work which was published simultaneously in Geneva and in Lake Success Wednesday evening.

The stumbling-block, the cause of the financial experts' failure, was of a political nature.

The Soviet Union agreed to a compromise worked out by the experts, which was to serve as a basis for direct negotiations. However, the three western powers were unable to word a joint reply and asked the Committee to prolong the time-limit for giving an answer. Great Britain and France, while accepting the general principles of the compromise, proposed certain amendments. A little later the American counter-proposal was submitted containing, among other things, a stipulation to the effect that the circulation of Soviet marks in the American, French and British zones should be under the sole control of the western occupation authorities in Berlin.

Thus the opinion of the American newspaper "New York Star" has been confirmed. That newspaper wrote in November last: "Gen. Clay's policy is the main obstacle in the way to solving the Berlin problem. Clay insisted on introducing the western mark into Berlin in order to convert it into an economic weapon with the Soviet zone. Clay is not seeking an understanding on the currency question. He himself and the coalition of U.S. military and financiers backing him need a permanent atmosphere of alarm for the next few months in order to force Congress into increasing appropriations for military purposes. Neither are American financial magnates eager to solve the Berlin currency problem for in that case a conference of four powers on the German issue as a whole would be bound to follow. On the agenda of the conference the four-power control of the Ruhr would be the first item, and this is precisely what Wall Street is doing its best to avoid".

Small wonder, therefore, that the Berlin question remains unsettled. It is not in the interest of western European warmongers to settle it in spite of the fact that the operation of the airlift and the expense connected with it increases their difficulties. Gazeta Ludowa #65 March 18 only (175 lines) Excerpts

THE LIAISON MOVEMENT

Lead Editorial

The cooperation between factories and villages spontaneously initiated by factory workers has been in operation for several months. Teams of 20 to 30 workmen from large factories go to the villages in order to help the peasants to repair agricultural machinery, to organise cultural life in villages, etc. Also groups of peasants, invited by workmen, visit factories and study the work of factory workmen. At the present time workmen of 250 factories are taking part in this liaison movement and maintain contacts with more

than a thousand villages. Following the workmen, the Intelligentsia establishes a lively contact with the villages; physicians go to the countryside to bring help to the rural population. Yet the material and technical aid given by workmen to the peasantry in the form of repairing agricultural machinery does not cover all the tasks of the liaison movement. More important is the matter of political aid which could and should be given by the workmen to the peasants. The struggle for socialist reconstruction of the villages can be victorious only then when the working peasantry will understand that the spreader of reactionary rumours, the exploiter, who talks of the alleged unity of the village, is a fraud and a foe who should be combatted and removed from exercising his influence on the peasant masses. Who but workmen should be propagators of this class consciousness in villages? Polska Zbrojna #75 March 18, 1949 (102 lines) Excerpts only.

## ANTI-WASTE DRIVE IN THE COAL INDUSTRY

## Article

In 1948 savings in the coal industry amounted to 3,776,000,000 zl

A detailed plan for combatting waste during 1949 has been prepared by the coal industry. The anti-waste campaign will affect all sectors of activities and its technical and economic aspect is to a large extent based on the initiative of the basic organizations of our Party and on that of the workers' councils.

The savings plan consists of many factors.

The basic factor is the rationalization and the correct organization of labor which can be achieved primarily by the mechanization and modernization of labor methods.

Another factor which should be mentioned is the proper use of manpower which should be primarily guided by the further development of labor competition, by the popularization of the working methods of labor champions, and by the strict observance of working hours. We should also make better use than hitherto of our raw and other materials as well as of our energy.

With regard to labor we hope to achieve a productivity per man of 1,308 tons compared with the average productivity in 1948 of 1,232 tons. Thus productivity will increase by 76 kgs. compared with 1948 and by 8 kgs. compared with the planned figure for 1949.

It is important that the distribution of surface and underground workers be arranged so that the underground team constitutes 30 to 70% and the leading team 45% of the rest of the workers. I am certain that in this way we shall easily achieve the planned productivity per man.

Our working day is seven and a half hours, but it often happens that no more than four hours are devoted to effective work.

The using up of coal dust instead of more solid types of coal in 1949 is to be 1.2 kgs. more per ton of extracted coal. The production cost of electric current is to be reduced by 12 gr. on kWh. Wastage in the form of coal dust will be reduced by 1.66%.

It is hoped to save 1,059,000 zl. on various general and special costs and on expenditure not connected with the operation of mines.

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The 1949 savings plan for the entire coal industry provides for savings of 5,785,239,000 zl. Trybuna Ludu, March 19, 1949 #77 only (240 lines) Excerpts

CALL A SPADE A SPADE

Editorial

Washington has put forward a request that Sweden should pay more attention to the control of her exports to Eastern Europe.

Some time ago the "Montreal Star" warned that the State Department was preparing a clause, on the basis of which the United States would be able to "intervene" legally in the internal affairs of the signatories to the Pact. A similar clause, with regard to the economic problems of the Western-European countries, was inserted in the notorious "bilateral agreements" which were imposed on countries enjoying the benefits of the Marshall Plan by Washington.

It is precisely on the basis of these bilateral agreements that Sweden received an admonition from Washington to intensify her control of exports to Eastern Europe. The Swedes are now shocked that Washington is intervening in their national economy and that it even gives orders.

A similar warning was received by the 19 Marshall-aid countries. This was reported by the "New York Herald Tribune", which in this case is reliable. Incidentally, at the time of the Paris debate of the Economic Committee of Eight, the Ambassador of the Marshall Plan, Harriman, severely criticized the "unloyal" attitude towards the United States of the British Minister of National Economy, Cripps.

Washington also reproved Europe for inadequate supplies of strategic raw materials in exchange for the Marshall grants and loans, and instructed a special so-called "Watchdog" Commission to attend to this question.

Under the heading of "strategic raw materials" the Americans may include whatever they like, whenever they like. If it comes to even buttons may be regarded as a strategical material. After all they are an important factor in supporting the trousers of the American Army.... however, in our language such tactics are simply called a policy of economic discrimination. Let us call a spade a spade. Glos Wielkopolski March 17, 1949 #74 and others (102 lines) Excerpts

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN METAL INDUSTRY

Domestic Despatch

Changes in the metal industry's organization having been effected, 8 industrial associations are now operating within the framework of that industry. They are: the Tool, Precision and Optical Instruments Association, the Textile Machinery Association, the Krakow Foundry Association, the Radom Foundry Association, the Tin Plate Products Association, the Mechanical Equipment Association and Agricultural Machinery Association. Gazeta Ludowa #63 March 16 and others.

SEEKERS OF WAR

Lead Article

Colonial countries of North Africa occupy an important place in the aggressive plans of American expansionists....

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large scale armaments of the United States and of their satellites are also a proof of the war like intentions of the participants of the Atlantic Pact.

The North Atlantic Pact is a pact of aggression. The United States will not succeed in deceiving public opinion, in lulling the vigilance of peaceful nations, in convincing its own nation that this pact is to be a "tool of peace." It is already too late for cynical moves in Goebbels style presenting "black" as "white". This is proven by the countless protests made by the Marshall nations against the Atlantic Pact. "Do not entertain any illusions! The weapons which you give to peasants will be used by them not for war, but for making an end to the war" declared a leftist member in the Italian Parliament. The same idea is shared by people's masses of other Marshall countries. Trybuna Ludu #78 March 20, 1949 (Similar articles appeared in other papers). (138 lines) Verbatim

2000 PILOTS WITH U.S. EQUIPMENT  
HAVE GONE OVER TO THE CHINESE  
PEOPLE'S ARMY.

Foreign Despatch

2000 former Kuomintang pilots are now serving in the democratic Chinese army. An increasing number of Kuomintang pilots, navigators, bombardiers, radio operators and engineers are leaving the bankrupt Kuomintang Government.

They are reporting voluntarily to the commander of the democratic army together with military equipment, including American bombers of "EB 24", "PP 51", "CC 46" and "FF 17" type. (11 lines) Verbatim Kurjer Codzienny #77 March 19, 1949 only

PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL  
SAVING CONFERENCE

Domestic Despatch

Premier Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech at the National Saving Conference which was opened yesterday. He said, in part: "I greet the Savings Conference on behalf of the Government. The Conference will have to work on an exceptionally important problem and must make a determined imprint on the picture of the implementation of the three year plan, which should introduce a new key element in the carrying out of the Six Year Plan of Building the Groundwork of Socialism in Poland.

"The savings fight will not be an isolated impulse of the moment; it must become a permanent, an increasingly definite, consistent and prominent factor in the national economy as a whole, and in all its branches.

"Workshops which are unable to use their manpower in full but are nevertheless jealously retaining a surplus are thus unable to use their facilities for training new workers, and are squanderers.

"What immense opportunities for fighting against waste are open to all offices. Bureaucracy is waste of two kinds: (1) An overgrown staff which frequently goes out of all proportions as compared with actual requirements is a burden to the State Treasury; (2) unplanned unco-ordinated and uncontrolled work delays the settlement of matters handled by a given office and is therefore the cause of great losses in production, either direct or indirect, the latter being due to

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a lot of time wasted by thousands of men and women compelled to interrupt their work.

To accomplish our tasks we are proclaiming war on speculators, alien classes, panic-mongers and anti-people elements. In this definite and realistic manner we are strengthening People's Poland, the vitality and strength of our fatherland which is an important link in the group of people's democratic countries forming, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, a strong camp of Peace and Progress contemplating the future with confidence in spite of Anglo-Saxon and German imperialists. Rzeczpospolita #79 March 21, 1949 and all principal papers (140 lines) Excerpts

LARGE SWEETS FACTORY STARTS WORK ON JULY 22.  
3,000 WOMEN WILL FIND EMPLOYMENT IN KAMIONEK Domestic Despatch

The construction of the largest sweet factory at Kamionek a part of Warsaw, is progressing quickly.

As recently as a year ago the place now occupied by the building was an empty site. Today, the large production hall, measuring 155 metres in length and 22 meters in height, is reaching the top floor, over which a roof is being built (planking).

In addition, seven smaller buildings which are to contain offices, lodgings, a storehouse, a garage, a social center, etc., will soon be finished....

In view of the fact that approximately 95% of the factory personnel will be composed of women and will probably include many mothers, the architects have devoted special attention to the factory's social facilities such as a day nursery and a kindergarten....

Shortly after its completion, the State Confectionary Establishment, dedicated to the memory of the Defenders of Warsaw - for such will be their full name - will be able to start full speed production. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 and others (Excerpts (86 lines)

NEW AGGRESSION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN  
IMPERIALISM.

"THE PACIFIC PACT."

Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Soviet press draws public attention to British machinations and to the negotiations between Great Britain and the Dominions concerning preparations for the "Pacific Pact" on the pattern of the Atlantic Pact. "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) writes that negotiations are now being carried on concerning participation in this plan. According to reports, the following States will be signatories of the Pacific Pact: the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, New Zealand and Ceylon. According to other sources, Iran, Siam, the Central and South American countries and even the Union of South Africa will also participate in that pact. The paper underlines the fact that the Pacific Pact will supplement the aggressive Atlantic Pact. Kurjer Codzienny #79 March 21, 1949 and all principal papers (31 lines) Excerpts

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SELFISH WALL STREET INTERESTS PREVENT AGREEMENT IN THE MATTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY. DECLARATION BY THE SOVIET UNION DELEGATE TO THE UN.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) At the last session of the UN Atomic Committee, Soviet delegate Malik summed up the Soviet Union attitude to the problem of atomic energy: 1) This attitude is expressed by stating that in the interest of all mankind it is necessary to forbid immediately the use of atomic energy for war purposes, to destroy the stock of atomic bombs, to stop the production of atomic weapons, to establish a strict international control over atomic energy and assure the use of this energy exclusively for peaceful aims and for the welfare of mankind. 2) The attitude of the ruling circles in the United States and in the countries depending on it, consists in striving for the creation of a monopolistic atom trust under the control of the United States, and for the possession of the world's stock of uranium and thorium. THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO ATTITUDES LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET UNION CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL MANKIND, AND, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UN CHARTER, TENDS TO THE STRENGTHENING OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. IT EXPRESSES THE SINCERE STRIVING OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDSHIP AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN NATIONS, WHILE THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES TENDS TO THE USE OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON FOR AGGRESSION AND MASS DESTRUCTION. United States representatives persistently imposed their own proposals based on SELFISH CALCULATIONS OF AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES. Zycie Warszawy, #78, March 20, 1949 and others, 78 lines - excerpts

DEPARTURE OF A DELEGATION OF THE POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION (ZMP) FOR THE UNIFICATION CONGRESS OF THE RUMANIAN YOUTH. Communiqué

A delegation of the Polish Youth Association left for Bucharest on March 18. The delegation will attend the Unification Congress of the Rumanian Youth. The delegation is composed of citizens Józef Pawlikowski and Jerzy Rudzki.

Gazeta Ludowa, March 19, 1949, #66 and others, 7 lines - verbatim

4,100,000,000 ZLOTYS FOR WATER-MELIORATING WORK. Domestic despatch

The sum of 4,100,000,000 zlotys was allocated for water-meliorating work in 1949. This sum will be spent on draining meadows and pastures, the further draining of the Zulawy Elblaskie area and of the marshy areas in the Szczecin province. Work will begin in the Narow river basin, where a big fodder base is to be established. Rzeczpospolita, #77, March 19, 1949 and others, 11 lines - verbatim

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF US COMMUNIST PARTY WAIVES COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.  
New York (PAP)

Foreign despatch

Dennis, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. declared at a court hearing that he had decided to waive his privilege as a defendant of being defended by counsel, and to conduct his own defense.

This stated Dennis, was, in his opinion, the best way to defend the communist party's principles and activities. (26 lines) Excerpt Trybuna Ludu #77 March 19, 1949 and others.



Annex:

The Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic,  
No.12 of March 12, 1949  
contains:  
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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Item No.73 of February 19, 1949 concerning purveyance, work and services for the State Treasury, for Local Government and for certain categories of legal entities.

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Monitor Polski No.A-13, Part "A" of March 11, 1949  
contains:  
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Item No.150 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning an interim adjustment bonus for judges and prosecutors assigned to Warsaw.

" " 151 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning an interim adjustment bonus for State and Local Government employees and for Deputy Mayors in Warsaw.

" " 152 Resolutions of the Council of Ministers relating to lump sum remuneration for State and Local Government employees.

" " 153 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning an interim adjustment bonus for teachers and instructors in Warsaw.

" " 154 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning a special bonus for administrative employees in certain clinics, establishments and laboratories attached to Medical Schools in Universities and to Medical Academies.

" " 155 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning cash rewards for overtime work for certain Local Government employees.

" " 156 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning special bonuses for maritime experts.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 21, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.  
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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND  
THE STATE DEPENDS ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE CLERGY.  
THE CHURCH IN POLAND IS ENJOYING COMPLETE  
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

DECLARATION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT

Domestic Despatch

On March 14, the Secretary of the Episcopate Committee, Rev. Bishop Zygmunt Chermanski, called on the Minister of Public Administration, Comrade Wladyslaw Wolski, with the object of discussing problems relating to the adjustment of the relationship between the State and the Church. During the course of the conversation Comrade Minister Wolski made a statement on the subject of the general aspect of the relations between the State and the Church. Minister Wolski said inter alia:-

"1. It has been noted that for several months the hostile activities of certain sections of the Clergy, directed against the People's Government and State, have been intensified.

A part of the higher Church hierarchy is trying, through pastoral letters and secret institutions, to provoke anxiety and stir up the people, because of an alleged threat to religion, without having any real foundations for such activities.

"2 There are frequent cases of priests sponsoring various criminal and anti-State groups and even directly cooperating with these agencies of Anglo-American imperialism.

"3. All this is obviously incompatible with the united efforts of the majority of the community which is reconstructing the devastated country, which desires order, peace and prosperity and which is opposed to all attempts at arresting the development of the country in the field of social achievements.

"The Government, guardian of peace and public order, will not tolerate seditious activities. Therefore, only a change of the present attitude of the Church hierarchy and the discontinuance of hostile practices against the People's State by it, may create a basis for the adjustment of the relationship between the State and the Church.

"4. The Government most definitely asserts that it does not intend to restrict religious freedom. The Clergy in Poland enjoy various rights to a greater extent than in many Western-European countries. All rumours about the abolishment of religious teaching in schools are groundless.

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"The Government will also resolutely oppose outrages, insulting the religious feelings of believers and violating the legal regulations in force.

"5. Educational institutions, whether run by monastic or by secular clergy, will enjoy appropriate rights, provided they conform to the requirements stipulated in the laws and regulations in force.

"Similarly, benevolent institutions run by monastic or secular clergy, will be able to operate under an appropriate control and supervision of their activities by the State authorities.

"6. The State authorities do not intend to interfere with the problems of religious cult or with the internal problems of Church administration. They will, however, demand that the legal status of the Dioceses and of their boundaries should be put in order in conformance with the new legal order and the new State frontiers.

"7. The definite regulation of the relationship between the State and the Church, which will be expressed in the new constitution will be shaped, so far as the rights of the Church hierarchy are concerned, on the basis of the experiences resulting from the attitude of the Clergy and of the Church hierarchy towards the People's State.

"8. The past attitude of the Government towards the problems of faith and Church shows its genuine intention of regulating the relationship between the State and the Church in a spirit of loyalty and of honest care for public welfare".  
Trybuna Ludu March 20, 1949 #78 (296 lines) Excerpts  
(and all principal papers)

## THE STATE AND THE CHURCH

## Lead Editorial

In People's Poland there is a freedom of faith and the freedom of religious cult. The Government does not interfere with the religious life of the citizens nor does it interfere with the internal problems of Church administration. The principle of religious toleration, however, does not in the least imply that the Government will allow the freedoms conferred on the Church to be abused by political activities directed against People's Poland.

Yet certain sections of the Catholic Clergy, and particularly of the higher Church hierarchy, have for a long time been adopting a hostile attitude against the People's Government and State.

The Church hierarchy has so far not counteracted these criminal activities of its subordinate priests and had not even tried to dissociate itself from these criminal activities.

We well remember that, in connection with the problem of our Western frontiers the attitude of the Church hierarchy was irreconcilable with the Polish national and State interest.

And all this happens in spite of the fact that the Catholic Clergy enjoy in Poland, not only complete freedom, but also privileges which it does not enjoy in most of the Western countries.

It is obvious that neither the Government nor the people can or will tolerate any disorders resulting from this attitude of the higher Church hierarchy and of certain lower levels of the Catholic clergy.

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The Polish Government's declaration forms an appropriate basis for establishing the future relationship. The regulation of the relationship between the Church and the State in Poland, therefore, depends on the revision of the present attitude of the Church hierarchy.

The attitude of the Government is clear. The Government has, in practice, demonstrated its good will on many occasions. It is time for the Church to follow the right path.

Millions of citizens of People's Poland have had enough of these seditious activities which are disturbing their devoted efforts in building a better and peaceful future.  
Trybuna Ludu March 20, 1949 #78 (53 lines) Excerpts  
(Similar editorials appear in other papers).

## ATLANTIC PACT

Editorial

Before dealing with the Atlantic pact as a whole, we shall discuss it, today, from the point of view of international law. This matter deserves special attention in view of the fact that the organizers of the pact seek to present it as an instrument compatible with the U.N. Charter....

In actual fact, this pact is an institution opposed to the Security Council, inasmuch as it is taking over its functions in regulating international conflicts.

The Atlantic pact contains a clause to the effect that the pact is not incompatible with any treaties previously concluded by states which have acceded to it. This refers particularly to the British-Soviet and French-Soviet pacts concluded during the war. But since Great Britain and France are founder-members of a pact which is aimed against the Soviet Union, it would naturally follow that such an attitude cannot but be inconsistent with previous agreements, which precluded precisely the possibility of such pacts. Such an explanation, inserted in the North-Atlantic pact, is a patent deviation from truth.

Thus, from the U.N. Charter's clause invoked in the pact it clearly follows that the latter's formal tenor, as well as essential purport, are completely at odds with U.N. principles.  
Rzeczpospolita #78 March 20, 1949 only (127 lines) Excerpts

## POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Domestic Despatch

Deputy Premier Alexander Zawadzki, having recovered from illness, resumed his functions at the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers. Foreign Minister Modzelewski received on March 19 the Swiss Minister in Warsaw, M. Gaston Jaccard. Zycie Warszawy #78 March 20, 1949 and others (7 lines) Verbatim

THE FIGHT AGAINST WASTE, THE FIGHT  
FOR SAVING IS INDISPENSABLE FACTOR  
IN THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM

Domestic Despatch

Yesterday a "National Saving Conference was opened in Warsaw. Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz accompanied by members of the Government,

representatives of the Sejm, Marshal Zymierski and other officials were greeted with warm applause when they took their places in Government boxes.

President Bierut sent a letter to the Presidium of the Conference, running (in part):

"Dear Citizens,

"This conference has been engendered by the desire pervading the worker class to speed up the implementation of our economic plans, the object of which is to transform Poland into an industrialized and prosperous country and to assure the Polish nation the highest possible level of prosperity and culture.

"By speeding up the execution of the three year economic plan during this year, the working masses are assuring the working man a steady improvement in his living standards, on the basis of a number of social achievements, which the working class can attain and develop only under the new conditions created by the rule of the people in the conditions of people's democracy.

Whoever cares for Poland's future will spare no effort to increase and improve the results of our work, to make it more fruitful, to modern our economy, to multiply the strength and wealth of our country in order to raise the living standards of the people's masses as high as possible. All this we can attain by using to the full the great and still inexhausted reserves of our strength and our resources.

"I wish the Conference the best possible results. May it become a new incentive in the work and effort of millions of working people in our country! May it contribute to our country's and our economy's further achievements! May it improve and speed up the pace of Poland's development." Polska Zbrojna #79 March 21 (550 lines) Excerpts (and all principal papers)

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# F O R E I G N

## PEACE BUDGET VERSUS WAR BUDGETS.

19 PERCENT IN USSR AS AGAINST 50% IN

USA ON WAR EXPENDITURE IN 1949 - 1950 Foreign Despatch

Moscow (PAP)

"Izvestiya" points out the contrast between the state budget for 1949 approved by the Supreme Council of the USSR - a peace budget and the United States' and Great Britain's budgets which the author calls war budgets....

The figures contained in the USSR state budget prove irrefutably that the Soviet government's attention is chiefly directed to the country's continued economic and cultural development and to a continued growth in the welfare of Soviet citizens.

The Soviet Union is appropriating for military expenditure only 79,100,000,000 roubles, i.e. 19 percent of the total state expenditure..

Military expenditure in the Soviet Union is calculated in such a way as to ensure the Soviet army can efficaciously defend the country's freedom and independence....

Zycie Warszawy March 20, 1949 #73 and others. Excerpts

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SLUMPS AND UNEMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN IN  
PEOPLE'S-DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES, STATES  
POLISH DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE IN ROME  
Rome (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A conference of the International Labor Organization's building industry committee has been opened in Rome. The conference is attended by 120 delegates representing 19 states.

The Polish delegation includes Henryk Altman, section chief in the Ministry of Labor and Public Welfare and Eug. Markowski, Counselor of the Embassy of the Polish Republic in Rome, both acting as representatives of the government, Walenty Karmas, engineer, of the Ministry of Reconstruction, and Mieczyslaw Dubinski, engineer, of the SPB (Social Building Enterprise), both acting as representatives of the manufacturing industries, and Marian Baryla, Chairman of the Building Workers' Trade Union, and Stefan Minc, Secretary of the union both acting as labor's representatives....

Section Chief Altman stated that in the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries slumps and unemployment were unknown. Slumps only threaten capitalist countries. Also, the scourge of so-called overproduction threatens only capitalist countries. Growth of production in the USSR and in people's-democratic countries can only contribute to the betterment of the working people's living conditions in those countries. Zycie Warszawy. #78 March 20, 1949 (40 lines) Excer

THE ATLANTIC PACT AS A TOOL OF AGGRESSIVE POLICY Foreign Despatch  
Moscow (PAP) (161 lines) Excerpts

TASS correspondent in Washington, commenting on the publication of the Atlantic Pact, reports: The general appraisal of the North Atlantic Pact, as the chief tool of the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain, has already been made in the declaration by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs published on January 29, 1949. The text published now published completely confirms this appraisal. the text proves that this Pact has a military-political character. It provides for a merger of the military forces of the participants for joint military action and for the creation of a corresponding military organ. The particularly striking feature of this Pact is that it provides for military moves embracing several States, these moves considerably exceeding the framework of agreements of a regional character. This reveals the fact that the Pact is incompatible with the UN Charter. Dr. Lemin, Moscow Radio commentator, says that the many demonstrations which took place in Italy and France against the Atlantic Pact prove that the Anglo-American warmongers and their satellites encounter unsurmountable obstacles among the nations which firmly declare themselves for peace in their attempts to build aggressive pacts.

New York (TELEPRESS) Henry Wallace made a speech in which he said inter alia: "The Atlantic Pact is a violation of the most fundamental principles of the U.N. The American people will unanimously reject this Pact, providing it has the opportunity of learning secret clauses."

Rome (PAP) Togliatti stated in Parliament that all Italians have a duty to create a great peace-front, which would cooperate with world peace-front. We shall find a peaceful and legal way to mobilise millions of citizens against this Pact.

London (PAP) The "Daily Worker" publishes an article by Palm Dutt who writes that the draft of the Pact was not submitted to the Security Council although, according to the U.N. Charter, all moves tending to the safeguarding of peace must be sanctioned by the Security Council. The conclusion of the Atlantic Pact will be a betrayal of the principle of Collective Security guaranteed by the U.N. Zycie Warszawy March 20, 1949 (161 lines - excerpts others.

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## WHAT THOUGHT IS ABSORBING MINISTER BEVIN ?

Article

So-called lapses in speech or blabbing out are extremely revealing and it is not necessary to be an adherent of Freud's theory to admit that these lapses betray the thoughts which continuously absorb a man. Minister Bevin must undoubtedly have been deeply excited when speaking on the Radio on the day of the publication of the "North Atlantic Pact" he said: "This pact is meant to prevent pea....., excuse me, to preserve peace." This is curious ! What persistent thoughts are absorbing Minister Bevin, to cause the poor man to make such an unfortunate lapse?

Zycie Warszawy, #78, March, 28, 1949 only, 29 lines - excerpts

PARIS PEACE CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 20. PROFESSOR JOLIOT CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE. Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP) - A meeting of the organizing committee of the World Congress of Peace Supporters was held in Paris on March 18. Frederic Joliot was elected chairman of the Committee; Aragon, Nenni, Saillant, Anderson - Nexé, Padyeyev, Eugenia Cotton, Tritt, Bernal and Rogge were elected deputy chairman. Also, a secretary of the organizing committee was elected.

Zycie Warszawy, #78, March 20, 1949 and others, 134 lines - excerpts  
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ECONOMIC

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN FEBRUARY. Domestic despatch

The factories of the United Agricultural and Milling Machinery Industry have produced in February 3,375 ordinary and tractor ploughs, 11,076 ordinary, spring teeth and tractor harrows, 2,240 ordinary and tractor cultivators, 800 sowing machines, 1,453 spilling machines, 400 horse drawn rakes, 545 capstans, 550 threshing machines, 652 winnowing machines, 815 chaff cutting machines, 302 potato diggers, 130 manure cans, 587 carts, 474 sprinklers and large quantities of chopping knives, crushers, buckshot tools, manure sowing machines, reapers, etc. A total of 25,118 items of machinery were produced in February.

Rzeczpospolita, #79, March 21, 1949 and others, 22 lines verbatim

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS IN THE MAZURY DISTRICT HAVE SUPPLIED 82,448,000 kWh OF ELECTRIC POWER. Domestic despatch

The Mazury electric power industry recorded further important achievements in 1948 in all branches of its activities. The electric power plants exceeded their production plans by 5%, by producing 82,448,000 kWh of electric power. The production of the Mazury electric power plants in 1948 exceeded that of 1947 by nearly 24,000,000 kWh and that of 1946 by about 48,000,000 kWh. The largest electric power plant in the Elblag Combine, of an active power of 19.3 MW, last year produced 58,155,000 kWh, i.e. 300% of the 1946 production.

With regard to gasworks in 1948, there was a substantial increase in the production of gas as well as its by-products, such as coke, tar and benzol. The nine Mazury gasworks, which are under the technical supervision of the Association of the Mazury District Electric Plants, produced in 1948 an aggregate of 11,600,300 cub.m. of gas, 19,790 tons of coke and 1,020 tons of tar. Rzeczpospolita, March 20, 1949, #78 and others, 23 lines - verbatim



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## TOBACCO PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED.

Domestic despatch

The Krakow Region, comprising the Province of Krakow, the Southern district of the Province of Kielce and a part of the Province of Rzeszow is the most important producer of raw tobacco. Last year planters in this region exceeded their tobacco delivery plan by 4%. The Czyżyny branch of the Polish Tobacco Monopoly paid out 1,125,350,000 zł. to peasants.

The 1949 plan provides for a substantial increase in tobacco production. The Tobacco Cultivation Establishment is planning to purchase 8,395,000 kgs. of raw tobacco this year. The area under cultivation will cover 5,770 ha., of which 2,940 ha. in the Krakow Province, 2690 ha. in the Kielce Province and 140 ha. in the Rzeszow Province. This area was fixed on the basis of the contracts for tobacco plantations signed by farmers.

Rzeczpospolita, March 20, 1949, #78 only, 18 lines - verbatim

## ARTIFICIAL LEATHER PRODUCTION.

Domestic despatch

The Leather Industry Establishments producing artificial leather supplied 135 tons in 1947. In 1948 the production of artificial leather increased to 260 tons. Within the first two months of this year 44 tons of were produced. The annual plan provides for the production of 250 tons of artificial leather.

Dziennik Ludowy, #79, March 21, 1949 and others, 11 lines - verbatim

## SAVINGS OF 2,000,000,000 ZŁ. BY THE ROAD SERVICE OF THE POLISH STATE RAILWAYS.

Domestic despatch

A meeting of the Road Service chiefs of the Polish State Railways was held in the Ministry of Communications. The reports showed that the Road Service has exceeded its 1948 plan for the maintenance and the repair of roads and that it has fulfilled its plan for capital investments. These achievements contributed towards a 38% reduction in the number of warning signals along railway lines and towards an automatic increase in the speed of trains throughout the entire network. The loan fund for the Road Service of the Polish State Railways for 1949 was increased by nearly 80%.

Rzeczpospolita, March 20, 1949, #78 and others, 31 lines - excerpts

## WE BEGIN PRODUCTION OF "STEELON" NETS.

Domestic despatch

In its effort to improve the quality of our fishing equipment and make it independent of foreign manufacturers, the Maritime Central Trading Organization is testing a new home made material for manufacturing nets. The steelon fibre has proved to be fit for use. Now the above organization is engaged on an experiment with steelon nets. British and American fishing experts are testing the usability of steelon nets. For countries having no coal, which is the raw material for steelon, the production of steelon would be too costly.

Dziennik Baltycki, #76, March 18, 1949, only, 35 lines - excerpts

## NURSERIES ON THE GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL ESTATES. Domestic despatch

The Government Agricultural Estates at present own over 400,000 fruit trees. It is planned to raise this figure to 2,300,000. The area for fruit nurseries is, therefore, to be increased. It is estimated

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that fruit nurseries of Government Agricultural Estates will produce this year about 250,000 fruit trees and 3,000,000 seedlings.  
Rzeczpospolita, March 20, 1949 #78, 9 lines - verbatim

150,000 ZLOTYS IN THE SHADE OF TREES. TWO BIG CONTESTS ON "FOREST DAY"

Domestic despatch

The Chief "Forest Day" Committee in the Ministry of Forestry announced a big reforestation contest in reforestation of fallow and inferior land not belonging to the State. All counties will take part in this contest. The prize of 100,000 zlotys will be won in each province by the county which obtains the highest number of points in reforestation work completed in the period from October 1, 1948, to May 30, 1949. The object of this contest is the reforestation of all fallow land. The "Forest Day" Committee will grant 6 prizes: one of 150,000 zlotys, two of 100,000 and 3 of 50,000 zlotys for the best articles on the subject of reforestation.

Dziennik Ludowy, #79, March 21, 1949, #79 and others, 70 lines - excerpts

PAFAWAG (STATE WAGON WORKS) HAS HANDED FIVE MODERN POST WAGONS TO POST SERVICE.

Domestic despatch

Wroclaw. The ceremony of handing over to the Ministry of Post and Telegraph five new type post wagons made in Poland according to the design prepared by the Wagon Construction Bureau of the Management of Railway Rolling Stock and Equipment took place in the State Wagon Works in Wroclaw.

A post wagon of Polish construction comprises an office and a compartment for post parcels and letter. In the office there are pigeonholes for letters, cupboards for workers' clothes, swivel chairs and tables. One of the tables is equipped with a vacuum cleaner for letters. In a special compartment adjacent to the office there is an iron stove for cooking postmen's meals. The first five post wagons manufactured by the Pafawag have been tested on the Wroclaw Miedzylesie line before putting them in circulation. In the course of this year the Wroclaw wagon works will manufacture a total number of 66 modern post wagons.  
Polska Zbrojna, #78, March 20, 1949 and others, 40 lines - excerpts

LARGEST VEGETABLE PRODUCING CENTER IS BEING ESTABLISHED IN THE WOJEWODZTWO (PROVINCE) OF WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

Since the beginning of this year, the State (Government) Agricultural Estates have begun work designed to increase the production of vegetables on a scale sufficient to supply the demand of worker's dwelling centers and health resorts. Appropriate estates or groves thereof have been selected in the districts of Szczecin, Legnica, Wroclaw, Opole, Koszalin, Gdansk and Warsaw. A sum of 110,000,000 has been assigned for this year's capital investments expenditure on those estates and a sum of 250,000,000 zl. to be expended for the same purpose next year. It is anticipated that this year's produce from these estates will total 18,000 tons of miscellaneous vegetables. The largest vegetable production center is being established in the neighborhood of Warsaw for the purpose of supplying the capital's working population. This center comprises six estates belonging to the Wilanow gardening combine and two auxiliary estates, Brudno and Falenty. The combined area of these estates amounts to 1,420 hectares. The latter estate is to supply Warsaw with the following amount of vegetables: 30 tons of tomatoes and cucumbers, 50,000 heads of salad, 200,000 bunches of radishes and 3,000 cauliflower flowers.  
Slowo Powszechne, #77, March 21, 1949, only, 52 lines-excerpts

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## SECTION B

## THE ITALIAN NATION AND THE ATLANTIC AXIS

Article by Dr.A.Nowicki

For two years the Italian nation has not been informed about the actions of its Foreign Ministry. Italian diplomacy conducts its intrigues in secret, with the object of imposing accomplished facts on the nation. The matter of Italy's participation in the Atlantic Pact is being decided, not in Italy and not by the Italian nation, but in Washington by a foreign Government. Thus, there are two camps existing in Italy: the peace camp, expressing the interests and the will of the nation, and the war camp, expressing the interests and the will of Wall Street, Italian reactionaries and the Vatican. De Gasperi is still in power because his Party has a parliamentary majority of 307 out of 574 members. These members were elected on April 18, 1948, by 12,000,000 voters. But the latter cast their votes for the official peace program of the Christian-Democratic Party. The electorate did not give the leaders of that Party a mandate for drawing Italy into an aggressive bloc. Those leaders did not reveal their plans before the elections. Now, when de Gasperi publicly announced the decision to join the Atlantic Pact, the Italian nation protests against it. Not only communists and socialists but Gasperi's former constituents also raise their protests. The Italian Nation sees in Gasperi's decision a repetition of Mussolini's criminal act of accession to the anti-Comintern Axis. The essence of the North Atlantic Axis is the same as that of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio Axis. De Gasperi is surrounded by criminals who wish to send the Italian youth to death in the interests of Wall Street and of the Vatican. As is universally known, the Vatican uses its best preachers, headed by the Jesuit Lombardi, for spreading propaganda for the third world war. The Communists, in view of the uselessness of their protests, have challenged the Vatican for supporting preparations for a third world war. The Catholic preachers who accepted this challenge now have to extricate and defend themselves at public meetings - even at those of believing and practicing Catholics who are not specially anxious to die for the sake of Wall Street interests. It is beyond all doubt that the Italian working class, notwithstanding the intrigues and secret agreements of Italian diplomacy, obediently fulfilling Washington's order, will never agree to Italy's accession to any aggressive bloc. Polska Zbrojna #73 March 15, 1949 (Similar articles have appeared in other papers) Excerpts (162 lines)

1871-1949

MARCH IN PARIS...

Article

Whoever has any doubts as to the efficacy of mass action should read the French bourgeois press, the pro-American press, and first of all "Le Monde", the press organ of big capital and of the ministry directed by Robert Schumann (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). It is precisely in that part of the press that he will find, in the form of nervous confessions and formulae of "armed neutrality" feverishly dug up from the dead political past by cunning old hands who are trying to abate the heat of the struggle against war, a splendid testimony to the power, drive and efficacy of the struggle for peace.

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Things have gone so far that right-wing French "specialists", the Blum and Moch party, have organized a "Democratic Union for Defence of Peace" in Paris. Don't laugh too loud, please, or Secretary Acheson might take offense...

A capital joke is a statement in "Le Monde", the press organ of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "We would like to know in what manner we shall be defended. Is not the "atomic curtain" a mere myth? Will the Americans use that weapon in the event of a conflict? The Atlantic pact says nothing about this."

Gentlemen from "Le Monde" are afraid of their own people more than of the atomic bomb. Therefore they make, they are compelled to make, among other things, such revealing statements as, for instance: "Many honest people ask themselves the question whether the Atlantic pact is not simply provocation, whether it is not aimed at dragging them into an adventure. Western Europe (in other words the capitalists) cannot ignore the communist danger but at the same time it cannot alter the fact that the greater part of its population sees in that danger the straw at which the drowning man clutches."

Today is the 18th of March...

Seventy eight years ago, on March 18, 1871, Paris was resounding with the cheer: "Long live the Commune".

At that time Jules Favre, a member of the "patriotic" and republican government of "national defence" and one of Robert Schumann's highly qualified predecessors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said outspokenly: "If we are to fight against anyone, it is not against Bismarck but against the Paris mob." Zycie Warszawy #76 March 18, 1949 (250 lines) Excerpts (Articles on this subject appear in other papers).

### THREE PRINCIPAL SLOGANS

Lead Editorial

In his speech delivered to the Provincial Convention of the Democratic Party in Gdansk, University Rector Kulczyński said that national independence, social justice and world peace are the principal slogans of democracy. He also added that these three greatest democratic ideals were neglected in Poland in the anarchy of the demo-liberal regime until the time when the united working class accepted responsibility for them.

The demo-liberal regime was liberal only in the sense that it gave freedom of exploitation of the weaker by the stronger, not bound by any ethical standards. And thus, as in the economic field demo-liberalism is accompanied by cyclical depressions, so in the political field, and particularly during the phase when it turns into imperialism, it cannot exist without cyclical wars. In view of this, it should be stated clearly that whoever wants lasting independence for Poland (an lasting independence must be based on a regime of social justice and must be part of an edifice of world peace), should stop hoping for demo-liberalism which is so dear to the heart of many intellectuals. Kurier Codzienny March 16, 1949 #74 (13 lines) Excerpts only.

### GERMANS AND THEIR PROTECTORS

Lead Editorial

The matter of Polish children who were deported to Germany during the occupation and who have not yet been returned to their

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parents is one of the tragedies through which our nation has passed and is still experiencing. For approximately 100,000 Polish children are still detained in Germany. Let us recall that Polish authorities have traced them after a long and painstaking search and verified their identity in each case but that despite these efforts and repeated intervention only a part of these children could be brought home. It is true that the Anglo-Saxon authorities have in the past issued a vague order concerning the German obligation to reveal the whereabouts of Polish children but this order was not enforced by any sanctions and no German was prosecuted for not complying with it. Recently the German press, especially the SPD (German Socialist Party) papers published in Bizonia, "Socialdemokrat" and "Die Welt" have been writing a great deal about children. But not Polish children, of course. They make an uproar in defense of Germans allegedly "oppressed in Poland". "There are still hundreds of thousands of Germans in Poland, including 20,000 to 25,000 children", exclaims the "Socialdemokrat" on March 8. We might say to this that it would surely be difficult to trace "20,000 to 25,000 German children" in our country for the simple reason that they are not in Poland. German fascists were deporting Polish children, tearing them from the arms of despairing parents, for the purpose of "strengthening their race". Americans and Britishers are sabotaging the efforts of Polish authorities which try to save Polish children who can be still traced. Thus the Anglo-Saxons are sanctioning crime. On the other hand, they inspire and support the anti-Polish campaign of German revisionists who utter lies and slander. And all this is being done... "in the name of humanity." Thus the Hitlerian slogan of "strengthening the race" and the Anglo-Saxon democratic slogan "in the name of humanity" often have very much in common. Zycie Warszawy #75 March 17, 1949 (114 lines) Excerpts only

## DELICATE TOPIC

RAISED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS  
London, March 16 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Platt-Mills, an independent member of the Labour Party, raised the following question in the House of Commons; "Under what agreement has the American Intelligence Service been permitted to recruit and train, within the British Empire, speakers for the American broadcasting station in Cyprus?"

Under-Secretary Mac Neil replies that "no special agreement is needed for that".

Thereupon, Platt-Mills asked: "Since, evidently, we have given Americans complete freedom of action in this respect, would it be possible to request that, through their broadcasting stations in Cyprus, Americans announce in the languages of Middle Eastern countries the news concerning the terror prevailing therein and particularly concerning the situation in Iraq?" Secretary Mac Neil did not reply to this question. Rzeczpospolita #75 March 17, 1945  
Verbatim (21 lines) and others.

A FIFTY TON FLOATING CRANE  
Gdansk

The Gdansk Maritime Office has taken delivery in the Gdansk port of fifty ton floating crane, from surplus British military

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stock. The crane has been towed from England by the "Hercules" tug. It was recently repaired in a shipyard in South Wales. The floating crane will be used in the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia. Zycie Warszawy #76 March 18, 1949 only (11 lines) Verbatim

## WHO PULLS THE IRON CURTAIN DOWN?

Lead Editorial

Last year Great Britain bought potassium and timber to the value of 5,000,000 pounds from the Soviet zone in Germany and this year she continues to buy the above commodities from the same zone and has also ordered large quantities of yarn. On the other hand the Soviet zone in Germany imports raw wool from Great Britain. These facts are mentioned in the conservative "Daily Express" in its article discussing the "blockade" of the Eastern zone in Germany by the Soviet authorities. Bevin and the Foreign Office propagate the idea of "blockading" the Soviet zone while the British Board of Trade and Minister Wilson readily grant import licences for articles produced in Eastern Germany of which there is a shortage on the British market. "the Daily Express" sharply attack the Foreign Office for rejecting all applications of British businessmen, desirous of going to the Leipzig Fair. "Businessmen from all over the world will take part in this Fair", writes the "Daily Express," but, as we see, it is not the Soviet authorities but the British Government who pulls down the iron curtain." Kurier Codzienny #76 March 18, 1949 (62 lines) only

## WITH THEIR OWN EYES

Article

The trips made by Polish peasants to the Soviet Ukraine and the reception they met with in that country are a handsome and eloquent proof of how widely and deeply friendship is expanding between both nations....

The Polish peasant never coveted the Ukrainian peasant's soil, nor did the Ukrainian peasant covet the Polish peasant's soil.... Polish peasants who have taken part in these trips to the Ukraine were able to see with their own eyes to what extent collective economy is superior to, and produces better results than, individual economy; and how much truth there is in the propaganda about kolkhoz economy.

The chief subject of interest for our peasant on their visits to kolkhozes, was the kolkhoz members' standard of life. Everywhere, they were struck by their obvious prosperity....

The fact that a few weeks ago the Soviet Union announced in the U.N. Economic Committee, that it was able to supply the world markets with 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, is a great triumph of kolkhoz economy....

Our peasants were able to see with their own eyes what sort of life the kolkhoz members and all working people in the Soviet Union live, and their excursion taught them a good deal.

Therefore the ardent words of thanks tendered by President Bierut to Kroshtchov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (bolsheviks) and promoter of the trip, expresses the feelings cherished by us all. (19 lines) Excerpts (Similar articles have appeared in other papers)

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WASTE IN THE USE OF NON-FERROUS METALS SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.

Article

The Six-Year Plan, which will start operating next year, is setting great tasks, the carrying out of which will involve enormous forces and resources. This great effort by the entire nation will only be crowned with success provided it is accompanied by a drive against waste, and by an unshaken will to introduce a rigid system of economizing in forces and resources in all sectors of economic life.

Our State Railways occupy a prominent place in the world with regard to the punctuality of trains, but a similarly prominent place as regards conservatism and persistent observance of out-dated regulations and technical standards which, in other countries, were long ago disavowed by the requirements of modern life. Up to this very day, we are using brass screws for screwing seats on railway car benches, instead of iron screws. We are using high-quality brass for fittings and handles. We are producing in Poland a tinless bearings alloy called "Babbit K" which is used for bearings in railway cars produced for export to the Soviet Union. Our railways, however, are using alloys for bearings with a very high percentage of tin.

Unfortunately, the railways are not alone. The casting plants and mechanical workshops in the metal, foundry and other industries are processing substantial quantities of non-ferrous metals. The by-products of such processes (shavings, scrap, dust, etc.) are often misused, so causing great losses.

In England for each ton of commercial steel, there is 1.24 kg. of high-speed tool steel, whereas in Poland to each ton of commercial steel there is 1.73 kg. of high-speed tool steel, i.e. 40% more than in England.

Careful use of non-ferrous metals and their alloys and of precious steel alloys must become one of the primary concerns of industrial administration, as well as of the basic party organizations and factory councils.

Trybuna Ludu, March 16, 1949, #74, only, 248 lines - excerpts

FIRST TRAINING COURSE FOR FEMALE TRACTOR DRIVERS. Domestic despatch

This course will begin on March 23 in Tczew and will be attended by 22 women of the Gdansk Province. Each county will send 2 delegates to this course. Pupils will receive board and lodging.  
Gazeta Ludowa, #64, March 17, 1949, only 9 lines - verbatim

TRIAL OF PERPETRATORS OF ABUSES IN SZCZAKOWA CEMENT FACTORY.

Domestic despatch

Jan Juhla, ex-director, Franciszew Chechelski, ex-deputy director, Stefan Brozek, ex-manager of the transportation section and Jan Kacsmarczyk, ex-manager of the cement mills in the cement factory in Szczakowa were put on summary trial in the Krakow Court.  
Rzeczpospolita, #76, March 18, 1949 and others, 21 lines - excerpts

610,000 RESIDENTS IN WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

As reported by the Warsaw Vital Statistics Bureau, Warsaw now has 610,000 inhabitants, of which 398,158 live on the left bank of the Vistula in 9,366 houses and 212,598 live on the right bank of the

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Vistula in 5,600 houses. Taking into account the number of births (880) and of deaths (449) in February, the number of residents in that month increased by 1,815.  
Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, #65 and others, 10 lines - verbatim

# MANY GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ARE STILL LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

## Article

We received a letter from one of our readers in Great Britain and we publish it verbatim without comments, merely underlining certain excerpts.

"Dear Mr. Editor. I read with great interest in the press the enunciations of representatives of the British Government in which, while assuring that 'there are no German prisoners of war in Great Britain', they accuse Poland and the Soviet Union of unreasonably slow release of German prisoners. For the sake of truth and on the strength of testimony of EYE WITNESSES I declare that in the chemical works in Middlesbrough a considerable number of German war prisoners is employed. They are officially called 'voluntary hired workers' but in fact they receive a wage which is 2 or 3 times lower (sic) than that paid to Britishers and these 'voluntary hired workers' are living together near Middlesbrough in special barracks enclosed by barbed wire and closely guarded by armed guards. In the artificial fertilizer factory of the Imperial Chemical Industries, German prisoners i.e. I beg your pardon: 'voluntary hired workers of German nationality' are working under conditions specially detrimental to health and often become poisoned.

I am not guided by feelings of special compassion for ex-soldiers of Hitler's army but I am indignant because of the cynicism of British 'accusations' and because of the inspired articles published in the German press of the British zone, which writes incredible stories about the persecution of Germans and German prisoners-of-war in Poland. I thought it my duty to advise you about complete liberation of German war-prisoners by British authorities."  
Zycie Warszawy, #74, March 16, 1949, only, 5+ lines - excerpts

# HOW THE ENGLISH ARE "CIVILIZING" IRAQ.

Editorial

Officially Iraq is an independent country. As such it has been a member of the League of Nations since 1932; in 1943 it signed the U.N. Declaration and in 1946 the U.N. Charter in San Francisco.

In spite of this, Great Britain which, by the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1930, recognized the "full equality and complete independence" of Iraq, has been occupying this country interruptedly since 1941. In addition, on the basis of an agreement concluded on January 15, 1948 in Portsmouth, British troops are not to evacuate Iraq before the last allied soldier leaves the enemy territories, i.e. Germany, Italy and Japan. It appears from this that Iraq is being treated both as enemy territory and as an allied country, in the imperialistic sense of this word, which means that Great Britain has the right to construct air and land bases in Iraq while Iraq is committed to armed action on her side in the event of "war danger".

In exchange for this the British are "giving protection."



This "protection" does not in the least differ from plunder, speculation and exploitation and causes an ever growing shortage of foodstuffs resulting in a sharp increase in the costs of living and in increased poverty among the Iraqi population. As there have been no prospects of an increase in wages for a long time, the financial situation of the Iraqi citizens is deteriorating almost every day. The present minimum cost of living is 18.5 Iraq Pounds compared with an average pay of an office employee of 6 to 7 Pounds.

Each year 700 to 800,000 people in Iraq have malaria, of which number 50,000 die. After nearly thirty years of British "civilization" 94% of the Iraqi population is illiterate.

The Iraqi left-wing party recently submitted a report to the United Nations Organization demanding its intervention with the British Government with a view to persuading the latter to respect the rights of the native population. The report claims, among other things, that the Iraqi nation has the right to democratic freedoms and to be the master of its country. The Iraqi nation is protesting against oppression and is demanding honest elections within the next three months and the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory. Polska Zbrojna, March 17, 1949, #75 only 94 lines-excerpts

#### SMALL FARM-HOLDERS FROM THE WIELUN COUNTY WILL SETTLE IN THE WESTERN TERRITORIES.

Domestic despatch

A special meeting of small farm-holders recently took place in Nizakowice, the Mierzyce parish, in the Wielun County, at which the farmers expressed their intention to settle in the Western Territories. These farmers come from the parishes of: Mierzyce, Działoszyn and Kamionka where they had farms on a sandy and barren soil.

Over 4,00 persons (700 families) have registered for resettlement. A delegation of small farm-holders will shortly leave for the Szczecin Province and the Ziemia Lubuska district, where they will choose suitable farms. The transfer will start immediately after the return of the delegation. Each family will receive a grant of 10,000 zl., and all possible assistance in the organization of the farm in the territories, particularly during the Spring-sowing season.

Over 54,000 farmers have so far left for the Western Territories from the Wielun County. All of them have received good farms and State assistance in the organization of them. Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, #65 only, 27 lines - verbatim

#### EFFICIENCY OF TRAFFIC ROUTS OPERATION APPROACHING PREWAR STANDARD.

Domestic despatch

The Treasury, Budget and Economic Plan Committee of the Sejm discussed the draft of the Ministry of Communication's budget for 1949. The draft budget's rapporteur, Deputy Jasinski (PZPR) stated that 89.2 percent of the total passenger traffic and 96.8 percent of all goods shipments were handled by the railways. Within the planned expenditure, the Ministry will renovate 1,500 kilometers of highways, in addition to maintenance repairs over the whole network of state railways, thus exceeding last year's quotas by 50 percent. The large sum of 7,500,000 zlotys will be used for the same purpose under capital investment credits.

The Ministry contemplates granting subsidies to the amount of 525,000,000 to local governments (in the western territories) for the maintenance of bridges and local government roads.

Planned expenditure for waterways exceeds last year's by 59 percent. An additional sum of 1,408,000,000 zlotys for the upkeep and operation of navigable rivers has been put aside under the Investment Plan. The main effort, in 1949, will be directed (devoted) to improvement and maintenance work on the Vistula and its navigable tributaries and the Odra. The budget provides for an expenditure of 225,514,000 zlotys for repairs and maintenance of river craft while an additional 800,000,000 zlotys are appropriated under the Capital Investments Plan. The contemplated expenditure for maintenance of water of water reservoirs exceeds last year's expenditure by 25 percent. An additional expenditure of 343,220,000 zlotys for the same purpose is contemplated under the Capital Investment Plan. Expenditure planned for motorization is fourfold as against 1948 expenditure for the same purpose. Receipts from the State Motor Transport (PKS) are expected to reach 8,400,000,000 zlotys. Vice-Minister Ceglecki explained, inter alia, that the Ministry of Communications has reduced transport charges for Czechoslovak goods shipped in less than carload quantities. Director Mzodecki stated that the Polish State Railways were planning to replace wooden sleepers with concrete ones. The summer time-table provides for an increase of the commercial speed of trains from 30 to 35 kilometers per hour; this equals the prewar commercial speed of trains. Director Kuźmin stated that the problem of building a Danube-Odra canal is being studied.

Director Skibicki, in charge of the PKS (State Motor Transportation), explained that the latter would get 450 new autobusses and 100 tractors with trailers this year. With regard to the profits of the PKS, he stated that this undertaking had yielded a 12 percent profit in 1948 and that this year a profit of 16 percent after rolling-stock amortization was anticipated. Director (Section chief) Piecuch explained that, under a contract to be concluded with the International Sleeping Car Company, the latter would operate routes running west and southwest, while "Orbis" would operate routes running north and northeast.

Minister Rabanowski explained that in working out its program for work on waterways, the Ministry was availing itself of the experience gained by foreign investors and, particularly, by the Soviet Union.

In summing up the discussion, the chairman, Deputy Popiel, stated that, as regards efficiency, the Ministry of Communication was drawing close to prewar achievements and in certain respects even surpassing them.

Rzeczpospolita, #75, March 17, 1949 and others, 15+ lines - excerpts

WE ARE EXPORTING PEAT LITTER.

Domestic despatch

Gdynia. The American steamship "Luiza Lykos" which left the port of Gdynia on March 13 carried on board 350 tons of peat litter for ports in the Mexican Gulf. It must be emphasized that American importers have already bought large consignments of peat litter on previous occasions.

Zycie Warszawy, #76, March 18, 1949 only, 8 lines - verbatim

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 19, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

BOLESŁAW RUMINSKI APPOINTED AS THE MINISTER  
OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY

Communiqué

The President of the Polish Republic, on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, has appointed Bolesław Ruminski, the present Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, as Minister of the Agricultural and Food Industry.

The scope of activities of the new Minister includes problems relating to the following industries: sugar, fermentation, fat, confectionery, coffee substitutes, food substitutes, potato, spirit and tobacco. The new Ministry is to carry out economic planning for, and capital investments in, all these industries.

The Minister of the Agricultural and Food Industry will direct the activities of State enterprises run by the industries in his jurisdiction. These enterprises also include the Tobacco and Spirit Monopolies, in respect of which the Minister of Finance will retain his present right of fiscal supervision and protection of the monopoly privilege. The new Minister will also supervise the industrial activities of the Central Cooperative Agencies, i.e., of enterprises run by the "Społem" Central Consumers' Cooperative and by the "Peasant Self-Help Association" Central Agricultural and Cooperative Agencies (in conjunction with the Central Consumers' Association). Zycie Warszawy March 19, 1949 #77 and all principal papers (31 Lines) Verbatim

INFANTS WILL RECEIVE LAYETTES.

COTTONS HAS ALREADY ARRIVED

Domestic Despatch

The Warsaw branch of UNICEF (United Nations' International Children Emergency Fund) will receive 371 tons of cotton.

UNICEF will supply Poland with cotton as well as with wool necessary for manufacturing 400,000 layettes for children. Distribution will take place in the course of next year and during the following six months. During that period the Polish Government will manufacture and distribute an additional 500,000 layettes. Thus every child born during the above period will receive a full new outfit. UNICEF is operating with the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Welfare. Slowo Powszechnie #74 March 18 only Verbatim

MILITARY REGISTRATION FROM MARCH 21 Domestic Despatch

Several days ago the population of Warsaw was informed of the forthcoming partial registration for military service, in order

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to draw up a register of members of the military reserve. This register was destroyed during the war. With reference to this, notice is given that the activities of the Military Registration Commissions will begin on March 21. Excerpts (44 lines) Rzeczpospolita #77 March 19, 1949 and principal papers

THIS YEAR'S SUMMER VACATION  
FACILITIES TO BE EXTENDED TO HALF  
A MILLION WORKERS.

Domestic Despatch

At a press conference held at the Central Trade Unions Committee's offices, Comrade Kania, General Manager of the Workers' Vacation Facilities Fund, summed up the results achieved by the centralization of vacation facilities and expounded plans for organizing special kinds of rest facilities for working people. Centralization of the management of vacation rest facilities for workers has made it possible to extend a uniform planned economy over 650 rest establishments capable of housing 35,000 people. This will make it possible to provide vacations for half a million manual workers and intellectual workers. (57 lines) Excerpt Trybuna Ludu #77 March 19, 1949 and others

POLISH TECHNICAL DELEGATION  
HAS LEFT FOR CAIRO TO ATTEND CONGRESS Domestic Despatch

A delegation of the Chief Technical Organization left Warsaw for the II International Technical Congress in Cairo. The delegation consists of: W.Czarnowski E.C. - General Secretary of the Chief Technical Organisation; Prof Dr.W.Gueta - Rector of the Mining Academy in Krakow; Prof.Dr.L.Jakubowski, Dean of the Electrotechnical Section of the Warsaw Polytechnic and L.Taniewski C.E Chairman of the Chief Technical Organisation's Foreign Commission.

The Congress in Cairo was summoned by the World Technical Conference ("Conference Technique Mondiale"), to discuss two essential problems namely: the question of raw materials and social aspects of progress and technical development.

The congress will be in session from 20 to 26 March 1949. According to estimates, about 2 to 3 thousand of engineers from all over the world will take part. They will work in three professional sections. Kurjer Codzienny March 19, 1949 #77 (30 lines) Verbatim (and other papers)

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F O R E I G N

GENERALISSIMO STALIN RECEIVED A  
DELEGATION OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN THE KREMLIN  
Moscow March 18, (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On March 17, the President of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Stalin, gave a dinner for the Government Delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The guests included all the members of the Korean delegation headed by the Prime-Minister Kim Ir Senem and the Minister for Foreign Affairs Pak Enem. The following Soviet officials were present at the reception: Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Marshal Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Kaganovitch, Krushchov, Kesygin, Vyshinski, Menshikov, Gromyko, Marshal Vershynin, General of the Army Shtemenko and Admiral Jumashev. Gazeta Ludowa March 19, #66 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

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ITALIAN POLICE SHOOT AT DEMONSTRATORS  
Rome, PAP

Foreign Despatch

Throughout the country the Italian people's masses are increasingly opposed to the Atlantic Pact. Reports are coming in from all parts of Italy about demonstrations and skirmishes with the police. The most serious incident occurred in Terni, one of the largest centers of the metallurgical industry, where the police shot at the crowd taking part in the demonstration and killed a young worker.

In its report about this incident the "Unita" says: "The Atlantic pact has already been stained with workers' blood." The "Avanti" states: "Twenty year old Luigi Trastulli, who perished in Terni, was the first victim of the Atlantic Pact." (55 lines) Rzeczpospolita #77 March 19, 1949 and others (Excerpts)

TEXT OF ATLANTIC PACT PUBLISHED  
Washington (PAP) Verbatim

Foreign Despatch

The text of the Atlantic Pact has been published. In the beginning of April, it is to be signed by the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and the Benelux countries. The signatory governments are subsequently to take the necessary steps for ratification in their respective countries. Trybuna Ludu #77 March 19, 1949 and all principal papers. (10 lines)

"DEFENSIVE CLAUSES" OF THE  
ATLANTIC PACT. ANGLO-SAXONS' PLANS  
FOR AUSTRIA AND WESTERN GERMANY  
Vienna March 18, (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The local press carried a report from London that in the opinion of the initiators of the Atlantic Pact the "defensive clauses" of this Pact should automatically apply to Western Germany and Austria.

Giving this information the journal "Der Abend" stated that it has the effect of a bomb-shell on all classes of the population. Without any warning, writes the journal, the Austrian nation learned that attempts are being made behind its back to involve Austria in the Atlantic Pact. In view of the fact that Austria is occupied by four Powers, the carrying out of this plan would mean the division of the country into zones. The Journal asks whether such a decision is possible without the consent of the Austrian Government which has been recognized by all the prospective signatories to the Atlantic Pact. In conclusion "Der Abend" expressed the hope that the Austrian nation, which desires Austria to remain a uniform country and which has peaceful intentions, will declare its opinion in this problem. Gazeta Ludowa March 19, 1949 #66 only (28 lines) Verbatim

MASS DESERTIONS FROM TITO'S ARMY

Soldiers pass to the Triest Territory.  
Roma (TELEPRESS) (14 lines) Verbatim

Foreign Despatch

A Yugoslav Militia detachment of a strength of about 100, attempted to reach Triest Territory on Tuesday, after having encountered Rankovic's police near Villa del Nevoso in the Carso mountains. It was reported from Triest on Tuesday that gun fire was heard for several hours in the evening of the same day from the area occupied by Yugoslavia. Apparently, numerous desertions from the Yugoslav Army were taking place. Polska Zbrojna March 18 #75 only

REPRESSIONS AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEXICO  
New York, March 18, (PAP) Verbatim

Foreign Despatch

As reported by the correspondent of the "New York Times", the Mexican Ministry of Internal Affairs rejected the protest of the Communist Party against the Government's refusal to recognize it officially as a political party. In consequence the Mexican Communist Party will be suppressed. (9 lines) Gazeta Ludowa March 19 only.

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CLOSING OF THE POLISH INFORMATION  
BUREAU IN BELGRADE AFTER A BRUTAL  
POLICE RAID.  
STRONG PROTEST OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT

Foreign Despatch

On March 17 the Polish Ambassador in Belgrade, Wende, handed a Note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Kardel, dealing with the closing of the Polish Information Bureau on March 15. The Note expressed a very strong protest of the Polish Government against this new hostile action of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia towards People's Poland.

The Polish Information Bureau, by popularizing the efforts and the political, economic and cultural achievements of the Polish nation, was trying to develop and cultivate friendly relations between the Polish nation and the nations of Yugoslavia. These activities of the Polish Information Bureau have been fully appreciated and looked upon with sympathy by the broad masses of the Belgrade population, who used to visit the library and the exhibitions organized in the Bureau's premises.

On March 2 of this year the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Yugoslavian Federated People's Republic, Mates, informed the Polish Ambassador, Wende, of the decision of the Yugoslav Government to have the Polish Information Bureau liquidated within three days.

Until the end of January 1949 the Yugoslav Government showed no intention of opening similar institution in Warsaw. Only after January 26, 1949 did the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw request the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for permission to open a permanent informative exhibition and for suitable premises in the centre of Warsaw.

The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Notes of January 31, 1949 and of February 16, 1949 informed the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw that the matter was being dealt with.

In view of the above the Polish Embassy asserts that the unfriendly decision of the Yugoslav Government to close the premises of the Polish Information Bureau in Belgrade, which bears the form of an ultimatum, is a NEW PROOF OF THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S POLAND.

The Polish Embassy declared that in these circumstances the responsibility for this hostile step against Poland, i.e. the closing of the Polish Information Bureau, which is undoubtedly inconsistent with Yugoslav public opinion, rests entirely and exclusively with the Yugoslav Government, in view of which the Polish Government will act accordingly.

The day after the closing of the Polish Information Bureau its premises were renovated and an American Embassy Library was opened there. Zycie Warszawy March 19, 1949 #77 (154 lines) Excerpts

INDIA WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE BRITISH  
EMPIRE DECLARES PANDIT NEHRU  
New Delhi.

Foreign Despatch

The Premier of India, Pandit Nehru declared in Parliament that

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within a few months India will become an "independent republic," which means in practice, that India will leave the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Premier stated emphatically that India could examine the matter of her union with the British Commonwealth solely from the angle of "a union of independent nations." He said further that India "does not desire a close alliance with any nation and that Indian policy consists in keeping away from blocs." On the other hand it is known that India desires to create an Asiatic group in which she would hold a predominant role. Rzeczpospolita #77 March 19, 1949 (51 lines) only Excerpts

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Foreign Despatch  
London (PAP)

The British Government, fearing criticism of the Atlantic Pact by many MPs who under pressure of public opinion put forward objections to it, has restricted the debates on this Pact. Certain MPs were able to make short declarations. As was expected, representatives of Conservatives and Labor Party leaders approved the Atlantic Pact. Mr. Warbey, MP, underlining the fact that he was speaking on behalf of many Labor MPs, declared that a strong group exists within the Labor Party firmly condemning the Atlantic Pact. I openly declare - said Warbey - that the opponents to the Atlantic Pact within the Labor Party will challenge Minister Bevin." Rzeczpospolita #77 March 19, 1949 (26 lines) and others Excerpts

THE INDUSTRY OF WESTERN GERMANY WILL  
PRODUCE 13 MILLION TONS OF STEEL PER ANNUM  
Paris (Telepress) Foreign Despatch

The French authorities were informed by the Marshall Plan Administration that Paul Hoffman has discussed with German steel experts the plan to increase steel production in Western Germany to 13,000,000 tons per annum.

The United States, Great Britain and France previously fixed steel production in Western Germany for 1950 at 10,700,000 per annum.

The intended increase of steel production in Germany necessitates the complete suspension of dismantling of factories earmarked for reparations. Zycie Warszawy March 19, 1949 only #77 (14 lines)  
Verbatim

THE DUTCH PREFER TO STAY IN THEIR COUNTRY  
AND DO NOT WANT TO GO TO WAR IN INDONESIA.  
PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT COLONIAL POLICY. Foreign Despatch  
The Hague, PAP

According to the press, police raids are taking place in many Dutch cities with the object of arresting servicemen who refuse to go to Indonesia. Deserters have been arrested in the Hague, Hilversum and other cities. At a public meeting in Zaandam crowds protested against the continuation of the colonial war and demanded the release of arrested servicemen.

In one army camp mutiny broke out. The soldiers categorically refused to take part in the Indonesian war. In the barracks leaflets containing slogans supporting peace and condemning war were circulating and were extremely popular among the soldiers. Arrests were made. Dziennik Ludowy #77 March 19 and others (20 lines)  
verbatim

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NENNI DEMANDS DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. ATLANTIC PACT CONTRARY TO THE WILL OF THE NATION. Foreign despatch

Rome (PAP) - In view of the fact that in the matter of the Atlantic Pact the Italian Parliament has taken a stand which is contrary to the will of the Italian nation, Pietro Nenni made a motion for the dissolution of Parliament and for convoking a new election. Discussions on Italy's accession to the Atlantic Pact began in the Chamber of Deputies in the morning of March 16 and lasted, without interval, until the evening of March 18. For two days and nights members of the Opposition spoke in turn, explaining why they will vote against this Pact.

Their object was to make the echo's of the parliamentary battle resound in the farthest corners of Italy, and to enlighten all those who on April 18, 1948, voted for Christian-Democrats, that contrary to their will, they have drawn the country into the imperialist camp. Prior to voting the Secretary of the Communist Party, Togliatti made a speech explaining why he will vote against the Atlantic Pact and proposing a motion, giving an assurance that no foreign country will get strategic bases in Italy.

This motion was rejected by 317 votes of the Government majority against 175 votes of the opposition. The remaining members abstained from voting.

Rzeczpospolita, #77, March 19, 1949, and all principal papers, 81 lines excerpts

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#### ECONOMIC

FOUNDRY INDUSTRY IN 1949.

Domestic despatch

Production results of the foundry industry in 1947 and 1948 give prospects of a considerable excess of production anticipated by the Three Year Plan in 1949. It is expected that the production of refined steel and of articles of the machinery, chemical and motorcar industries will increase this year. The production of pig iron in 1949 will increase by 7 percent in comparison with 1948. Production of open hearth pig iron will increase particularly, while that of foundry and hematite cast iron will remain on the 1948 level. The production of raw steel will increase by 4 percent. Rolling mills will produce 55,000 tons more than in 1948. The production of sheet metal and pipes will remain at last year's level. Two new rolling mills and foundry furnaces will be built this year.

Rzeczpospolita, March 19, 1949, #77, only, 30 lines - verbatim

NATIONAL SAVINGS CONFERENCE STARTS PROCEEDINGS NEXT SUNDAY.

Domestic despatch

A National Savings Conference will be held in Warsaw on March 27 and 28. The opening of the conference will take place on March 20 at 10.30 a.m. The following will address the conference:

1) Comrade Edward Ochak, Chairman of the Central Trade Unions' Committee will deliver an address on "Work competition at a new stage".

2) Comrade Vice-Minister Eugeniusz Gzyr - on "Savings tasks in state business enterprises".



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3) Comrade Minister Konstanty Dąbrowski - on "Savings tasks in budgetary policy".

4) Comrade Minister Stefan Jędrzychowski - on "Savings in expenditure for capital investments under the 1949 plan".

The addresses will be followed by a debate. Results of the debate will be summed up by Comrade Minister Hilary Minc, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. Trybuna Ludu, #77, March 19, 1949, and others, 29 lines - excerpts

"ZABRZE" FOUNDRY FULFILLED THE THREE YEAR PLAN. Domestic despatch

The "Zabrze" glassworks fulfilled its three year production plan on March 1. 8,126 tons of glass valued at 2,490,000 prewar zlotys were produced. At the celebration held on March 14 the workers of this plant undertook an obligation to produce an additional 750 tons of glass by May 1 and 2,600 tons by December 31 in excess of its plan. Rzeczpospolita, March 19, 1949 only 11 lines - verbatim

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY CARRIES OUT THE THREE YEAR PLAN.

Domestic despatch

The textile industry and the coal mining industry are the greatest and most developed branches of the Polish industry. Already in 1945 the production of the textile industry amounted to 16,400 tons of cotton yarn, 71,500,000 meters of cotton tissue, 6,800,000 meters of woollens, 4,500,000 meters of linen tissue etc. The first year of the three year plan brought a considerable increase of textile production, as illustrated by the following figures:

the production of cotton yarn in 1946 was 47,200 tons and in 1947 more than 59,000 tons; the production of cotton tissue increased from 206,600,000 meters in 1947 to 257,300,000 meters in 1948; the production of woollen tissue from 21,700,000 to 32,400,000 meters; of linen tissue from 21,700,000 to more than 27,500,000 meters; of jute tissue from 10,400,000 to 19,700,000 meters and the production of silk tissue from 6,600,000 to 21,900,000 meters.

There was considerable development in other branches of the textile industry as well. For instance, the production of knitted goods increased to 4,800,000 kgs, of haberdashery goods to 22,600,000 pieces, of rayon to 5,600,000 kgs and fibrous articles to 6,000,000 kgs. In 1947 291,000 workers were employed in the textile industry, raising by 24 percent within a year. Production costs were decreased and quality of goods improved. Due to vocational training the number of skilled workers has increased. The plan for 1948 imposed big and difficult tasks on the textile industry. These tasks were fulfilled and the planned volume of production was exceeded. The production of cotton tissue amounted to more than 343,100,000 meters (109 percent of the plan), of woollen to 41,800,000 meters (105 percent of the plan) of linen tissue more than 31,900,000 meters (123 percent), of jute tissue 20,600,000 meters, etc. On December 31, 1948, 339,900 persons were employed in the textile industry, including 316,200 manual and 29,700 office workers. This year the textile industry is faced with equally big tasks. First of all, the quantitative production must increase. The plan provides for the production of 89,200 tons of cotton yarn, 371,000,000 meters of cotton tissue, 35,100 tons of wool yarn, 46,400,000 meters

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of woollen tissue, 32,100,000 meters of linen and hemp tissue, 36,400,000 meters of silk tissue, 6,800 tons of knitted goods, etc. As regards capital investment the 1949 plan provides for an allocation of more than 9,200,000,000 zlotys for the textile industry. Rzeczpospolita, # 77, March 19, 1949 and others, 165 lines - excerpts

#### PLANS FOR RAISING PRODUCTION IN STATE FARMS. Domestic despatch

On March 16 and 17 a national conference concerning production on State Farms was held at which the District State Farm Directors, administration workers and labor champions, jointly discussed, in individual committees, the following problems: increase of livestock production, organizational efficiency, profitable and thrifty farming. The participants in this conference undertook to enhance production by increasing the number of sows to 30,000, by increasing the average milk yield of cows to 2,500 litres per annum and by increasing the stallion herd by 150. As regard sheep breeding, an obligation was taken to obtain 250 kgs of wool from 100 sheep. Big efforts will be made to organize adequate fodder necessary for the increase of livestock. As regards production of plants the assembly decided to strive for obtaining, through intensified cultivation, an average winter sown wheat crop of 15 cwt from a hectare, a rye crop of 13.5 Cwt from a hectare, barley and oats crop of 14.6 Cwt and a potatoe crop of 135. As regards motorization the slogan "Every tractor - 300 hectares" of average ploughing with a simultaneous lowering of overhead expenses by 10 percent. State Farm workers will strive to lower administration expenses. Much attention was devoted to the problems of coordination of work in individual estates and establishments. The necessity of uniform planning was emphasised.

The assembled passed a resolution underlining the necessity of continued and closer contact between Government estates and villages through the organization of help to village cooperatives, and small and middle sized landholdings in farming, its mechanization and its working organization. Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, and others, 60 lines - verbatim

#### FIRST SHIP ENGINE (PRODUCED IN POLAND). Domestic despatch

The first ship engine produced in Poland arrived at Gdansk by special train from Upper Silesia on March 17. The engine, which is part of the equipment of an ore and coal carrier now under construction, was manufactured by the Machine Industry Association. Gazeta Ludowa, #66, March 19, 1949, and others, 7 lines - verbatim

#### TRAINING OF SHOEMAKERS ACCORDING TO THE CHRZAN METHOD.

Domestic despatch

Under the program for training artisans a course for young instructors in the shoemaking trade, members of the Union of Polish Youth, has been organized by the Establishment for Improvement of Handicraft. A new method invented by Jan Chrzan has been adopted at the course which will last six weeks\*) During the first three weeks every artisan attending the course will study designs and models and will do preliminary work. During the following weeks each of them will make three pairs of leather shoes. During the whole period of six months each pupil will make 15 pairs of shoes without assistance.

Dziennik Ludowy, #77, March 19, 1949, only, 16 lines - verbatim

\*) Literal translation: should need months

SECTION B

FOUR YEARS

Domestic Despatch

On March 18, 1945 detachments of the Polish Army fighting at the side of the victorious Soviet Army captured Kolobrzeg and reached the Baltic. During the four years following this historical date Polish maritime economy has recorded the following major achievements (in round figures):

IN PORT TRAFFIC:

- a) 25,000 vessels entered the ports;
- b) 40,000,000 tons of cargo was shipped;

THE ACTIVITIES OF SHIPYARDS

- a) opening of three powerful shipyard centers in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin;
- b) construction of ocean vessels was started:

IN OCEAN SHIPPING

- a) opening of 12 regular shipping lines;
- b) increase in tonnage of the Polish merchant marine by 70%
- c) 3,500,000 tons of cargo shipped;
- d) 70,000 passengers carried.

IN COASTAL SHIPPING

- a) opening of regular coastal lines in Zopot Bay and in Szczecin Bay.
- b) 378,000 passengers carried.

IN OCEAN FISHING

- a) creation of a trawler, cutter and fishing smack fleet;
- b) 120,000 tons of fish caught valued at 4,700,000,000 zl.

IN MARITIME TRAINING

- a) opening of the State Maritime Schools in Gdynia and Szczecin;
- b) creation of a Maritime Educational Center;
- c) organization of 70 supplementary educational courses for maritime occupations.

Kurier Godzienny March 18, 1949 #76 only (33 lines) Excerpts

IMPORT OF TURKEYS AND ROOSTERS  
FOR POULTRY BREEDING

Domestic Despatch

On board the Polish vessel "Lublin" the first shipment of imported breeding poultry arrived in Gdynia from London. It consists of 170 "Mammoth" turkeys and 20 "Sussex" roosters. The turkeys will be distributed among poultry breeding stations in order to improve the domestic breed. Gazeta Ludowa #64 March 17, 1949 only (16 lines) Excerpts

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COMBATTING GRAIN PESTS THROUGHOUT  
THE COUNTRY.

Domestic Despatch

A national conference of provincial commissioners for combatting grain pests was held in Lodz to discuss the tasks and the organisation of a central agency for combatting grain destroying pests. According to a thorough investigation carried out by the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation, 33,000,000 tons of grain are destroyed annually by pests, of which the most pernicious are: weevil, mill moth and flour moth. The above quantity of grain annually destroyed would suffice to nourish 15,000,000 people. The Chief Commissioner's agencies, operating throughout the country, will carry out a general desinfection in grain elevators and mills. Approximately 7,500 elevators and mills will be disinfected at a cost of 35,000,000 zlotys. Thanks to this, approximately 300,000 tons of grain with a value of 7,500,000,000 zlotys will be saved every year for the national economy. A training course for provincial commissioners and instructors will be arranged in Lodz from March 21 to 26, at which lectures concerning the fight against grain pests will be given. Similar courses will be held in all provinces next month. Dziennik Polski #74 March 16, 1949 only (43 lines)

Verbatim

## NEW TASKS OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Article by Dr. Adolf Atlas

(Excerpts)

After having considered the budgetary estimate of the Ministry of Finance for 1949, the Financial-Budgetary and Economic Planning Committee of the Sejm has passed a resolution recommending that the Legislative Sejm should express its sincere appreciation to the Minister of Finance for his purposeful policy for balancing of the budget, and for his thrifty management of state expenditure.

We are entering the present budgetary year, the last year of the three year plan, from where we start the great six year plan, with immense achievements behind us in the field of finance.

What are the latest achievements?

(1) We have developed the clearance system on a remarkably large scale, with the result that clearing transactions exceed 94% of the total volume of transactions and in relation to banknotes in circulation, have reached the record figure of 103%.

(2) Regardless of changes in the system of wages the issue of banknotes during the first months of this year not only was not increased but, on the contrary, was reduced, which taking into consideration the fact that the amount of goods is steadily increasing in Poland, is a considerable success.

(3) We have decidedly entered the path of justified thrift, and this is not an emergency campaign but a permanent system. We are at the same time working out definite methods of saving.

Owing to a spirit of thrift, which has prevailed from the very first moment of the birth of our state, we are now able to glory in the results of the work of the Ministry of Finance. The whole point is to make this spirit predominate in all centers of state work. It will be an important task of the future Ministry of Finance to inspire the nation as a whole with a respect for small figures, for small savings from which billions grow. Kurier Godzienny #71 March 13

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GIFT FROM POLES IN AMERICA FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF NEWSPAPERMEN. Domestic despatch

The Relief Section of the Journalists' Trade Union of the Polish Republic has received 4 cases and a carton of new clothes and footwear and a carton of copybooks and pencils for children from the Congress of Poles in America. All these items will be distributed among the Section's wards.

Zycie Warszawy, #74, March 16, 1949 and others, 7 lines - in full

CZECHOSLOVAKIA BUILDS A SCHOOL IN WARSAW. Domestic despatch

Dr. Wacek, Mayor of Prague, a well known friend of Poles and a fervent propagator in Czechoslovakia of the slogan to reconstruct Warsaw, is continuing the collection campaign initiated by him.

Recently Dr. Wacek appealed to Czechoslovak municipal national councils to make contributions towards the building of a school for Warsaw children. National councils in Trans-Olzan Silesia and primarily the mining center in Karwina were the first to respond to his appeal and to organize collections.

Dziennik Ludowy, #75, March 17, 1949 only 16 lines - verbatim

A BUDGET FOR PEACEFUL AND CONSTRUCTIVE WORK. Article

The fifth session of the Supreme Council of the USSR, which approved the state budget for 1949, ended on March 14.

The expenditure on the armed forces, guarding peace and the constructive work of the Soviet nation, expresses the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union which is at the head of all progressive and sincerely democratic forces of the world, fighting actively for a just and lasting peace and thwarting the hazardous, aggressive plans of imperialists and warmongers.

Trybuna Ludu, #75, March 17, 1949 220 lines - excerpts  
(Similar articles appear in other papers)

ALEXANDER POPOV, INVENTOR OF THE RADIO. Article

On March 16, 1949 90 years have passed since the birth of Alexander Popov, the Russian scientist who discovered the radio. On March 24, 1896, he demonstrated his radio transmission and receiving sets. Almost two years later Popov's first experiments were repeated by an enterprising Italian, Marconi. An exhibition was opened recently in the Polytechnic Museum in Moscow showing materials connected with the life and activities of the great Russian scientist, A. Popov to whom mankind is indebted for a splendid invention - the radio.

Wolnosc, #59, March 17, 1949, only 236 lines - excerpts

NEW POLISH SCOUTING AS AN ORGANIZATION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL YOUTH.

Domestic despatch

The Chairman of the Polish Scout Association, Jerzy Berek, in an interview with a PAP representative, outlined the new trends of development in Polish Scouting, in connection with the important organizational and ideological changes which have occurred in the Association. "Scouting at present", said the Chairman, "is overcoming the ballast of ideology and of working methods of Scouting"

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THE NEW SCOUTING IS AN ORGANIZATION OF CHILDREN AND JUVENILES IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, EDUCATING THEM IN THE SPIRIT OF SOCIALISM AND PREPARING THEM FOR MORE IMPORTANT WORK IN THE POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION. There is a single front in the struggle for the education of the entire Polish youth in the spirit of socialism. The Polish Scout Association is an organization for youths up to the age of 15, whereas the Polish Youth Association includes older youths.  
Zycie Warszawy, #75, March 17, 1949, only, 40 lines - excerpts

## ABUSE IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Domestic despatch

Minkiewicz, former director of the Financial Department of the Chemical Industry's Central Administration, was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. Making use of his high positions, he defrauded 460,906 zloties.  
Trybuna Robotnicza, March 9, 1949, precis.

## PEOPLE'S TAVERN IN THE HOTEL "POLONIA" UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORES (PDT) ENTERPRISE.

Domestic despatch

The campaign launched by the PDT enterprise for the purpose of organizing cheap restaurants for the working class in Katowice, Bódz, Poznan and Olsztyn has now included Warsaw. The PDT has taken over the management of the restaurant and cafe in the Hotel "Polonia". The restaurant, the cafe and the dancing room will be opened on March 23, under the name of "Polonia" People's Tavern, for general public but primarily for the working class.  
Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, #65, 27 lines - excerpts

## SABOTEURS WILL BE TRIED

Domestic despatch

Saboteurs in the Refractory Material Combine will be tried shortly by the Military Court at Katowice. They are: Eng. Stefan Hirszel, admin. director of the Gliwice Combine, Józef Szwed, gen. director at "Kleopacki" Plant, Ostrowiec, Wacław Kostecki, admin. director of "Kleopacki" Plant, Ostrowiec, Stanisław Reda, technical manager, Aleksy Plaza, manager of the Production Department, Wysiadyński Józef, laboratory assistant, and others.

The accused agreed to purchase refractory clays of inferior quality from Władysław Stawiarski, owner of a clay mine and speculator, receiving from him a commission for every ton of clay supplied. The refractory bricks produced from this clay were unsuitable for use in Martin Blast Furnaces and spoiled the production of 205 tons of steel in Ostrowiec Plant alone.  
Trybuna Robotnicza, March 15, 1949, precis

## ABUSES IN COAL INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

Employees of the Central Sales Administration of Products of the Coal Industry, who committed abuses by selling coal to private enterprises, were sentenced as follows:

Rudolf Metzner, manager of the Disposal Dept - 10 yrs. imprisonment, Jerzy Ślędziona, asst. manager of the Disposal, Dept. - 6 yrs. imprisonment, Stanisław Wardawa, clerk at the Dąbrowa Combine, 3 yrs. imprisonment, Jan Fokutyński, clerk of "Wąglblok" (private enterprise) 6 yrs and Julian Mamelok, clerk of "Montana" 4 yrs.  
Trybuna Robotnicza, March 19, 1949, precis

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INCREASED PRODUCTION OF TURPENTINE  
AND TANNING EXTRACT

Domestic Despatch

Resin, which is an indispensable and important raw material for producing colophony and turpentine, is becoming an increasingly important item in our forest economy. Last year 8,200 tons of resin were obtained while in 1946 the total amount was only 3,200 tons. Such a substantial increase will make it possible to cover the domestic demand for colophony and turpentine in full and will even leave a surplus for export.

An important success is the application of new methods for obtaining and preserving bark, which is a highly important item in the tanning industry. So far we have been importing tanning bark from foreign countries, which involved considerable expense. The new production method will make it possible to meet a considerable part of the domestic demand from our own sources. Thus our national economy will be able to save much money.

Great importance is also attached to the collection of forest products. This year the purchase of bilberries and mushrooms will proceed on a much larger scale and shipping and export will be improved. It is planned to gather about 7,378 tons of bilberries and 2,000 tons of mushrooms.

The exploitation of peat bogs will also be developed. The production of peat matting, which is an important item in our exports, will this year amount to 50,000 crates while last year it amounted to only 26,000 crates. Foreign demand for peat matting is large. Zycie Warszawy #75 March 17 and others (45 lines)

Excerpts

IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.  
THE SCANDINAVIAN BLIND ALLEY.

Editorial

The three Scandinavian States are at present flooded with propaganda booklets, with political writings and with American newspapers carrying warmongering articles, giving vague news of American war inventions, under sensational headlines, and regularly slandering and vilifying the Soviet Union.

This "cold war" waged in a cynical spirit and, in addition, supported by the economic pressure of the Marshall plan has begun to show results already after six months.

The only people who dream about war or rather about an armament race in Sweden are possibly the owners of large steel foundries who look forward to increased profits. The simple working man, however, wants to avoid war at all cost.

Norwegian propaganda, in close touch with America, is now launching the Atlantic Pact. Under the influence of the first Soviet Note dealing with this pact, certain politicians were to a certain degree brought to their senses.

The peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union are, however, appreciated by the Scandinavian working class.

The greatest Norwegian authority on foreign policy, Dr. Scharfberg, printed a series of articles in the Norwegian press trying to prove that the principal duty of the Scandinavian

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foreign policy is to preserve neutrality.  
Dziennik Zachodni March 15, 1949 #73 only (121 lines) Excerpts

AMERICAN WOMEN'S LETTER TO POLISH WOMEN Domestic Despatch

The American Women's Association forwarded a letter to the Chief Board of the Polish Women's League, in which the said Association expresses its inflexible will to battle for peace.

The letter, which reached Poland after considerable delay, states, among other things:

The Congress of American Women associates itself with you and with the remaining 81 millions women affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Women, in defense of peace.

We demand that the enormous sums spent by our government in preparation for another world war be employed to raise the population's health standard, the level of children's education and the living standard.

We are deeply sensible of our responsibility not only towards American women but also towards the women of China and Greece which are at present in a state of war, towards oppressed colonial countries, towards Spain and towards all those who have gone through the terrible second world war.

We are arranging throughout the country and take every opportunity to popularize the struggle for world peace by radio and in the press. Rzeczpospolita #75 March 17, 1949 and others  
(27 lines) Verbatim

WE CORRECT LIES

Lead Editorial

In to-day's issue readers will find the text of the Polish Government's Note to the French Government expressing the alarm of our authorities at the accidents which of late have been occurring very frequently among Polish miners, employed in France. It is absolutely clear and right that our Government should be interested in the life and fate of Poles in France, and that it should care for their welfare.

Washington, and the executors of its will in Paris, would like to break the traditional friendship between the Polish and the French nation. But they will certainly not succeed in doing this. They will not succeed, because our nation knows that there is an impassable abyss between the aims of the French nation and the action of Queuille's Government. They will not succeed because French workers know well, that Polish workers persecuted by the French police are their brothers, fighting for the right to a peaceful life in the same way as they themselves are fighting. Polska Zbrojna March 16, 1949  
#74 (50 lines) Excerpts

(Similar editorials appear in other papers).

STAGNATION IN BRITISH TRADE

General stagnation is to be noticed in British retail trade. Business in stores dealing in articles of primary necessity is dwindling rapidly.



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Official statistical data of the British Board of Trade indicate that in January retail sales of foodstuffs have fallen off by 13 percent. During the same month, the demand for other articles of primary necessity declined by 40 percent as against December last. The sales shrinkage is attributed to universal shortage of cash. Rzeczpospolita #75 March 17, 1949 only  
(15 lines) Verbatim

AGAINST TYING UP CAPITAL IN  
THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Article by Witold Nieciunski

The battle to build the groundwork for socialism and for further gradual improvement of living standards, which is the primary task of our national economy, is strongly linked to the struggle for thrifty and sensible economic policy.

Careless planning of capital investments has become the basic form of squandering, a common and grave disease affecting our economy.

Financial resources in our possession could have produced much larger and much more useful effects if they had been concentrated on a smaller number of capital investments.

A smaller branch of economy is the building industry which, owing to inadequate efficiency in carrying out building work, is causing losses running into billions (milliards).

The building of groundwork for the socialist system makes it imperative to mobilize the forces of the worker class.

Much remains to be done in this connection in the building industry. This branch of our economy, which so far has been backward, requires special attention on the part of the state administration and on the part of our party. We must intensify the fight for increased skill and efficiency in the building industry. Trybuna Ludu #75 March 17 only (180 lines) Excerpts

PROPOSED "MINISTERS" IN WESTERN GERMANY  
RECRUITED FROM AMONG TRAITORS

TO GERMAN NATION. Moscow March 17 (PAP) Foreign Despatch

In its recent issue the weekly "Novoe Vremia" carries an article discussing the efforts of Western Powers to find German Quislings who would form the new "Government" of Western Germany.

The newspaper emphasizes that, simultaneously with the acceleration of activities in connection with the preparation of the "constitution" for the Western-German puppet state, the rulers of Western-Germany are hastily looking for candidates for future "presidents" and "ministers."

The notorious traitor and hangman of the German working class, Zevering, is suggested for the office of "president". Next on the list is the notorious reactionary leader of German cleric circles, Adenauer. Gazeta Ludowa March 18, 1949 #65 and others  
(47 lines) Excerpts

WAR ON WAR      Lead Article

The Paris Congress of Peace Supporters will undoubtedly prove

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a magnificent focus of ideas, will and aspiration of the whole world's progressive elements....

Participation in the Paris Congress, summoned by intellectualists of many nations, will not be limited to intellectualists....

It is the peoples and the labor of the world which, besides the intellectualists, will turn the balance of peace....

In spite of a hurricane of lies turned loose in both hemispheres by the voluntary flunkys and hired serfs of Wall Street and the City in defense of a political system whose essence is war - progressive forces throughout the world are mobilising, and growing. Paris conference is but one expression of this growth.

The latter will undoubtedly contribute to the opening of the roads of peace for the progress of mankind. Kurier Codzienny #75 March 17, 1949 (80 lines) Excerpts

GREEK DEMOCRATIC ARMY ACHIEVES  
NEW SUCCESS IN FIGHT AGAINST FASCISTS Foreign Despatch  
Bucharest (PAP)

The Elefteri Ellada Agency reports that units of the first division of the Greek democratic army, operating in the neighborhood of the town of Volos, attacked, in a place called Sarandaporo, a motorized column of Athens troops and destroyed several armored tanks. Snipers of the democratic army blew up a section of railway track between Larissa and Temba. The fascist troops' line of communication in this section will be broken for some time to come.

In the neighbourhood of Yanina, a group of political commissars entered the locality Mikiades together with units of the Greek People's Army. A meeting, attended by the local population, was held in that neighborhood. In result of the meeting, a fairly large group of young people enlisted in the Democratic Army. Dziennik Ludowy #76 March 18, 1949 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

PHOTO-CHEMICAL PLANT PUT  
INTO OPERATION IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

The ceremony of putting into operation the newly rebuilt Photo-Chemical Plant No.1 occupying the premises of the former J.Franaszek factory in Warsaw took place on March 17. Present were: Stefan Dybowski, Minister of Culture and Art; Stefan Jędrychowski, Vice-Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau; Gen.Marian Spychalski, First Vice-Minister of National Defense, accompanied by Gen.Grabczyński; Jerzy Borejsza, representative of the PZPR Central Committee.

The new plant will supply the market with about 12 kinds of cinema films, 6 x 9 and 4 x 6.5 amateur films, X-Ray films (rolled and in sheets), film sheets for professional photographers and films for the polygraphic industry. Sensitizing dyes and emulsion sensitizers will be produced in Poland for the first time. At the same time colored film will be studied. Rzeczpospolita #76 March 18 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 18, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

FORMER SS FUNCTIONARY SENTENCED TO DEATH

Domestic Despatch

The District Court in Lublin pronounced a death sentence upon Josef Leipold, ex-functionary of the SS who had held the post of commandant of a labor camp for the Jewish population in Budzyn near Krasnik during the occupation. Dziennik Ludowy #76 March 18, 1949 and others. (Verbatim) 6 lines

WROCLAW WORKERS PROTEST

AGAINST DETENTION OF POLES IN FRANCE

Domestic Despatch

A protest meeting was held in Wroclaw at which workers of the largest factories demonstrated against violation of the repatriation agreement by the French Government and against the stoppage of two transports of Polish workers returning to Poland. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 and others (38 lines) Excerpts

VISIT AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY

Domestic Despatch

Foreign Minister Zygmunt Modzelewski received the Ambassador of the United States in Warsaw, Mr. Waldemar John Gallman, on March 17. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

RECEIVED BY THE MARSHAL OF POLAND

Domestic Despatch

The Minister of National Defense, Marshal of Poland Michał Żymierski on March 17 received the Swiss Minister in Warsaw, M. Gaston Jaccard. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 and others (5 lines) Verbatim

OFFICIAL VISITS

Domestic Despatches

At an audience granted on March 17 to Milnikiel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic in Ottawa, Premier Cyrankiewicz heard the latter's report. The Premier evinced special interest in the renowned affair of the Polish treasures which, during the Hitler invasion, had been conveyed to Canada for safekeeping during the war and which Canada has so far failed to restore in spite of the Polish government's strenuous efforts.

On March 17, Premier Cyrankiewicz received Professor E. Warchalowski, Rector of the Warsaw Polytechnic, who was recently appointed President of the General Survey Department. Zycie Warszawy #76 March 18, 1949 and others. (16 lines) Verbatim

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"INTERNAL AGGRESSION" A NEW IMPERIALIST TRICK Domestic Despatch  
Warsaw (P.R.)

According to reports received, the State Department is working out a plan under which participants in the Atlantic pact shall be obliged to combat so-called internal aggression. It is superfluous to explain that the term "internal aggression" refers to the campaign launched in defense of the interests of the working class against enemies of unity and peace.  
Glos Wielkopolski #74 March 17, 1949 only (9 lines) Verbatim

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F O R E I G N

REVOLT OF A KUOMINTANG GENERAL  
London

Foreign Despatch

Reuter's Agency reports that a Kuomintang General Yui-Yuing-Kai revolted against the Nankin Government and captured Swatow Port (180 klm. north-east of Hong-Kong). General Yui-Ying-Kai was commander of the Kuomintang troops on the borders of Kwantung and Fukien provinces and was under the immediate orders of General Yu-Han-Mou. He invited the Mayor of the town of Swatow, senior employees and Army officers to a banquet and had them arrested in the banquet room. Kurier Codzienny March 18, 1949 #76 and others  
(13 lines) Verbatim

DECLARATION BY SWEDISH COMMUNISTS  
Stockholm (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

During discussion of the military budget, representatives of the Swedish Communist Party, Gunnar Ohman, member of the first Chamber of Parliament, and Hilding Hagberg, member of the second Chamber, made a uniform declaration stating that the Swedish Communist Party upholds its former declaration to the effect that it is prepared to defend the national independence of Sweden and the freedom of the Swedish nation. The declaration states that if the criminal reactionary and capitalist forces, which are preparing aggression against the Soviet Union contrary to the will of the peaceful Swedish nation, draw Sweden into a new war, the obvious duty of every communist will be to do everything possible to combat the imperialist war criminals and to free the country of aggressors, just as the Danes and Norwegians did with the help of the Soviet Union in the last war. The duty of communists will be to put an end to the war and to restore the national independence of the country.  
Rzeczpospolita #76 March 18, 1949 and others. (26 lines) Verbatim

INCREASED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE NATIONAL BANK  
OF DENMARK. Copenhagen March 17 (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Danish financial weekly "Finanstidende" carried a periodical report revealing that Marshall "aid" did not have a "beneficent influence on the Danish economic situation".

In spite of Marshall aid, states the weekly, the currency situation in Denmark during the first month of this year is not favorable. The foreign indebtedness of the National Bank of Denmark was 553,000,000 Crowns at the end of 1948 and reached 602,000,000 Crowns in March of this year.  
Gazeta Ludowa March 18, 1949 #65 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

THE CHILDREN OF POLES IN BELGIUM  
WILL SPEND THEIR VACATIONS IN POLAND  
Brussels March 17 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A Summer Vacation Committee was recently formed in Brussels under the sponsorship of the Polish Envoy to Belgium, A. Krajewski, for the purpose of organizing excursions to Poland enabling children of Poles in Belgium to spend their vacations in the homeland.

The Committee has decided to send 300 children of school age this year for summer vacation in Poland. This plan has aroused great interest among Poles in Belgium. (10 lines) Verbatim  
Gazeta Ludowa March 18, 1949 #65

HYPOCRITICAL AND FRAUDULENT PROJECT  
FOR A "ROUND TABLE" CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSIONS ON INDONESIA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL Foreign Despatch  
New York (PAP)

The discussions concerning Indonesia carried on at the last session of the Security Council prove that the pro-American majority in this Council does not want to apply effective measures against the Dutch aggressor and helps him to liquidate the Indonesian Republic. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 and others (75 lines)  
Excerpts

POLISH DELEGATION MEETS  
LENINGRAD SCIENTISTS  
Moscow, PAP

Foreign Despatch

During its visit to Leningrad the Polish delegation of educational workers headed by the Polish Minister of Education, Skrzyszewski met the leaders of the Leningrad municipal educational department. After their visit to Leningrad, which lasted four days, the Polish delegation proceeded to Moscow.  
Rzeczpospolita #76 March 18 and others (24 lines) Excerpts

TALKS BETWEEN U.S., BRITAIN  
AND FRANCE CONCERNING GERMANY  
YIELD NO RESULTS. Paris, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The talks between the British and French Foreign Secretaries, Bevin and Schumann, and the United States Ambassador on the German issue have not given any results. Rzeczpospolita #76  
March 18 and others (60 lines) Excerpts

WHAT IS HIGH TREASON IN THE OPINION  
OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER  
Ottawa March 16th (Telepress)

Foreign Despatch

The Canadian Premier, Louis Saint Laurent made an announcement today stating that any utterance against an aggressive war and the expression of sympathies for the Soviet Union will be considered as high treason. Gazeta Ludowa #64 March 17, 1949 only  
(22 lines) Excerpts

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PROGRAM OF AMERICAN CONGRESS  
IN DEFENSE OF PEACE  
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The U.S. National Council of science and art workers and followers of liberal professions has announced the agenda for the congress of American cultural and scientific workers in defense of peace. The congress has been called for March 25.

The agenda of the first plenary meeting will include a discussion on the subject of "How to safeguard peace?" Addresses on this subject will be delivered by Tackerey, publisher of the daily newspaper "New York Post", by Professor Shapley, by Rogge, former Vice-Minister of Justice and others. Also, addresses are to be delivered at the congress on the following subjects: "The economic consequences of the 'cold war' in the U.S.A.", "American-Soviet relations", "Independence movements in Asia and Africa" and "Ban on expression of opinion - a menace to world peace."

The proceedings of the congress will be wound up on March 27 by a large meeting in New York's Madison Square Garden. Gazeta Ludowa #76 March 18, 1949 and others. (26 lines) Verbatim

THE BRITISH NATION SAW THROUGH THE  
INSIDIOUS TACTICS OF WARMONGERS  
London (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Democratic organizations in London are continuing their campaign in defense of peace.

At a meeting organized by trade unions one of the speakers, Fine, said inter alia:-

"The British nation will never take part in war against the Soviet Union. The propaganda launched in Great Britain will not deceive the nation". Zycie Warszawy March 18, 1949 and others. #76 (11 lines) Excerpts

POLISH GOVERNMENT CONCERNED WITH  
REPATRIATION OF POLES FROM FRANCE  
Paris, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The Repatriation Bureau of the Polish Embassy in Paris has published a communique announcing that Poles wishing to return to their homeland should apply individually for a French visa in the course of this year. The above instruction is directly connected with the refusal of the French Government to renew the repatriation agreement with Poland. The Polish Government will put special trains at the disposal of repatriates in order to make it possible for them to return home without paying railway fare. During their journey they will be given food and medical care free of charge. The first group leaving France at the end of April is composed of Poles from northern France and from the vicinity of Paris. Rzeczpospolita #76 March 18 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH KOREA  
Moscow, PAP (7 lines) Verbatim

Foreign Despatch

The resistance movement in south Korea is spreading. The activity of guerillas is particularly intensive in the Denla region. Guerillas had a number of successful encounters with the police and the army and have captured a substantial number of weapons. #76 March 18 and others.

STRONG CRITICISM OF FAGERHOLM  
GOVERNMENT'S POLICY  
Helsinki, PAP

Foreign Despatch

A conference of leaders of the Finnish communist party has begun here. The secretary general of the party, Pessi, read a report on the situation in the country and the tasks of the party. He strongly criticized the activity of the Fagerholm Government. He stated that during the period of Premier Fagerholm's rule the economic policy of the Government has brought the country to the verge of depression and that the first symptoms of depression are already visible. The domestic policy of the Government is simply a reactionary policy, whose object is to protect pro-fascist elements and to persecute democratic circles, with the result that Finland's relations with the USSR have been impaired.  
Rzeczpospolita #76 March 18 and others (18 lines) Verbatim

A RABID WARMONGER INVITED TO THE VATICAN  
Berlin March 17 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

German progressive circles are indignantly commenting the invitation to the Vatican of the Deputy Mayor of Western Berlin, Friedensburg, to attend celebrations connected with the 50th. Anniversary of the Sacerdotal Ordination of Pius XII.

It is emphasized that Friedensburg belongs to a group of the most rabid Berlin warmongers and that he was publicly indicted for his criminal activities by the Berlin Committee combatting war hysteria. Gazeta Ludowa March 18, 1949 #65 and others  
(13 lines) Verbatim

CONTINUATION OF FARCICAL TRIAL OF  
A SOVIET DIPLOMAT. Moscow

Foreign Despatch

The TASS Agency's New York correspondent reports the following: On March 14 and 15 Gubitchev was twice taken from prison to Court for examination. He reiterated his refusal to accept defense counsel because he is entitled to diplomatic immunity and because his arrest is completely without cause. His indictment is an act of provocation directed against the Soviet Union.  
Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 only (38 lines) Excerpts

THE FRENCH NATION WILL NOT RECOGNIZE  
THE ATLANTIC PACT. QUEVILLE'S GOVERNMENT CONFRONTS  
PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNTRY WITH A FAIT ACCOMPLI  
Paris (PAP)

Foreign despatch

At the Wednesday Session the French Council of Ministers approved the draft of the Atlantic Pact. The Council of Ministers' spokesman underlined that the National Assembly will be responsible for final ratification of the Pact.

The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party published a communique in which it protested strongly against the Atlantic Pact. Zycie Warszawy March 18, 1949 #76 and others ) Excerpts  
(47 lines)

PEOPLE'S MASSES IN ITALY DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ATLANTIC PACT. ONE-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE IN ROME.  
Foreign despatch

Rome (Telepress) - Voting in Parliament for Italy's adherence to the Atlantic Pact will take place not earlier than March 18 because many deputies who registered their votes have not yet delivered their speeches. Crowds in the streets of Rome are heatedly commenting on the struggle for peace waged in Parliament by the Communist and Socialist deputies.

The debate in Parliament, which lasted through the night, was to draw the attention of the Italian nation to the importance of the decision which the Italian ruling circles intend to take behind the nation's back. Whatever the result of the discussion, no impartial observer can have any doubt that the people's masses in Italy are opposed to adherence to the Atlantic pact. Meetings were held during work recesses at which speakers protested against the Atlantic Pact, emphasizing its aggressive character and the danger to peace resulting from Italy's involvement in the imperialist bloc of American Monopolists by de Gasperi's Government.  
Zycie Warszawy, March 18, 1949, #76 and others, 92 lines - excerpts

INVITATIONS TO THE SCAFFOLD.  
Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - The State Department officially announced that Denmark, Iceland, Portugal and Italy have been invited to sign the North-Atlantic Pact.

London (PAP) - The Reuter Agency reports from Lisbon that an official statement has been issued there to the effect that negotiations concerning the Atlantic Pact have been going on for several months between Portugal, Great Britain and the USA.  
Dziennik Ludowy, #76, March 18, 1949 and others, 13 lines - verbatim  
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#### ECONOMIC

POLAND'S NATIONAL INCOME GROWS FASTER THAN THAT OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. DELIBERATIONS OF SEJM ECONOMIC PLAN COMMITTEE.  
Domestic despatch

The work of the Sejm Economic Plan Committee on the draft of the law concerning the "National Economic Plan for 1949 is almost completed. On March 21 a general report on this matter will be announced. At the session on March 16 the Committee chairman, Sejm Deputy Citizen Cieślak (Peasant Party) submitted a report on the last paragraphs of the draft of the law.

These chapters deal with national income, capital investments and the financial plan. The session was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, Comrade Dr. Jęrychowski and by the Vice-Minister of Finance, Comrade Drożniak. Deputy Cieślak declared that the growth of national income, which is planned in our country, is much higher than in leading capitalist countries during their intensive industrialization. The entire financial plan for 1949 is estimated to amount to approximately 800,000,000,000 zlotys. In conclusion the rapporteur submitted a motion for supplementary appropriations for 1949 amounting to 4,200,000,000 zlotys. This sum includes a supplementary appropriation of 2,500,000,000 zl. for the Ministry of Industry, of 569,000,000 zl. for the Ministry of Navigation and of 840,000,000 zl. for the Ministry of Reconstruction.  
Trybuna Ludu, #76, March 18, 1949 and others, 127 lines - excerpts



## GREAT ASSORTMENT OF TEXTILES FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

Domestic despatch

Recent supplies of woollen textiles of all qualities on the Warsaw market are substantially larger than the supplies in the corresponding period of last year. In March 1948 textiles worth 170,000,000 zlotys were brought to Warsaw, compared with 600,000,000 zl. worth of woollen materials supplied to socialized shops. The assortment of woollen fabrics is very rich; it includes about 40 various kinds of cloth. The patterns have been adapted to Spring requirements.

Zycie Warszawy, March 18, 1949, #76 only, 38 lines - excerpts

## MEMBERS OF POLISH PEASANT PARTY (PSL) IN KIELCE PROVINCE ARE SIGNING CONTRACTS FOR PIGS.

Domestic despatch

Under the general State plans, the Province of Kielce is to sign contracts for 74,000 fattened pigs this year. The provincial authorities are anticipating that contracts will be signed for 90,000 pigs. Contracts for 12,261 pigs were signed throughout this Province by March 10.

Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, #65 only, 31 lines - excerpts

## FIVE MILLION UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign despatch

Washington, March 17, (PAP) - The American Association of Electro-technical workers sent a letter to President Truman asking for immediate initiation of extensive public works with a view to solving the problem of increasingly acute unemployment. The Union affirms that, despite official statistics, there are now over 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States.

Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, #65 and others, 18 lines - excerpts

## MASS DISMISSAL OF RAILROADERS IN USA.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The miners' strike commenced three days ago has been used as a pretext by private railway companies for mass dismissal of railroad employees. According to the latest data, 50,000 railroaders have been laid off up to the present moment.

Dziennik Ludowy, #76, March 18, 1949 and others, 8 lines - verbatim

## 60,000 TRADE UNIONISTS BECAME COOPERATIVE MEMBERS BY MARCH 15.

Domestic despatch

The drive initiated by the Central Trade Union Committee under the slogan "Every trade unionist a cooperative member" embraced over 3000 work places by March 15. Over 60,000 trade unionists became cooperative members. The campaign is particularly successful in the Wroclaw, Katowice, Poznan and Olsztyn districts. The poorest results are being obtained in the Bydgoszcz district. The plan, which provides for propaganda campaign in all work places throughout the country, is to be completed by the end of March.

Zycie Warszawy, March 18, 1949, #76, only, 12 lines - verbatim

## BRITISH PRESS SHARPLY CRITICISES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLAN.

Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - The British press continues to comment on the recently published Government economic plan for 1949. Many bourgeois periodicals are sounding alarms because of the bad economic prospects for the country. The "Manchester Guardian" sharply criticises this

this plan, calling it the worst of the annual statements so far made by the Government. This statement does not give a simple analysis of the country's needs. Remarks and expectations are made in a chaotic way.

The paper says that the Government itself does not know on what its planning is based. The "Financial Times" says that the problem of production has not been solved and that the difficulties in regulating the dollar problem "make a depressing impression." The paper writes that the statement says nothing about practical steps which should be taken in this matter. "The Times" also expresses anxiety about the dollar problem. Trybuna Ludu #76 March 18, 1949 and others (34 lines) Verbatim

PLANS FOR SOAP, YARN, TISSUE AND  
TIRE PRODUCTION EXCEEDED IN FEBRUARY Domestic Despatch

The production of soap is keeping pace with steadily increasing domestic demand. The 14 factories subordinated to the Central Fat Industry Administration will this year provide the market with 28,820 tons of laundry soap containing 62% of fatty acid, with a certain quantity of toilet soap and with 2,700 tons of soap for the textile industry.

The State laundry soap production plan was exceeded by 8% in January, when 2,233 tons of laundry soap were produced. In February this plan was exceeded by 9%, i.e. over 134 tons of laundry soap were produced in excess of plan. In February the textile industry produced over 2,660,000 meters of linen and tow-spun tissues (exceeding the plan by 9%), 638,000 meters of jute tissues (82% in excess of plan) and over 2,620,000 meters of silk tissues.

The tire production plan was exceeded in February by 15%, when over 13,000 motor tires were produced. During the same month, 2,550 motor cycle tires were produced (the plan was exceeded by 70%) and 186,407 bicycle tires (the plan was exceeded by 15%). The production of motor car inner tubes in February amounted to over 16,200; 964 motor cycle inner tubes and 145,400 bicycle inner tubes were produced. Gazeta Ludowa, March 18, 1949, #65 only, 42 lines - excerpts

NOT A SINGLE HECTARE MAY BE LEFT UNSEEDED. LIQUIDATION OF FALLOWS IN  
THE WOJEWODZTWO (PROVINCE) OF WARSAW. Domestic despatch

In connection with the approaching spring sowing, a lively campaign for final liquidation of fallows is on foot. Local national councils, political parties and social organizations are taking an active part in this campaign. The Wojewodztwo (province) of Warsaw still contains about 10,000 hectares of fallows which are to be brought under cultivation during this year's spring campaign. The Wojewodztwo of Warsaw altogether contained approximately 200,000 hectares of unproductive and fallow land. A preponderant part of these, approximately 90,000 hectares, was liquidated in 1946. In 1947 and 1948 about 100,000 hectares were put under cultivation. "Not a single hectare may be left unseeded in 1949", - a slogan propounded by the Wojewodztwo National Council, - was taken up on concert by all local National Councils. Gazeta Ludowa, #76, March 18, 1949, only, 29 lines - excerpts

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SECTION B

THEY WILL NOT BE LEFT  
WITHOUT PROTECTION OR HELP

Editorial

The Note of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the French Embassy, in principle, deals with only one of the problems of Poles in France, particularly the attitude of the French authorities towards Polish workmen employed in French mines. The Polish Note, however, while emphasizing the question of safe working conditions for Poles in French mines, refers to the whole aspect of the problem and draws attention to questions which are of basic importance for the shape of Polish-French relations.

Polish anxiety for the safety of Polish miners in France has a moral basis. Injustice is done to Polish nationals in a foreign country and the Polish Government has a justified moral right to protect their interests.

The majority of Poles are working underground; they are responsible for the most difficult part of the work and in many mines the underground crew consists almost exclusively of Poles. This is, however, not the most important issue. The Polish Government, of course, knows very well that French underground miners are working under the same difficult conditions as their Polish colleagues. But the Polish Government, being a Polish Government, is principally concerned with Poles.

The Polish Government opens wide the frontiers to all Polish miners wishing to return to Poland and offers them better and safer working conditions in Poland than they have in France. The French Government, however, is raising obstacles, by preventing their return, refusing to renew the repatriation agreement and, in short, trying to retain Polish miners against their will.

One of the characteristic features of the new Polish regime is that it provides protection to its nationals. Irrespective of where these Poles may be, the Polish Government will protect them. Rzeczpospolita March 16, 1949 #74 (119 lines) Excerpts (Similar editorials appear in other papers.)

WE CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT TO  
THE FATE OF POLES IN FRANCE

Article

The Polish worker is valued highly all over the world owing to his proverbial industry. Before the first world war, therefore many countries were anxious to attract such desirable elements.

The special social and economic conditions prevailing in the three annexed parts of Poland forced many Poles to leave their native villages and towns. Driven by poverty and persecution they went to foreign countries in search of bread: to France, Germany and America.

The Government of People's Poland has, for a long time, been observing with anxiety the conditions in which Polish miners were working, for instance in French mines.

The whole matter could easily have been settled were it not for the fact that the French Government is putting obstacles in

the way of Poles who wish to return home and to work in their own country for the good of their own fatherland.

The purpose of the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which we carry in another column, is to relieve the tension and to put an end to the exploitation of Polish workers, exposed to the risk of serious bodily injury and even death owing to the anti-social attitude of foreign governments and capitalist circles towards our emigres, Dziennik Ludowy #74 March 16 (105 lines) (Similar articles appear in other papers) Excerpts

EAST-WEST HIGHWAY BRIDGE WILL  
BE READY IN A MONTH

Domestic Despatch

The building of the East-West highway bridge is nearing completion. Load tests will be carried out in the second half of April, after which the bridge will be ready for use. Zycie Warszawy, March 16th No. 74 only.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE AND  
IN DEFENSE OF PEACE

Lead Editorial

Every U.S. resident is to pay 75 dollars in 1949 towards the budget of the U.S. Armed Forces. The per capita cost in Poland is four and a fraction dollars or about one twentieth of the cost in the U.S.

The budget of the Polish Army in 1935 was 35.6% of the total State budget and in 1939 it was 32%, without taking into account many concealed items which doubled that figure. The budget of the Ministry of National Defense for 1949 is 8%, i.e. only a small fraction of the State budget including the Capital Investment Plan.

These figures are the best illustration of the PEACEFUL CHARACTER OF THE RE-BORN POLISH ARMY AND OF THE PEACEFUL NATURE OF OUR POLICY.

The funds earmarked for the armed forces are to a large extent appropriated for general State capital investments, for reconstruction and for new construction, for education of soldiers, and for "investment in a living man", as described by one Deputy during the course of a discussion in a Sejm Committee.

The re-born Army is solely devoted to the service of the working people and is ardently fulfilling all the duties imposed on it by the working class and by all working people.

The Budget of the Ministry of National Defense is the best evidence of how the re-born Army is joining in the peaceful work of the nation. Polska Zbrojna March 10, 1949 #68 (64 lines) (Similar editorials appear in other papers) Excerpts

HUNGER AT THE ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES

Lead Editorial

William Lowe, correspondent of the European edition of the American Journal "New York Herald Tribune" wrote on March 8th, as follows:-

"European capitals are alarmed by the restrictions imposed by the State Department on trade with Eastern Europe."

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The correspondent goes on to describe the effect of this policy on Western-European countries. In his opinion, these countries are alarmed by such a policy, because it restricts their trade with Eastern Europe, which can provide them with necessary food, which otherwise they would be compelled to purchase in the United States for dollars.

The United States is not in the least interested in inter-European trade, because in the absence of such trade the dependence of marshallized countries on the United States would grow. In spite of an official contradiction there exists an unofficial, but nevertheless real, coincidence between the actual aims of the Marshall plan and the U.S. export restrictions.

It is difficult to change the basic structure of European economy. Its fundamental factor is trade between West and East.

It is easier to live without machinery or without capital investment equipment, all the more so as these are being produced on an increasingly large scale this side of the "Iron Curtain", than to live without foodstuffs which can only be bought with hard currency in the United States. Rzeczpospolita March 14, 1949 #72 (Similar editorials appear in other papers). Excerpts

## FIRST ECHOES OF THE APPEAL

Editorial

The tragic souvenirs of the last war still persist in the ruins of cities not yet rebuilt, while warmongers are again forming aggressive blocs, rebuilding the plants of Krupp and Thyssen and inciting criminal propaganda. It is they who instigate the war in China, Greece, Siam and Indonesia. The activities of warmongers arouse the deep indignation and energetic opposition of millions of workers, women and youth. The action initiated in Wroclaw is now being continued by the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectuals. The slogan of peace, addressed to trade unions, women's and youth organisations, to peasant, cooperative and religious organisations, to intellectuals, scientists, writers, journalists, artists and democratic members of parliament, is causing widespread echoes. Hundreds of letters from all over the world are arriving in Paris. Among the first of these messages was that of the Polish Trade Unions on behalf of their 3,500,000 members and of the Women's League on behalf of a million of its members. Besides the messages sent by organisations, individual messages are also arriving. The voices of millions have their power. The April Peace Congress in Paris will undoubtedly play a tremendous role in the great offensive against warmongers. Dziennik Baltycki #70 March 12, 1949 (76 lines) Excerpts (Similar editorials appear in other papers)

## LIVELY PEOPLE

Article by Wladyslaw Kowalski

On March 11 a large crowd including many peasants assembled in the Auditorium of the Peasant Party in Warsaw in order to hear a description of his trip to the Soviet Ukraine by Citizen Rataj, Deputy to the Sejm. I and probably all the audience were chiefly interested in the matter of collective farming and in the life of the "Kolkhozniks" (Kolkhoz members). "Those 'Kolkhozniks' are so very lively, more cheerful than our peasants." - said Sejm Deputy Rataj.

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## MILLIONS IN GRANTS FOR TRAINING COOPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.

Domestic despatch

Wroclaw. The Central Agricultural Agency of the Peasant Self-Help Township Cooperatives in Wroclaw is responsible for the mass training of rural cooperative employees in Lower Silesia. The greatest emphasis is laid on the training of efficient book-keepers, machinery center managers and planners. The Agency is planning to train over 5,000 rural cooperative employees this year, including a large percentage of young people. A sum of 22,000,000 zl. has been allocated for this training drive.

Dziennik Zachodni, March 15, 1949, #73, only 34 lines - excerpts

## THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD DO NOT WANT WAR.

Lead editorial

After two world wars European nations are deeply and sincerely attached to peace. It is also natural, that in the international arena those countries where power has been taken over by representatives of the working people, i.e. the countries ruled by people's democracy and the Soviet Union, should be the champions of peace and of amicable settlement of points in dispute.

Things look quite different in countries where representatives of propertied classes are members of the government or, to be more accurate, representatives of a small capitalists clique. They justify their criminal pro-war propaganda by the necessity of defending their country, their culture and their freedom against imaginary aggression. They account for the people's masses' aversion to war by subversive agitation and unsufficient political enlightenment of their citizens. In these circumstances public speeches by the cultural elite of all countries (leading authors, actors, scientists, social workers and politicians) are of paramount importance - such events as the Wroclaw Congress of Intellectuals last year, or recent speeches by workers' leaders in France or the recent proclamation issued by the International Committee of Intellectuals appealing to leaders in the field of culture and art and to democratic organizations to make a concerted effort in defense of peace.

The realization of the fact that imperialistic wars are waged in the interest of monopolist capital will be spreading in ever-widening circles simultaneously with the further development and intensification of the campaign in favor of peace. And this is worth more than many an army. Enlightened peoples all over the world will do their utmost to prevent the outbreak of a new war.

Dziennik Ludowy, #71, March 13, 1949, 95 lines - excerpts  
(Similar editorials appear in other papers)

## BLESSING INSTEAD OF CONDEMNATION

Article

The Vatican is supporting the Atlantic Pact quite unequivocally, trying to draw Italy, on whom it has a strong influence through Gaspari and his Christian Democratic Party, into this Pact. We shall not deal today with the subject of communism or anti-communism. We are primarily concerned with another problem: peace or warmongering? The question arises WHO IS A BETTER CHRISTIAN? The party which strives strenuously for peace or the party which expands its war budget at the price of ruining culture and prosperity and which dreams of a third war? Let us sum up. No anathema has been cast on any German,

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any collaborationist, any Hitlerian hangman, any war monger who waves an atomic bomb. Anathema was cast on the representatives of Hungarian people's democracy who have proven to a Roman Cardinal that he conspired and traded in foreign currencies. THIS ANATHEMA HAS A POLITICAL CHARACTER. Should we not rather expect from the Vicar of Christ, that he would condemn the priest who gave his blessing to murders and crime. There is no room for a Pole in all this world entanglement of collaborationism, new-Hitlerism and warmongering although he might be tempted to look up toward Rome. While remaining good Catholics, we can still perceive clearly the abyss into which the Vatican's blessing of the aggressive Atlantic Pact is pushing the world.

Zycie Warszawy, # 71, March 13, 1949 only, 141 lines - excerpts

#### APPOINTMENT OF HOLY SEE'S REPRESENTATIVE TO F.A.O. Foreign despatch

The Holy Father has appointed Ludwik Lugutti, Master of Law and Secretary General of the "National Catholic Rural Life Conference" having its seat in the U.S., as permanent representative of the Vatican to the F.A.O. (Food and Agricultural Organization).

Slowo Powszechne, March 17, 1949 #73, only 10 lines - verbatim

#### ANNIVERSARY OF MARX'S DEATH.

Article

Karl Marx died in London on March 14, 1883, i.e. exactly 66 years ago. He was the man whose teachings were destined to become more and more essential in the development of the world. Accordingly, it is only natural that every anniversary associated with his history should provide an occasion for commemorating his genius by all progressive people, regardless of whether they are avowed Marxists or not. Marx has been dead these last 66 years, but the great burst of revolutionary flame and of cold logical clarity with which he kindled world revolution still live and point out to humanity the way to an ever brightening future. The man who taught the people of our day that optimists believing in the endless possibilities of the human mind are right, - will live through his work long as there are people treading this earth who have faith in their own power.

Kurier Codzienny, #72, March 14, 1949. 56 lines - excerpts  
(Similar articles appeared in other papers)

#### "MORALITY" OF AMERICAN TROOPS. INCREASE OF CRIME IN WESTERN GERMANY. Foreign despatch

Berlin. Reports received here testify to a substantial increase in crime in Western Germany, particularly in the American Zone of Occupation. It was also revealed that 66% of the perpetrators of serious crimes (robbery, theft, burglary, use of arms, rape, etc) are foreign citizens. In the majority of cases responsibility lies with the American Armed Forces and with American Military Administration employees. 90% of the immoral offenses on minors are committed by the American Army. The German criminal police is, as a rule, completely helpless in combatting the continually increasing crime wave. This is primarily due to the fact that the police organization in the American Zone consists chiefly of former Hitlerites. The occupation authorities, on their part, are doing everything possible to prevent criminal investigation against members of American forces and against American Administration employees. In the opinion of observers, this situation is caused by the demoralization spreading among occupation troops.

Dziennik Zachodni, March 15, 1949, #73, only, 31 lines - verbatim

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## STATE INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY.

Communique

The State Fermentation Industry produced over 4,200 bbls. of wine in February, exceeding its plan by 2%, about 9,400 bbls. of vinegar (exceeding the plan by 11%) and about 5,000 tons of malt. Breweries exceeded their plan by 2%, by producing 133,000 hectoliters of beer.

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In February the State Fat Industry Establishments processed about 6,800 tons of oleaginous seed, producing 3,200 tons of hardened oil (plan exceeded by 4%) and about 2,500 tons of refined oil (plan exceeded by 22%). The margarine production in that month amounted to 1,440 tons (plan exceeded by 3%).  
Rzeczpospolita, March 16, 1949, #74 only, 32 lines - excerpts

## DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES RESULTS FROM PLANNED ECONOMY REQUIREMENTS.

Domestic despatch

(BMP - March 15) - The Polish Standardization Committee, reestablished after the war in 1945 under a decision of the Council of Ministers, has been greatly extending its activities. The latter encompass the whole industry, health service, general administration, etc. The number of the Standardization Committee's specialized commissions working out standard norms amounted in 1939 to 45; by the end of 1948 it amounted to 115. The commissions have worked out 624 standard norms (the working out of a norm by a particular commission as e.g. a commission for foundry articles, or for engines, or electrotechnology or steam boilers, takes a period of one and a half to two years).

The Polish Standardization Committee is a member of several international institutions. For more than a year now it has been collaborating on standardization problems with Czechoslovakia, with which Poland has concluded an agreement on scientific and technical collaboration. The committee seeks to enlarge the scope of standardization by handling basic problems relating to building material, chemicals, handicraft tools, lathes, motorization, aviation, etc.  
Gazeta Ludowa, #63, March 16, 1949 only 66 lines - excerpts

## A CONGRESS AS A REPLY TO A PACT.

Article

The decision of the majority in the Norwegian parliament to join the Atlantic pact and the rejection of the Soviet Union's offer to conclude a non-aggression pact have pushed Norway on to a dangerous path of political peril.

The appeal recently issued by the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectualists in Defence of Peace is an expression of the will to maintain and defend peace, which is the common treasure of entire mankind. Communist parties, which have always been unmasking social-democrats' ideology, are now marching in the first rank of the peace offensive. The World Congress of Peace Supporters will show the world the growing power of our camp. This will be our reply to Atlantic policy, which will once more unmask false declamation about "defense of peace" by means of the atomic bomb.  
Polska Zbrojna, #71, March 13, 1949, 190 lines - excerpts  
(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).



ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI  
Official Journal of the Polish Republic  
Warsaw, March 7, 1949

contains:

- Item 132 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the provisional organisational charter of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.
- Item 133 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning nationalisation of the enterprise: "Everitas", Polish Factory of Asbestos Tiles, Ltd." in Krakow.
- Item 134 Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning nationalisation of the enterprise: "Wibrobeton", Concrete Industry Establishment in Krzeszowice.
- Item 135 Order of the Premier concerning convocation of the Commission for Fostering Scientific and Artistic Development.
- Item 136 Order of the Minister of Finance concerning liquidation of the assets on the territory of the Polish State of the Land Credit Society in Lwow.
- Item 137 Order of the Minister of Finance concerning liquidation of the assets on the territory of the Polish State of the Urban Credit Society in Lwow.
- Item 138 Order of the Minister of Industry and Trade concerning compulsory State management of the enterprise; "A. and J. Wachs and Co., Lamp and Metal Products Factory" in Krakow.
- Item 139 Statement #10 of the Minister of Forestry concerning the nationalisation of enterprises.
- Item 140 Statement Nr. 11 of the Minister of Forestry concerning the nationalisation of enterprises.
- Item 141 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the creation of the Central Administration for Communication Work Enterprises.
- Item 142 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the granting of a charter to the State enterprise: "Central Administration for Communication Work Enterprises."
- Item 143 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning a change in the order dated November 18, 1947 concerning the creation of a State enterprise entitled: "State Communication Work Enterprise."

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- Item 144. Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning a change in the order dated May 7, 1948 concerning the granting of a charter to the State enterprise entitled: "State Communication Work Enterprise."
- Item 145 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the creation of a State enterprise entitled: "State Communication Work Enterprise, Nr.2 - Road Work."
- Item 146 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the creation of a State enterprise entitled: "State Communication Work Enterprise, Nr.3. Water Work".
- Item 147 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the State enterprise entitled: "State Communication Work Enterprise, Nr.4. Electrotechnical and Installation Work."
- Item 148 Order of the Minister of Communication issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the creation of a State enterprise entitled: "State Communication Work Enterprise, Nr.5. Gravel and Crushed Rock Operations."

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 16, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE POLISH  
PRESIDENT B. BIERUT AND THE SECRETARY OF  
THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, N. CHRUSHTCHOV Domestic Despatch

In connection with the visit of the first delegation of Polish peasants to the Ukraine, the Polish President received a letter from the Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, N. Chrushtchov, also an album with photographs of the delegation's visit, a small peasant library and a gift from the Ukrainian kolkhozes.

The following is an extract from Chrushtchov's letter:-

"We have done everything to enable Polish peasants to study in detail the life of our kolkhozes, to visit machinery and tractor centers and enterprises, as well as to contact them with leaders in our socialist villages, so that they could see for themselves the superiority of large-scale collective operations over small, individual peasant farms."

The Polish President's reply reads in part:-

"Our delegations have gained very valuable experience from these visits, which they will undoubtedly share with the broad masses of Polish farmers. The Polish delegates, as appears from their reports, are strongly impressed by the magnificent results of collective economy in Ukrainian kolkhozes and by the high level of prosperity and cultural life of kolkhoz farmers." (135 lines)  
Rzeczpospolita March 16, 1949 #74 and all principal papers.

RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER  
IN WARSAW IN CELEBRATION OF THE HUNGARIAN  
NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Communique

On March 15, the National Holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic (101st Anniversary of the 1848 uprising), the Hungarian Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Bela Szanto gave a reception in the Hotel "Polonia".

The reception was attended by Sejm Marshal Kowalski, the President of the Council of Ministers, Cyrankiewicz, Deputy Prime Ministers Zawadzki and Korzycki, the Marshal of Poland Zymierski, Ministers: Minc, Wolski, Swiatkowski, Rusinek, Rapacki, Podedworny, Rabanowski and Szymanowski, the Under-Secretary of State in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Berman, the Chief of the General Staff, General Korczyc, General Poplawski and by the diplomatic corps headed by the Dean, Soviet Ambassador Lebiediev. Verbatim  
Rzeczpospolita March 16, 1949 #74 and others) (17 lines)

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300,000 WARSAW TRADE UNIONISTS  
 DECLARE THEIR WILL TO STRUGGLE FOR  
 PEACE

Domestic Dispatch

Scientific and art workers and social and professional organizations from all over the country are sending in their resolutions in support of the appeal from the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectualists for a World Congress of Peace Supporters.

On behalf of 300,000 Warsaw workers, a plenary meeting of the Warsaw Trade Union council expressed their determined will to join the fight for peace, waged by democratic countries and the whole world's working class, headed by the Soviet Union. (103 lines)

Zycie Warszawy #74 March 16, 1949 and others (Excerpt)

## COMMUNIQUE

On March 15, 1949 a session of the Chief Executive Committee of the Peasant Party was held under the chairmanship of Wincenty Baranowski, Chairman of the Peasant Party. The Party Secretariat was named, composed of: Vice-Premier Antoni Korzycki, Sejm Deputies Alexander Juszkiewicz and Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Minister Jan Grubecki, Chairman Stefan Ignar, Sejm Deputy Stefan Zmijko, Ignacy Klimaszewski, past Chairman of the Provincial Peasant Party organization in Krakow. The following were co-opted into the Chief Executive Committee: Stefan Zmijko, Ignacy Klimaszewski, Jan Szkop and Julian Rataj. Various organisational matters were discussed. Dziennik Ludowy #74 March 16, 1949 only (25 lines) Verbatim

## WHAT I HAVE SEEN IN SOVIET VILLAGES

Domestic Despatch

Franciszek Klima of Zabierzow, Bochnia County, tells about his stay in the Ukraine: "We became convinced that the peasants in Kolkhozes have not only everything indispensable for life but can also satisfy their cultural needs. Wherever we visited the homes of Kolkhoz members we saw evidence of a genuinely cultural life. I mean not only cleanliness and house equipment. Books, radio receiving sets, periodicals can be seen in every house. In every village there is a school, a club and motion picture theater. The Soviet State really tries to raise the cultural level of villages.

I became convinced that only in Kolkhozes can peasants find true happiness and human living conditions. I dream of organizing in our country such kolkhozes as those which I saw in the Ukraine." Dziennik Ludowy #74 March 16, 1949 only (98 lines) Excerpts

## IT IS TIME TO PREPARE ARMY SUMMER CAMPS

Article by Lt.Colonel  
I. Blum.

In a few months time Polish Army units will go to their summer camps. Work in these camps should raise the level of military and political training and accustom officers and men to field action. The political-educational section should start the necessary preparations for this action at once. (Excerpts Polska Zbrojna #73 March 15, 1949 only (215 lines)

## POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Communique

On March 15th. the Minister of Finance, Konstanty Dąbrowski

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received the newly-appointed Swedish Minister in Warsaw,  
Mr. Goest Engzell. Rzeczpospolita March 16, 1949 #74 and others  
(3 lines) Verbatim

# RECRUITING OF STUDENTS FOR UNIVERSITIES Domestic Despatch

In the Krakow Province the Provincial Recruiting Commission, composed of representatives of the Polish United Worker Party, Polish Youth Association, District Trade Union Committee, Service for Poland, Preparatory Course Society and Polish Students' Association, began the recruiting of youth for preparatory courses for university students. This recruiting will be carried on exclusively among urban and rural working youth. This year 1,850 pupils will be trained at these courses. The Polish Youth Association and Service for Poland organisations, factories and townships will choose the best and most diligent candidates who, after approval by the County Commission, will be sent in September to the preparatory courses. These students will receive full board and scholarships. In the Krakow Province 60% of the candidates will be drawn from landless and small landholder youth. The remaining candidates will be composed of working class youth. Dziennik Polski #72 March 14, 1949 only (28 lines) Excerpts

# SCHOOLS IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

Prior to the war Warsaw had 44 vocational supplementary evening schools with 12,501 pupils. During the 1946/47 school years there were 10 such schools with 2,360 pupils. In the 1947/48 school year these schools were transformed into secondary vocational schools, including municipal and private schools of this type. A total of 29 secondary vocational schools with 6,049 pupils was functioning in the above mentioned school year. The number of schools for adults in the 1947/48 school year exceeded the pre-war number by almost 35 percent. In that year Warsaw had 31 grammar schools for adults, 14 secondary schools of general education for adults, 1 general university conducted by the Workers' University Society and 2 schools for social work, conducted by this Society. The number of pupils in these institutions was 10,320 including 3,815 women. Kurier Codzienny #74 March 16, 1949 only (25 lines) Verbatim

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# FOREIGN

# BEVIN IS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES

Washington March 15 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

British Ambassador Franks has announced that Minister Bevin is to arrive in the United States at the end of March. He is to stay in the U.S. about a week. It is anticipated that the Atlantic Pact will be signed during his visit. Rzeczpospolita March 16, 1949 and others. (6 lines) Verbatim

# INTERNATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS

OPPOSED TO WAR PROPAGANDA Prague, PAP Foreign Despatch

The Secretary General of the International Union of Journalists has sent a telegram to the organizational committee of the World Congress of Supporters of Peace in Paris. The International Union of Journalists announces its intention to participate in preliminary work and in the Congress. It is acting on behalf of journalists from 23 countries. The Union emphasizes that its primary task is to fight against war propaganda and to make an effort to establish friendly relations between the journalists of all nations. Verbatim Slowo Powszechne #72 March 16 only (18 lines)

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USSR SUPREME COUNCIL'S SESSION CLOSED.  
CHANGES IN LEADING POSTS  
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On March 14 both chambers of the USSR Supreme Council unanimously approved the government draft of the Soviet Union's budget for 1949 as amended by the budget committee. Next, both Chambers approved the report concerning implementation of the budget for 1947 and passed the budget law for 1949.

Passing on to the second item on the agenda, the Supreme Council, on the recommendation of Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium of the Council, approved the decrees issued in the inter-session period concerning the appointment of a number of new ministers.

The Council also approved the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council relieving Nikolai Voznyesensky from the post of Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee and appointing Maxime Saburov chairman of the Planning Committee. Both Chambers elected Anatoly Volin chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

Also the new chairmen of the Councils of the Byelorussian and Georgian Socialist Soviet Republics, Vassily Kozlov and Vassily Gogua, were inducted into the Presidium of the Supreme Council.

After completing the agenda, the chairmen of the Union Council and of the Council of Nationalities announced closure of the session. Zycie Warszawy #74 March 16, 1949 and others (37 lines) Verbatim

PROTESTS AGAINST THE CRIMES OF  
FASCISTS IN GREECE Bucharest (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Free Greek Radio announces the rejection of the petition for reprieve of Manolis Glezos and his three co-defendants. They will be executed within three days.

Paris (PAP) The French people are protesting energetically against the death sentences recently imposed in Greece. The International Liaison Committee for Aid to Democratic Greece sent a message to Athens demanding Glezos' reprieve. Trybuna Ludu #74 (15 lines) March 16, 1949 and others. Verbatim

REORGANIZATION OF ARMAMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO U.S. AMBASSADOR IN  
LONDON ASSUMED OFFICE ON MARCH 14  
London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

At the latest meeting of the House of Commons Platts Mills, an independent Labor member, asked the Government to explain the duties of General Marshall Carter, the U.S. State Department's special emissary to Great Britain. Under-Secretary MacNeil, referring to "unofficial information", replied that the above officer has been appointed to a responsible post at the American Embassy in London and that Bevin sees no reason for approaching the U.S. Ambassador with a special inquiry as to the duties to be performed by the latter's collaborator.

Then Platts Mills quoted a report from the "Times" according to which General Marshall Carter is to have the status of a Minister

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Plenipotentiary and is to direct the reorganization of armaments in Great Britain in accordance with the Atlantic Pact. Platts Mills requested Under-Secretary MacNeil to inform the Foreign Secretary that the British people would never agree to take part in anti-Soviet aggression.

According to the Press Association's reports, the U.S. Embassy in London has announced that Gen. Marshall Carter assumed his duties on March 14 in the capacity of "Ambassador Douglas's special assistant for implementing and co-ordinating the program of military aid".  
Gazeta Ludowa #63 March 16 and others (40 lines) Verbatim

ELECTION SUCCESS OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS Foreign Despatch  
Paris (PAP)

In the by-elections to the local government in Embrun (Department of Hautes Alpes) communists achieved considerable success by obtaining 37.5 percent of the votes while in the previous election the percentage of votes cast for their candidate was 23.2 percent. The socialist candidate was supported by the Government majority and by de Gaullists but nevertheless the anti-communist coalition lost approximately 30 percent of the votes. (Verbatim) (16 lines)  
Trybuna Ludu #74 March 16, 1949 and others

ACTIVITY OF FINNISH AVIATION  
UNION VIOLATES PEACE TREATY Foreign Despatch  
Helsinki, PAP

The newspaper "Tyekansan Sanomat" points out that the Aviation Union operating in Finland continues the work of the Air Defense Union which was closed on the basis of the peace treaty. The newspaper emphasizes that members of the Aviation Union are being trained in the same manner as members of the disbanded organization. For training purposes the Union uses a plane of a German type, brought from the United States. Gazeta Ludowa #63 March 16 and others  
(13 lines) Verbatim

ATLANTIC PACT INJURIOUS TO ITALY'S  
MOST VITAL INTERESTS.  
FURTHER DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT Foreign Despatch  
Rome (PAP)

On Tuesday night Minister of Foreign Affairs Sforza offered replies to many deputies attacking plans for drawing Italy into the Atlantic pact. The minister tried to prove that the Atlantic pact is not of an aggressive nature. (82 lines) Excerpt  
Zycie Warszawy #74 March 16, 1949 and others

TRADE UNIONS AND NATIONAL PEACE  
LEAGUE DEMAND THAT BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
SETTLE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
London RAP

The "Union of Democratic Control," which includes the largest British Trade Unions, made an appeal to the British Government expressing alarm caused by the present policy of the Western States, demanding termination of the "cold war" and peaceful settlement of divergencies existing between the East and the West.  
Kurier Codzienny #74 March 16, 1949 and others. (68 lines) Excerpts

"The guilt of the defendants", continued the Prosecutor, "is aggravated by the fact that they committed these crimes at a time when

VIOLATION OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY. A SOVIET DIPLOMAT BROUGHT BEFORE  
A U.S. COURT. Foreign despatch

The New York Federal Court has examined Gubichev

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millions of working people toil hard for a better future, depriving themselves of personal needs".

The Prosecutor asked for a death sentence for the defendant Oppenheim, for life imprisonment for the defendants Belerkie and Hercz, for fifteen years imprisonment for Pacewicz and Smolinski and for ten years imprisonment each for Stenler and Huminski.

PEASANT DELEGATIONS RECEIVED BY PREMIER Domestic Despatch

In the reception rooms of the Council of Ministers, Premier Cyrankiewicz received a delegation of 165 Polish peasants who had returned from the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

The reception was attended by Kowalski, Marshal of the Sejm, members of the government of the Polish Republic and Lebyedyev, Ambassador of the USSR.

The delegation was cordially welcomed by Premier Cyrankiewicz. Members of the delegation related the impressions they received during their sojourn in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Zycie Warszawy #74, March 16, 1949 and others. (98 lines) Excerpts

CONTRACTS SIGNED IN 23 DAYS FOR 316,621 HOGS. Domestic Despatch

According to official data in possession of the commissioner for operation "H" (the live-stock breeding campaign) contracts for 316,621 hogs were signed between February 18, the date of the commencement of the operation, and March 13.

The Wojewodztwo (Province) of Krakow leads the way with contracts signed for 40,813 hogs, i.e. about 70,3 percent of the total quota contemplated for that area. Zycie Warszawy #74 March 16, 1949 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

POLAND'S PARTICIPATION IN DUTCH FAIR. Domestic despatch

For the first time since the war Poland is officially participating in the 52nd. International Fair in Utrecht, which will take place from March 29 to April 7. In the Polish Pavillion, having an area of 350 square meters, specimens of our mineral, coal, chemical, metal, foundry, timber, paper, textile and preserve industries will be exhibited. Our leather industry, represented by the "Skorimpex" enterprise, will exhibit its wares for the first time at an international fair. These goods include a beautiful selection of suitcases, briefcases, note-cases, gloves and dressing cases. The metal industry exhibits are also interesting. Artistically drawn statistical tables, the work of artists, painters and draughtsmen, pupils of the State Architectural Institute in Poznan, will illustrate our reconstruction. Kurier Codzienny, #47, March 16, 1949, only, 28 lines - verbatim

STATE INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY. Communique

The State Wearing Apparel Establishments carried out 127% of their February production plan for suits and uniforms by placing about 135,000 suits on the market. In addition the wearing apparel industry produced over 120,000 workers' overalls, 541,800 pieces of underwear and 203,600 pieces of bed linen.

Rzeczpospolita, March 16, 1949, #74 only, 32 lines - excerpts



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SECTION B

PURGE IN U.S. ARMY. INVESTIGATION INTO U.S. SOLDIERS' "LOYALTY".  
SERVES THE INTERESTS OF REACTIONARY CIRCLES. Article

At the beginning of March 1946 a representative of the U.S. War Ministry stated officially that his Ministry had changed its previous policy towards "subversive and unreliable elements", and decided to remove such persons from their posts. A special section dealing with "the political attitude of the army" was soon created and attached to the administration handling civil matters of the U.S. army. The activity of that section consisted of issuing various instructions with the object of "putting an end to communist propaganda" in the army and purging it of "disloyal elements". As a matter of fact, the dismissal from the American army of persons suspected of being "disloyal" began much earlier.

After Truman's decree ordering "investigation into the loyalty of Government officials" the American military authorities issued a number of special instructions which they justified by the "absolute necessity of securing the American armed forces against penetration by disloyal elements". A "purge" in special branches and in factories producing secret war material and atomic energy was hastily made. As a result of "trials" a number of scientists were dismissed.

At the beginning of January, 1949 the atomic energy control committee prepared a questionnaire containing 18 points, in accordance with which inquiries are held as to the "loyalty" of persons working in atomic energy plants. Warmongers entertain the vain hope that, by removing "disloyal" elements from the American armed forces, they will prevent information finding its way to the progressive press about preparations made by imperialists for bringing about a new world conflict.

The "loyalty" of American forces stationed outside the U.S. is investigated with particular care. The second object of the "purge" (also serving the interests of American reaction) is to prepare the army for fighting the people's masses. All this makes it clear that the "loyalty" of soldiers serving in the U.S. armed forces is investigated, not only for the purpose of using these forces in the event of a war. The "purge" in the army is necessary to capitalists in order to use it as an obedient instrument for oppressing people's masses.

Polska Zbrojna, #71, March 13, 1949, only, 310 lines - excerpts

WHAT THE BBC PASSES OVER IN SILENCE. LORD VANSITTART'S PASSIONS AND OMISSIONS. Article

Lord Vansittart (Sir Robert Gilbert Vansittart, Lord of Denham) violently attacked the diplomatic missions and posts of the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, particularly those of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Lord Vansittart heaped invectives and slanders on individual representatives of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria in Great Britain, accusing them of every possible crime of which his Lordship's imagination is capable, inter alia of "smuggling artificial jewellery in order to finance communist propaganda in Great Britain". Lord Vansittart demanded various "retaliation measures", of which the closing of Hungarian-British

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and Rumanian-British friendship societies were the least. Moreover Lord Vansittart demanded sharper BBC broadcast intended for Eastern Europe by the increased use of the services of "political emigre's".

In our opinion Lord Vansittart based his speech on tangible and genuine suggestions, if not instructions, given him by certain British and "North-Atlantic" agents. He was careful not to say a single word about Poland.

POSSIBLY THE THOUGHT OF A CERTAIN BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISGRACED HIMSELF SO FLAGRANTLY AND SO PITIFULLY IN POLAND (CAVENDISH BENTINCK) SILENCED HIS LORDSHIP'S MOUTH? The reply made by Henderson, Under-secretary at the Foreign Office is worth mentioning. Mr. Henderson restricted himself to commonplace generalities on the subject of DIFFERENT CONCEPTIONS OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE as UNDERSTOOD BY THE WESTERN POWERS AND THE SOVIET UNION AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES. IN THIS WE ENTIRELY AGREE WITH HIM. THE WESTERN CONCEPTION OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, I.P. "INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AS A NORMAL FUNCTION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIPLOMATS" (THE ECONOMIST), IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THE CONCEPTION OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY. It is quite useless for certain Piers to try to cover this difference by SHOUTS AND BAD MANNERS. It is shocking.

Zycie Warszawy, #71, March 13, 1949, 148 lines only, excerpts

THE SEA AND THE SEACOAST.

Domestic despatch

Committees for shipbuilding, port equipment and working conditions of crews are now functioning in the Ministry of Navigation. A committee for matters concerning ocean fisheries is being organized. All these committees are working within the framework of the Polish Normalization Committee attached to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

Rzeczpospolita, #73, March 15, 1949 only 11 lines - verbatim

SECOND DELEGATION OF POLISH PEASANTS RETURNING HOME FROM THE UKRAINE.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - After a fortnight's sojourn in the Ukraine the second delegation of Polish peasants left Kiev for Poland on March 13. Rzeczpospolita, #73, March 15, 1949 and others, 53 lines - excerpts

IN REPLY TO MRS. HENRYKA DACEWICZ FROM SZCZECIN.

Article

Dear Madam,

Your letter, in which you have raised a very essential political problem was received by me the day before yesterday. As the questions asked by you are not only your personal concern I venture to answer them in this way.

By suggesting that the attitude of "simple" individuals has no influence whatsoever on the course of world events, your husband unknowingly enters into dispute with the State Department. He may be astonished reading this, but it is a fact. For what is the object of the "Voice of America" broadcast, if not to convince millions of simple citizens in Europe, Asia and even in Africa of the rightness of the American policy. Incidentally, the "Voice of America" is a rather comical broadcasting station. Before each broadcast the announcer considers it necessary to assure listeners that he will be broadcasting true and only true news. It is the

same as if you started a conversation by saying: "My dear, I never lie, you can believe me".

However, this is of no importance. The State Department may advertise its truth in the same way as American firms advertise their washing powders.

What is important is that the American Treasury is spending tens of millions of dollars in order to make you, your husband and many thousands of "simple" people throughout the world believe the truth proclaimed by Truman. This shows that the State Department is greatly interested in your opinion as well as in the opinion of your sisters in and outside of Poland and that this opinion is worth dollars to it. Why?

Leaders in the Anglo-Saxon camp are realizing their weakness and that they would have to lose the war. Naturally, they do not want to expose themselves to a defeat, which this time would sweep them out of Western Europe entirely. They are therefore attempting to organize an Atlantic bloc which, they believe, will strengthen them and increase their chances of future victory.

The fact is that leaders in the capitalist camp are preparing for a war which, in their opinion, will break out in future; it is not yet definite when. The policy of the democratic camp, however, should not be limited to the interest in what is going to happen to morrow. It should be interested in that the war does not break out either next year, in two years, or in ten or fifteen years. It is not only the question of saving your husband's life, but also of your children's life when they grow up. The peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, is exposing the warmongers' plans in good time and is, in good time, mobilizing millions of people throughout the world with a view to securing lasting peace to the world so that, say in ten years' time, we shall not have to say: to-morrow certainly the war will break out. Your husband is wrong. (Signed Edmund Bora).

Rzeczpospolita, March 13, 1949, #71, 230 lines - excerpts  
WHY DO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BRITISH PRESS TELL LIES. Article

The pitiful story of the peasant woman Michalakowa at the trial of the Murat band in Lodz telling how in her presence her son was clubbed to death by these bandits, is still sounding in our ears as we peruse several British newspapers which publish their reports of the Lodz trial. Do you think we found even a remote echo of the real course of this trial in them? Nothing of the kind. The scribblers of the British capitalist press do not trouble about this in the least. They describe the Lodz trial as a trial of a few priests only, without mentioning a single word about the Murat band, its many murders and robberies and the role of the accused priests in these criminal acts. This is indeed an objective and honest kind of information! Its purpose is clear: it is at any cost to create an impression in the West that the Polish authorities are persecuting religion and the clergy. This purpose is served by the pirates of the pen, specialists in provocation and lies, paid in dollars per item. And what is the object of those grim jesters, the authors of the Polish broadcasts of the BBC? Following their master's voice they also try to represent the murderers' trial in Lodz in an equally false manner. Do they hope to dispel the

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impression created in Poland by Rev. Losos' testimony of the role played by the BBC in Murat's acts of brigandage? Rev. Losos confessed that when the brigands were getting depressed and discouraged he used to tell them the BBC news in order to raise their spirits. Let the gentlemen of the BBC now work out what percentage of peasants and workers murdered in Poland may be credited to their account. Polska Zbrojna #69 March 11, 1949 (111 lines) Excerpts only

FRANCE SHUNS THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS  
TRACED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES. SOVIET EMBASSY'S  
NOTE TO THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

TASS Agency recalls in its despatch from Paris that on February 21 the Soviet Embassy in Paris addressed a Note to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding the immediate extradition of 3 war criminals who were traced by the Soviet authorities and who, according to French press reports on the lawsuit of the traitor Kravchenko, are living in Paris. The French Foreign Ministry has replied to the Soviet Note on February 26. The men concerned, Krevsun and Pasecznik, were brought from the American occupation zone in Germany and Antonov was brought from the French zone in Germany. After their testimony in the Court they were sent back from where they came. In reply to this French Note, the Soviet Embassy in Paris stated that, as evidenced by the above Note, the war criminals Krevsun and Pasecznik came to France, with the help of the French authorities, from the American zone of occupation in Germany and were hurriedly sent back to the American zone after their testimony at a French Court. As regards Antonov the French Government could order its Commander-in-Chief in Germany to deliver Antonov to the Soviet authorities. In view of the above, the Soviet Embassy demands the immediate delivery of war criminal Antonov to the Soviet authorities, in order that he might be tried in Court of Justice. Trybuna Ludu #71 March 13, 1949 (111 lines) Excerpts and others

FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MEETING CONSUMERS  
NEEDS.

A CONFERENCE AT THE MINISTRY OF  
DOMESTIC TRADE.

Domestic Despatch

Recently the Ministry of Domestic Trade organized a conference for managers of trade departments in Provincial Administrations, in which Dr. T. Dietrich, Minister of Domestic Trade, and Undersecretaries Zawadzki and Mierzwinski took part.

Minister Dietrich opened the conference by emphasizing the important tasks now confronting the distributive machinery. Special attention should be given to such matters as the quantity and variety of goods in order to be able to cope with the rapidly increasing demand, due to the steadily rising living standards and to increasing employment.

The subject of conference was the organization of the new ministry, the establishment of guiding principles for provincial trade departments in regard to supplying the population with daily necessities and the situation in individual provinces.

Special attention was drawn to the question of the meat market and to the necessity of increasing supply during the approaching pre-Easter period. Zycie Warszawy #71 March 13 and others (35 lines)

Verbatim

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STATE AID TO FISHERMAN

Domestic Despatch

On March 12 a press conference was held at the Ministry of Navigation at which Minister Rapacki and Vice-Minister Widy-Wirski explained the problem of sea fishing against the background of the recent decision concerning rebates and state aid for fishermen.

Minister Rapacki pointed out, among other things, that last year catches were not too abundant and amounted to 48,000 tons of fish. The amount planned for this year is 60,000 tons.

The recently enacted law introduces a system of planned fishing. Every fishing cutter, according to its quality, equipment and the distance between its home port and the fishing grounds, has been assigned a definite target. The plan has not been decided entirely by administrative quarters, but is supervised by social agents. Under the plan, cutters fall into one of the six taxation classes. Fishermen are granted taxation rebates for exceeding their target.

In order to assist fishermen in carrying out the targets given them, far-reaching aid will be given consisting of supplying them with equipment, training them and indicating to them places abounding in a given variety of fish.

The capital investment plan for the fishing industry will be increased this year by 569,000,000 zlotys. This sum will be used to increase and modernize the fishing fleet.

"The above facilities", said Minister Rapacki, "will create better conditions for fishermen's work and will assure higher profit to them. At the same time the country will be supplied with an adequate quantity of fish which is a valuable article."

Zycie Warszawy #71 March 13 and all principal papers (45 lines)

Verbatim

SOCIAL-IMPERIALISTS' COLONIAL POLICY

Article by J. Starec

In January last the Dutch Socialist Party circulated among socialist parties belonging to COMISCO a memorandum defending Dutch aggression in Indonesia. This infamous document contains, however, one "convincing" argument. It points out that there is nothing unusual in the behaviour of the Dutch "if we take into consideration what the French are doing in Indochina and the British in Malaya".

It cannot be said that the British Labor Party is gradually turning into an imperialist party - it became one long ago. The same Morrison, who in January 1943 was protesting that England was not seeking any privileges for herself in her colonies, said in January 1947 without beating about the bush: "We are great friends of the jolly old empire and we shall give it our support". And Bevin, when cornered at a conference at Morgate in May 1947 by delegates demanding a socialist policy, in his agitation threw off his mask of hypocrisy and produced an argument which was to sweep away all the objections of his opponents (we quote the Times of May 30, 1947) "The living standards and the wages of the workers in our country are dependent on these things (colonies and subjugated countries)".

Right-wing "socialists" have become an agency not only of home capital but of American capital as well. They are putting into practice, frequently even better than the bourgeoisie, the imperialistic policy directed against the USSR and the people's democratic countries. The only novel thing is the extent of the treason committed by social-democracy which all over the world has become the vanguard of American imperialism and which wants, by means of brutal oppression, to prevent the colonial empire from collapsing, not only for the benefit of the bourgeoisie at home but but also for that of the Wall Street bankers.

Trybuna Ludu, #71, March 13, 1949 only, 260 lines - excerpts

#### FOUR YEARS OF MARITIME ECONOMY.

Article

One of the most important tasks facing our maritime economy is the extension of our merchant fleet. At present, little more than 10 percent of our shipments are carried under the Polish flag. Transportation of the remaining 90 percent has to be paid for in foreign currency. Secondly, our merchant fleet which at present totals 200,000 tons i.e. a third more than before the war, has, so far, been assembled in very diverse ways.

The fleet extension plan provides for a fleet of 600,000 tons to be reached by the end of the six-year plan. Two thirds of these vessels will be built in Polish shipyards. The Gdansk shipyard which at present, is the center of our main production, has already launched two ore and coal carriers, the "Sołdek" and the "Jedność Robotnicza". Four more are on the slips (under construction). They will be launched this year, when new keels will be laid on the vacated slipways.

Polska Zbrojna, #68, March 10, 1949, only, 183 lines- excerpts

#### PZPR TRAINING COURSES TO BEGIN IN APRIL.

Domestic despatch

The next PZPR training course in towns and factories will begin in the first half of April. These courses will be held for three months and will be concluded in June, i.e. before the summer holiday season. Courses will be organized in factories and in PZPR county, urban and precinct committees. The purpose of these courses is to train the maximum number of PZPR secretaries and executives, members of factory councils and organizers of Party groups who have not yet had any Party training.

Big industrial enterprises will organize these courses in terms so that the number of pupils in each does not exceed 50. The basis of the program is the ideological declaration of PZPR and the data of its Congress. The Party self-tuition circles, the program of which includes a short history of the W.K.P.(b) (All Union Communist Party (bolshevik)) and details of the Polish labor movement, are training at present 12,000 Party leaders including 3,000 workers of Party organizations and more than 1,000 teachers. The network of self-tuition circles is steadily increasing.

Trybuna Ludu, #71, March 13, 1949 and others, 42 lines-verbatim

#### TWO HUNDRED THOUSANDTH TON OF COAL.

Domestic despatch

Kołobrzeg. This port, which was the last among our ports to be put into operation (March, 1947), has already transhipped 200,000 tons of coal. The 200,000th. ton was loaded on a Swedish ship, "Westfart" on March 7. Zycie Warszawy, #71, March 13, 1949, 6 lines

verbatim

## REGISTRATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Article by S. Marianski

The registration of Party members which is proceeding throughout the country will show the total number of members after the Merger. During this registration certain deficiencies have been revealed. It appears that certain township, factory and even county Party Committees have not given sufficient attention to the registration of members of their organization. And yet without an accurate registration it is difficult to define the features of Party expansion, its class composition and its links with the working masses. Certain basic organisations in villages and towns however, have underestimated the problem of registration. There were instances of careless registration of members in basic organisations. A widespread fault is the careless attitude of secretaries of basic organisations in not crossing off the membership lists those Comrades who went to another organization. The secretaries have also neglected to obey the orders of the Central Committee, to the effect that members of Party organisations should be required to produce introductions when applying for admission to another organisation. There were cases when a Party member who left one organisation to join another was registered in both. As a result the lists of certain organisations contained the names of non existing members. Beside the organisations which keep their registers in order, we have others, the secretaries of which make their work easier for themselves by doing it in a methodical manner. The setting in order of registers will be a starting point for efficient registration in all Party organisations. Trybuna Ludu #69 March 11, 1949 (116 lines) only Excerpts

INTELLECTUALISTS' CONVENTION IN U.S.A. Foreign Despatch  
New York, March 13 (PAP)

Further applications are coming in from the United States and from abroad for admission to the Convention of Intellectualists in Defense of Peace. The convention is being organized by the U.S. National Council of Art, Science and Liberal Professions. 3,000 prominent representatives of American intellectual life are expected to take part in the convention.

The organizing committee, headed by the prominent astronomer Shapley, published a proclamation stating that, irrespective of their political, economic and social views, American intellectualists agree that mutual understanding and collaboration between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union is indispensable for the maintenance of peace.

The proclamation calls attention to the fact that the U.N. are repeatedly being ignored by the United States government. In its appeal, the organizing committee declares that those American circles which had expected the Marshall plan to extend humanitarian help to Europe, have now come to the conclusion that a major portion of the Marshall funds are being employed for rebuilding the war potential of Germany, the country responsible for the outbreak of two consecutive world wars.

The composition of a British delegation to the international congress of intellectualists and artists in defense of peace, which is to open in New York on March 25, has already been decided. The delegation includes Professor Bernal, Golding, the author, Crowther, historian, and Stapledon, philosopher. Rzeczpospolita #72 March 14, and others (40 lines) Verbat



## RAILWAYS IN THE SIX-YEAR PLAN

## Article

In view of the fact that the majority of rail traffic consists of bulk commodities, it is intended railways shall play an important part in the Six-Year Plan. On the one hand, railways will have to carry the bulk of the industrial production of our existing establishments which is growing annually by 10 to 12% and on the other hand, they will have to serve the future industrial plants, particularly those manufacturing production machinery.

Freight traffic is supposed to increase under the Six-Year Plan by 54 - 65% compared with 1949, i.e. to from 200 million to 215 million tons which, compared with 1938, is 286%.

The average commercial speed of standard-gauge freight trains is planned to reach 16.8 klm/hours in 1949 and, according to the Six-Year Plan, it should reach 18.5 klm/hours in 1955.

The plan provides for an increase in passenger traffic in 1955 by 128%, compared with 1949 and by 216% compared with 1938.

The anticipation of such an increase in passenger traffic is based on various factors, such as, among others: intensified industrialization of the country resulting in a large concentration of population in urban centers and, bringing about suburban traffic. In addition, the social campaign for workers' vacations, health resorts cures and the like creates a broad basis for a steady increase in passenger traffic.

The value of railway services in passenger traffic is supposed to increase by about 21%. The commercial speed of passenger trains is planned to attain 33 klm/hours in 1949 and 40 klm/hours in 1955. Rzeczpospolita March 12, 1949 only #70 (166 lines) Excerpts

CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT  
SHOULD BE EXTENDED

## Domestic Despatch

The Polish Grain Establishment is receiving numerous orders for buckwheat grits, chiefly from England, Norway and Holland.

The attractive price of 27 dollars per 100 kilograms tends to make the cultivation of buckwheat highly profitable. A large demand for buckwheat at home and abroad will undoubtedly prove an inducement to extending buckwheat cultivation, especially as it does not require fertile soil. Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 and others (11 lines)

15.5 BILLION ZLOTYS FOR SOCIAL ACTION  
IN PRELIMINARY BUDGET FOR 1949

## Domestic despatch

In the prewar capitalist economy the State budget did not provide anything for Social Action. The Government of People's Poland is increasing its appropriations for improving the living standard of the working masses each year. This year a sum of more than 15.5 billion zlotys was allocated by the State for Social Action. Trybuna Ludu #71 March 13, 1949 (141 lines) and others Excerpts



ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 15, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

MANIFESTATION OF POLISH-HUNGARIAN  
FRIENDSHIP. CELEBRATIONS IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

A solemn meeting was held in Warsaw on March 14th. on the eve of the Hungarian National Holiday. The meeting was attended by Ministers: Modzelewski, Rapacki and Dybowski, as well as by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the Soviet Ambassador Lebiediev.

Minister Rapacki described the successes of the Hungarian People's Republic in post-war reconstruction and industrial development and said that the Polish nation welcomes these achievements with great joy.

His address was followed by a speech by the Hungarian Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Bela Szanto, who described the historical events of the Hungarian revolutionary movement in 1848 and the present joint efforts of our nations to recover from the devastations caused by fascism and to secure a better future for our countries.

The meeting, manifesting Polish-Hungarian friendship, was closed with an elaborate artistic programme.  
Zycie Warszawy March 15, 1949 #73 and all principal papers  
(87 lines excerpts)

RESPONSE OF PROFESSORS IN THE LUBLIN CATHOLIC  
UNIVERSITY AND IN THE MARIE CURIE-SKLODOWSKA UNIVERSITY  
(IN LUBLIN) TO THE APPEAL FOR A PEACE CONGRESS

Domestic Despatch

Professors in the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University and professors and assistants in the Lublin Catholic University, assembled at a special meeting, have unanimously adopted the following resolution;

"Professors in the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University and in the Lublin Catholic University, employees in the High School Section, members of the Polish Teachers Association, assembled on March 12 in the Collegium Pharmaceuticum of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, express their complete solidarity with the text of the appeal by the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectuals concerning world peace, which they confirm with their own signatures". (58 signatures follow)  
Zycie Warszawy March 15, 1949 #73 (77 lines) Excerpts and all principal papers.

POLISH-CZECH YOUTH FRIENDSHIP  
CIRCLES TO BE SET UP

Domestic Despatch

Young workers, members of the Polish Youth Association (ZMP) and of the "Service to Poland" (SP) organization, employed in the "Boryszew" Industrial Establishments in Sochaczew, have decided to set up a Polish-Czech Friendship circle within their establishment.

In connection with this, a resolution was sent to the Czech Ambassador in Warsaw, emphasizing Polish youth's friendly attitude toward Czech youth.

The ZMP factory circle in Sochaczew wishes to get into touch with young people in one of the Czech chemical factories.  
Zycie Warszawy March 15, 1949 #73 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

ANNOUNCEMENT

In a few days we shall begin a series of articles entitled: "The truth about American diplomats" divulging the activity of the American Intelligence service, according to the book written by Annabella Bucar, a former employee of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The above book was published recently and produced wide repercussions in world public opinion. Trybuna Ludu #73 March 15 only (10 lines) Verbatim

COMMUNIQUE

The Secretariat in Poland of the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectuals in Defense of Peace advises that declarations and motions connected with the Paris Congress should be addressed to the Secretariat, Warsaw, 12 a Wiejska Street, Jerzy Borejsza, Secretary-General.  
Rzeczpospolita #73 March 15, 1949 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

RECEPTION AT MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Domestic Despatch

On March 14 Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received Mr. Trajano Monteiro de Paco, Brazilian Minister in Warsaw.  
Trybuna Ludu #73 March 15 and others (5 lines) Verbatim

ZAMP (POLISH COLLEGE YOUTH ASSOCIATION'S)

SOCIAL PATROLS ACTIVE IN PROVINCE OF POZNAN

Domestic Despatch

Over 2,000 Poznan students belonging to the Polish College Youth Association are displaying lively activity in the field of science, ideological training and winter camps. The good results of these activities are shown, by the achievements of three "social patrols" of the Poznan youth which were active during the winter vacation in the Lubasz district. Twenty student members of these patrols received prizes for devoted work, in the shape of book collections. It should be mentioned that altogether 26 teams from college centers were active throughout the country.  
Zycie Warszawy #73 March 15, 1949 only Excerpt (23 lines)

A LECTURE BY COMRADE MINISTER MODZELEWSKI

Domestic Despatch

The Propaganda Section of the PZPR Executive Committee is

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organizing a lecture by Comrade Minister Modzelewski entitled "Poles in the Paris Commune". The lecture will take place in the hall at 3/5 Wyzwolenia Avenue on March 17 at 5 P.M. Admission by invitation. Trybuna Ludu #73 March 15 only (8 lines) Verbatim

AMENDMENT OF PASSPORT LAW.  
SEJM COMMITTEES' SESSIONS.

Domestic Despatch

A Session of the Sejm Administration and Security Committee was held on March 14, under the Chairmanship of Deputy Dab of the Polish United Worker Party (PAPR). Deputy Burdzy (PZPR) submitted a report on the Government Bill for the amendment of the passport law.

After discussion the Committee approved the Bill with the amendments proposed by the rapporteur.

A Session of the Sejm Agricultural and Forestry Committee was held on March 14 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Kępczyński (PZPR). Deputy Kępczyński reported on the Government Bill concerning the planned distribution of veterinary surgeons.

During discussion emphasis was laid on the shortage of transport for veterinary surgeons. In connection with this the Committee has approved an application addressed to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reform asking them to grant far-reaching facilities for the provision of mechanical vehicles for veterinary surgeons. Zycie Warszawy March 15, 1949 #73 and others (25 lines) Verbatim

CZECHOSLOVAK SCIENTISTS AND  
SOCIAL WORKERS ARRIVE IN KRAKOW

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the Week of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship a delegation of Czech and Slovak scientists and social workers has arrived in Krakow. The members of the delegation are Dr. Julius Dolansky, Professor of Slav literature at the Prague University; Professor Dr. Joseph Turecek and his wife, Deputy Syrovatkova; Dr. Michael Povezan, Milan Matula, Mrs. Edita Svocova and Prof. Dr. Rudolf Mrlian, an eminent theatrical expert.

During his visit to Poland Prof. Mrlian will visit theatrical centers in Warsaw and Łódź. On March 11 a meeting was organized by "ZAIKS" (Union of Scenic Authors and Composers) Authors, Composers and Publishers between Dr. Mrlian and representatives of Warsaw literary and theatrical circles. The question of a new repertoire, the role of the critic as an active cooperating factor in creating theatrical performances and the problem of socialist realism as a new artistic trend were discussed in the course of the meeting. Trybuna Ludu #73 March 15 only (32 lines) Verbatim

CLOCKS TO BE ADVANCED AN HOUR ON APRIL 10 Domestic Despatch

According to the annual custom, on the night 9/10th. April (Saturday/Sunday) so-called "Summer time" will be introduced throughout Poland. This differs by one hour from the "Winter time" prevailing at present. At 2 a.m. on the night 9/10 April all clocks in Poland will be advanced by one hour. The six months of "Summer time", makes better use of the daylight, by an earlier sunrise in the Spring and Summer months. Rzeczpospolita #73 March 15, 1949 only (17 lines) Verbatim

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## HUNGARY'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Lead Editorial

The fact that March 15 is the National Holiday of the new Hungarian People's Republic has a profound meaning. The modern Hungary, for the first time in history, is implementing those ideals for which the Hungarian "Spring of Nations" (a revolutionary movement) was started on March 15, 1948.

We are linked to Hungary by ties of common traditions, not only those dating from that period. Throughout the centuries both nations have fought against foreign oppression and against their own bourgeoisie.

Liberation was brought to both our countries by the Soviet Army. In both our countries the people have won and are building the country and life on new principles.

The activities abroad of people like Ferenc Nagy, Mikolajczyk's counter-part, and like Mindszenty at home, will not bring the results desired by their patrons. The people's regime in present-day Hungary and its policy based on the support of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies provide a guarantee of this. Zycie Warszawy March 15, 1949 #73 (104 lines) Excerpts (Similar editorials appear in other papers)

## DEMONSTRATION OF POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

On the second anniversary of the Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship and Mutual Help Agreement a solemn meeting was held in Szczecin on March 10 attended by the Czechoslovak Consul General in Szczecin, Dr. Kania, representatives of political, social and youth organizations and crowds of the local population.

Gazeta Ludowa, #42, March 15, 1949 only, 44 lines - excerpts

## FOR DEALING IN VISAS.

Domestic despatch

Konstanty Smirnow, former employee of the Mexican Legation in Warsaw, issued approximately 40 entrance visas to Mexico without the consul's permission. Smirnow was paid approximately 300,000 zlotys per visa, thus earning an aggregate sum of 12,000,000 zlotys. Smirnow's accomplices in the case were Eugeniusz Miodowski and Jozef Porębski, both of whom also earned considerable sums. The affair was detected by the Mexican Minister. The latter requested the Security Office to investigate. At the trial before the District Court, Smirnow explained that he had many acquaintances among foreigners who continually invited him to receptions and shooting parties. His wholesalary amounting to 100 dollars, he could not afford to reciprocate. Only after having effected his visa transactions was he able to arrange receptions. Miodowski confessed that he had lost his ill-gotten money at cards. The sentence will be announced on April 4. Zycie Warszawy, #73, March 15, 1949 only, 25 lines - verbatim

## COOPERATION OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES IN PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORT.

Domestic despatch

"Mlada Fronta", organ of Czech Youth Association, discussing the plans adopted at the recent conference in Zakopane of sport and physical education representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria,

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Rumania and Hungary, writes that this conference inaugurated new sport relations between the States of People's Democracy. The tightening up of sport relations will contribute to the elimination of unhealthy chauvinism, and will create new foundations for further collaboration of People's Democratic countries in the field of physical training and sport.

Gazeta Ludowa, #62, March 15, 1949 only 19 lines - verbatim

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### FOREIGN

NEW ANGLO-SAXON ANTI-PEACE OFFENSIVE. CREATION OF A "PACT FOR THE PACIFIC ZONE". Foreign despatch

London (PAP) According to a report from Sydney, the Australian Minister of Defense, Deadman announced officially in Canberra that conversations were being carried on at present concerning the conclusion of a "Pact for the Pacific Zone" on the pattern of the Atlantic Pact. "The Pacific Ocean Pact - said Deadman - should include both the countries of the British Empire and other countries as well".

The British Colonial Deputy Minister, Listowell has arrived in Sydney. The press says that he will tell the Australian Government the British Government plan for the Pacific Pact. Similar negotiations, says the press, are being carried on by British Government representatives in Pakistan, India, Ceylon, South Africa and Canada. The United States is helpfully informed about these conversations.

Gazeta Ludowa, #62, March 15, 1949 and all principal papers

25 lines - verbatim

DECEITFUL AMERICAN PLANS TOWARDS THE PEOPLE'S STATES. ECONOMIC BLOCKADE WILL NOT HAMPER RECONSTRUCTION.

Foreign despatch

Brussels (PAP) - The daily "Drapeau Rouge", in an article entitled "The United States against Europe", makes an analysis of the recently published news about the pressure exercised by the US State Department on the Governments of Marshall countries in order to decrease to a minimum their trade transactions with the countries of Eastern Europe. This news - says the paper - and the statement made by Harriman, Ambassador of Marshall Plan, who at the session of the European Organization of Economic Cooperation opposed to a ten percent reduction of the import of American goods into West European countries, are a proof of the fact that the United States is striving for exclusive domination of European markets and for a subordination of Western European economy to its aggressive plans.

Gazeta Ludowa, #62, March 15, 1949 and others, 39 lines - excerpts

BELGIAN PEOPLE PAY FOR THE ATLANTIC PACT WITH HIGHER TAXATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Foreign despatch

Brussels (PAP) According to the conservative "La Libre Belgique", Premier Spaak declared at the recent Cabinet session that Belgium's accession to the Atlantic Pact and her obligations connected therewith will be a further burden to the State treasury. Spaak announced that the US State Department demands an increase in Belgium's military budget which, the paper says, must increase taxation. Commenting on the above news, "Drapeau Rouge" writes inter alia: "At a time when financial difficulties are increasing in our country, when there is a lack of funds for assuring a minimum existence to the unemployed, the Spaak Government, obeying Washington's order, agrees to increase armaments." Gazeta Ludowa, #62, March 15, 1949 and others, 12 lines - verbatim

area of untilled land has decreased from 2,498,000 to 979,000 hectares.

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## UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BOMB COMMUNIST PARTY'S HEADQUARTERS IN MOSCOW

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Another factor aiding the supply of foodstuffs on temporarily a modest scale is the system of cultivation of the crop producing area. This is illustrated by the following table:

<u>Total crop producing area in thousands of hectares</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>
Silliquose edible plants and sugar beets	53.9%	53.2%
Potatoes	17.8%	16.9%
Fodder plants	22.5%	23.4%
Industrial plants	1.2%	1.6%
Other plants for fertilising the soil	4.6%	4.9%
hectares	12,911,000	14,800,000

The proportionation of tonnage of crops is as follows:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>
grain, silliquose edible plants, sugar beets	17.6%	20.2%
vegetables and fruit	4.2%	4.2%
potatoes	54.7%	46.4%
Oleogenous, fibrous, tobacco	0.2%	0.3%
fodder	23.3%	28.9%
Total tonnage in thousands of tons	56,303	64,182

The tendency to increase the amount of fodder in order to obtain animal albumen is clearly shown. The total tonnage of fodder shown will be transformed into albumen products. The anticipated production of these products is as follows:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>
Beef in thousands of tons	90.0	120.7
Pork in thousands of tons	372.2	488.5
Milk in millions of liters	4000	5100
Eggs in millions	2200	2900
Wool in tons	1500	2080

Rzeczpospolita, #73, March 15, 1949, only 189 lines- excerpts

## A NEW RAILWAY TARRIF SYSTEM.

Domestic despatch

A new system of 'lumpsum' payment for freight tariff (Cz.I B para. 74) was introduced on January 1, 1949. It refers only to several bulk commodities such as coal, coal dust, coke, sugar and cement. It is proposed to apply this system to other bulk commodities. Under the new 'lumpsum' system of payment, the relevant economic organization (Central State Agency) first concludes a general agreement with the Ministry of Communications, establishing the basic principles to be applied for bulk shipments, the manner of payment (either every ten days or once a month), advance payments against transport charges and the like. The form of the way bill for such bulk commodities will be simplified, because it will not include the calculation of transport charges; the addressor will only be requested to insert a 'lumpsum' payment declaration signed by him and bearing an official stamp. Other columns should be filled in by the addressor in the normal way. The most essential item is the weight submitted in the way bill, because it constitutes the basis for calculating charges due for all shipments during one month. The railways are to prepare separate registration statements; on the basis of the weight of all consignments of the same type and accepting an average distance, the railways obtain an average transport charge per ton which, when multiplied by the number of consignments shipped during the given month, provides the total for the same period. Dziennik Baltycki, March 13, 1949, #71, only, 91 lines - excerpts

SECTION B

MINDSZENTY SENTENCED FOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES. HUNGARIAN "BLACK BOOK" GIVES DETAILS ON CARDINAL'S TRIAL. Domestic despatch

Mr. Bela Szanto, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in Warsaw, distributed the "Black Book" published in Budapest to Polish journalists today.

The official Hungarian publication contains exhaustive material concerning the trial of the Hungarian cardinal, Joseph Mindszenty, and his associates, which took place recently before the People's Tribunal in Budapest. The "Black Book" quotes the indictment, the evidence given by individual defendants and witnesses, the addresses delivered by Mindszenty's prosecutor and by counsel for his defense, the so-called "last word" of the defendant and the court's sentence.

In reply to questions put by Polish journalists, Minister Bela Szanto stressed with emphasis, that Joseph Mindszenty had been tried and sentenced for criminal deeds and not for his religious activities, as certain foreign circles and information sources endeavor to suggest. The Hungarian Minister in Warsaw repudiated emphatically all tendentious and unfounded charges.

Gazeta Ludowa, #60, March 12, 1949 only 30 lines - verbatim

ACTIVATION OF JEWISH POPULATION DISCUSSED AT COMMITTEES' CONGRESS. Domestic despatch

A congress of Jewish committees and organizations attended by 300 delegates representing 100,000 Jews now living in Poland was recently held in Warsaw. The congress summed up previous economic, social and cultural achievements and reorganized the Central Jewish Committee in Poland.

The congress pointed out that activation of the Jewish population in Poland has been nearly accomplished. An overwhelming majority of Jews in Poland are taking an active part in creative work and in the reconstruction of the country. About 10,000 Jewish workers are working in factories, smelting plants, coal mines etc., mainly in the Recovered Territories. There are thousands of labor champions among Jewish workers.

The new Central Jewish Committee in Poland elected by the congress set up an Executive Committee, as follows. Dr. Adolf Berman, Chairman; Grzegorz Smolar, Vice-Chairman; Julian Lazebnik, Secretary General; Marek Bitter, Financial Manager; S. Fiszgrund, member. Zycie Warszawy, #71, March 13, 1949 and others. 30 lines - verbatim

366 VESSELS IN SZCZECIN PORT.

Domestic despatch

Szczecin. In spite of adverse weather conditions traffic in the Szczecin Port did not cease in February. 358 vessels entered the port and 366 vessels left it. The traffic amounted to 328,000 tons, namely 280,000 tons of ordinary and bunker coal, 33,000 tons of other bulk cargo and 15,000 tons of general cargo. Zycie Warszawy, #71, March 13, 1949 and others, 9 lines - verbatim

NORWAY AT THE POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic despatch

Norwegian exhibitors will participate in the International Poznan Fair for the first time. Among the exhibits we shall see in their stands, mention should be made of fish liver oil and concentrated fish oil used for medical purposes as well as for industrial purposes. Zycie Warszawy, #71, March 13, 1949 and others, 8 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

## INCREASING VOLUME OF OVERSEAS MAIL

Domestic Despatch

The volume of overseas mail in February was considerably larger than in January. Although the same number (14) of vessels brought the mail to Gdynia the number of postal packages greatly increased in February. The No. 5 post office at Gdynia received 85,716 bags of mail from overseas. This includes the mail from America, England and Belgium. 28,222 bags contained mail for Poland and 57,494 bags were in transit. Of these, 47,073 bags contained mail for Germany and the balance for Czechoslovakia. In the same period 6 vessels took the mail from Gdynia. 2,163 bags contained Polish mail and 2,785 bags the mail from Czechoslovakia. The total volume of mail passing through Gdynia amounted to 90,664 bags in February and to 70,412 in January. Verbatim (24 lines) Dziennik Baltycki #68 March 10 only

## INTENSIFICATION STRUGGLE AGAINST ILLITERACY

Lead Article

Prior to the war, Poland's population contained 23 percent of illiterates. There is reason to suppose that the present ration of citizens unable to read and write has not changed much for the better. The reason for this state of affairs was the long duration of the war and all its resultant consequences. The new Poland- People's Poland set out, in the first place, to rebuild plants, to raise the production potential, to secure clothing and food for the toiling citizens....

Far different words now fall, from the lips of the premier of the people's government. He now says: "By 1951 illiteracy in Poland must be abolished". The juxtaposition of these two facts speaks for itself. It does not require any comment....

The Peasant Party is specially interested in this problem. It is the rural areas that possesses the largest number of illiterates, while those who dwell in towns are mostly newcomers from the country. The USSR provides an instance of what can be achieved in this field. In 1917, the USSR population contained 77 percent of illiterates. Before the outbreak of the late war this percentage had dwindled almost to zero.

The problem of illiteracy is more serious than statistical computations reveal. Ability to syllabify is not the same as reading while ability to sign one's name is not the same as writing. For this hard task we must mobilize vast financial resources and appropriate teams of people. The work has got to be done. Dziennik Ludowy #68 March 10, 1949 (110 lines) (Similar editorials appeared in other papers) Excerpts

## THE BUDGET OF PEACE

Editorial

The expenditure on our armed forces in the State budget for 1949 will amount to 12.2% of the total budget, less expenditure for capital and other investments, and to 8% of the State Administration's budget, plus the capital investment plan. These figures are even more significant when calculated per capita, as submitted by Marshal Zymierski to the Sejm Committee. Expenditure on the armed forces in the United States will amount this year to 75 dollars per capita compared with \$4.41 in Poland.



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The foreign policy of our State, and the ideals and aims by which we are guided in our international relations, do not require the diversion of all our material and economic resources to armaments. Our State as well as the nation are striving for a peaceful development of international relations and for the victory of social and political justice throughout the world.

If at present the strength of the Soviet Army is universally regarded as a guarantor of peace, then the Polish Army, being an ally of the Soviet Army, is another factor in this guarantee, as incidentally, are also the armies of all people's democracies. Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69 (92 lines) Excerpts  
(similar editorials have appeared in other papers)

WHAT IS FAO (FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION)? Foreign Article

In connection with the discussion in the Economic and Social Council of a report by the Food and Agricultural Organization and the great difference of opinion which showed itself during the discussion, we are quoting below a summary of an article carried in "Izwiestia" on the subject of FAO activities.

"The history of the FAO begins in May 1943, when an international conference for food and agricultural problems was held in Hot-Springs in the State of Virginia. The conference was organized by leading American circles.

"What were the tasks which the American monopolists, the initiators of the Conference, imposed on the Conference? It became clear, already in Hot-Springs, that these monopolists were trying to create a docile international organization directed by them.

"The American monopolists are striving steadfastly at gaining a "free access on equal rights" to trade and raw material resources throughout the world.

"The American ruling circles believed that they will be able to decide the fate of the world by taking advantage of their stocks of food.

"In spite, of the lofty aims of FAO, however, it would be naive to believe that this organization has rescued the nations of the world from the centuries-old threat of famine.

"FAO attaches more importance to the collection and preparation of statistics concerning world food production and the financing of agricultural, forestry and fish economy, than to the provision of real help to countries needing it.

"From an organization of an advisory nature, FAO has turned into an administrative institution.

"FAO's practical activities, directed by Washington, are provoking discontent amongst member countries of this organization.

"Its openly pro-American policy may be explained by the fact that key-positions in the organization are occupied by Americans.

"FAO's declarations concerning the raising of living standards of rural populations also remain on paper." Rzeczpospolita March 11 only (177 lines) Excerpts

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FOR THE GOOD OF THE YOUNG GENERATION

Article by Wacław Kępa

The new order of the Minister of Education concerning school parents' committees is one of the basic measures taken by the state in its effort to implement in full the programme of People's Poland.

However, it is well known that enemies of the people's state and of education for the people are not sitting idle. They are doing their best to abuse the freedom which the authorities allow in schools in order to convert every hour into an hour of open propaganda against our political system, against the better future which we are now building and against our achievements, attained by the selfless work of the majority of the population.

Realizing that young people can be easily influenced and that they have no firmly established criteria, the enemy extends special "care" to this sector and poisons young souls with the venom of lies and fascist propaganda. Thus cases are not rare where clergymen convert the hour of religion into an hour of anti-state propaganda standing in stark contrast to the spirit of the Catholic religion.

The new order concerning parents' committees defines the tasks and duties of these committees: they are to be an instrument of co-operation between school and home in the upbringing of children. Their task is to help the school in organizing relief and care for poor children, to control the work of the school and to propagate among parents the principles of progressive education. Excerpts. Dziennik Polski (Similar articles appear in other papers) March 9, 1949 #67 (135 lines)

LOANS MADE AVAILABLE FOR RURAL AREAS

Lead Editorial

On January 1949, the Constituent Sejm approved three government decrees relating to the reorganization of the banking system in Poland....

The heritage left by the prewar regime, by the capitalist system, in the shape of economic and cultural backwardness is very hard to bear.

One of the factors curbing the development of agriculture in prewar Poland was the lack of short- and long-term loans on easy terms available to small farmers....

Keeping the rural population in poverty suited the land barons and capitalists, because it ensured a supply of cheap labor which could be exploited with impunity.

The introduction of a new banking system will be received with great satisfaction by the rural population; it will favorably influence the rise in output on small and medium-size farms and, consequently, upon the prosperity of the rural population which, more than anyone else, is interested in the increase of agricultural production.

Amendments promulgated in the decrees will not come about automatically; all rural political and economic activists must help in their realization....

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The matter is very important for further rural development and should, therefore, attract the attention of all members of the Peasant Party and particularly of its borough and county activists operating in the rural areas themselves.  
Dziennik Ludowy #69 March 11, 1949 (122 lines) Excerpts  
(Similar editorials appeared in other papers).

# FOR BETTER RESULTS OF SEA FISHING.

Lead Editorial

On March 8 the Council of Ministers took a decision to develop sea fishing and to assist fisherman.

Before the war sea fishing in Poland, as well as many other branches of economy, was completely neglected.

The 500 kilometer - long coast line now in our possession naturally creates adequate conditions for handling maritime problems including sea fishing on a large scale. We already have nearly 4,500 registered fishermen. The fishing fleet comprises 31 trawlers, 344 cutters, 444 motor boats and more than 1,500 rowing boats. In the course of a year (1948) the fishing fleet was increased by 300 floating units. The economic results of the development of the fishing fleet was 48,200 tons of sea fishes caught in 1948, i.e. nearly four times more than in 1938. This gives an average of 2,000 kgs. per 1000 of population. Before the war the average was only 357 kgs.

From the economic point of view, the problem of sea fishing has many points in common with the "H" campaign. In their final effect, both these measures will make it possible to meet in full the domestic consumers' demand for these articles and to develop their export to an appreciable degree. Hence our authorities' understandable concern and care for these production and service establishments and for the men who offer their work and skill.  
Zycie Warszawy #69 March 11 (140 lines) Excerpts

# THE FORCES OF PEACE WILL WIN

(by Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, a prominent Polish writer). Article

All those who love peace are following the Press, the radio and the political statements of certain leaders in Western Europe and in America with great anxiety.

The recent appeal of the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectuals, which is reminiscent of the resolution adopted by the Wroclaw Congress, once more calls upon all people, who cherish the slogan of love, peace and peaceful work, to take action.

The idea expressed by the Wroclaw Congress will find ground among the broadest social masses in Europe, America, Asia and Africa and will provoke an unanimous "veto" to those who are trying to flood the entire world in a sea of blood and to cover it with ruins. Trybuna Ludu March 12, 1949 #70 (40 lines) Excerpts

# MORE ELECTRIC BULBS

Domestic Despatch (7 lines)

The electrotechnical industry delivered 1,905,000 electric light bulbs of various types in February, thus exceeding planned quotas by 6 percent. The growth of production in this branch of industry is evidenced by the fact that in February 1948 the factories produced only 1,143,000 bulbs. Rzeczpospolita March 13 and others

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THE NORTH-ATLANTIC PACT IS AN AGGRESSION PACT  
(Foreign Correspondence by V. Borisova)  
Moscow, March

It is clear to every normally-thinking man that, after the defeat of fascist Germany and of imperialist Japan, no one is threatening the United States and no one intends to attack Western-European countries. Against whom, therefore, do the initiators of the North-Atlantic Pact wish to "defend" themselves?

The troubadours of Anglo-American imperialism are intentionally distorting facts, trying to convince gullible listeners about the alleged danger of "Eastern bloc". They are trying, by all available means, to describe the Soviet Union's relations with Central and Southern-Eastern European countries, based on treaties of friendship and cooperation, as an "Eastern bloc". The absurdity of such allegations is obvious. The purpose of these treaties is to prevent new aggression by Germany. It is worthwhile remembering that this is the purpose not only of treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with people's democracies, but also of treaties concluded by the former with England and with France.

On the other hand, the Western bloc, the Western Union and the proposed North-Atlantic Pact not only do not set out such an objective but, on the contrary, provide for the inclusion of Western Germany and of its military and industrial potential as an active factor in the bloc.

The "Associated Press" Agency reported that American circles considered establishing bases in Norway an important element of the North-Atlantic system. Scandinavian, and particularly Norwegian, ruling circles are prepared to surrender parts of their countries for spearheads serving the militarist plans of overseas expansionists. To be sure, the latter are trying to make out that their aims are of a purely "defensive" character. The fact remains, however, that nothing threatens Norway. What is more, the Soviet government has tendered Norway a proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact. Nobody could be misled by the clumsy evasions of the North-Atlantic pact's apologists. Facts prove irrefutably that the North-Atlantic pact is a plan of aggression designed against the Soviet Union and people's - democratic countries by overseas aspirants to world domination. There is not the slightest doubt that this pact is also directed against its minor participants for the pact is intended to transform small countries into demesnes of American monopolists.

This is why this pact aroused such stormy protests on the part of people's masses throughout the world. Rzeczpospolita #70  
March 12, 1949 Excerpts (139 lines)

(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

#### SMELTERS PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF POLES IN FRANCE

Domestic Despatch

On March 11 a meeting was held in Gliwice to protest against the treatment of Poles in France. The workers of the "Gliwice" Smelting Works expressed their indignation at the stopping of repatriation of Poles from France. In their resolution the smelters demand that the emigrants, whose repatriation was stopped at the last moment, be allowed immediately to return to Poland. Zycie Warszawy #71 March 11 and others (12 lines) Verbatim

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## NOBODY WILL SHUN THIS !

Editorial

Surely nobody will shun participation in the great universal offensive started now by the State. According to the recently passed law for the abolishment of illiteracy a special Commissioner will be appointed for directing and coordinating the activities of offices and organizations combatting the plague of illiteracy. In order to cope with the tremendous task of educating two and a half million illiterates, all available forces must be harnessed for action. The draft of the law provides, therefore, that the Government's Commissioner will be empowered to "impose in the whole country or in certain regions obligatory social service for combatting illiteracy by means of registration and education of illiterates and semi-illiterates and by organizing social welfare service indispensable for this education. It is solely by a united effort of the general public that this great cultural offensive, organized by the Government could be won. It can and will surely be won !

Zycie Warszawy, #68, March 10, 1949, 107 lines - excerpts  
(Similar editorials have appeared in other papers)

## INOCULATION AGAINST ANTRAX.

Communique

In order to arrest the spread of the antrax epidemic among horned cattle, sheep and horses, the Ministry of Agriculture has order an inoculation against this disease. Inoculations should be completed before the livestock is driven out to pasture in the spring. The entire cost of the inoculations will be borne by the State Treasury.

Rzeczpospolita, #71, March 13, 1949, 9 lines - verbatim

## GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL ESTATE' WORKERS' CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION.

Domestic dispatch

A national conference on the subject of production of Government Agricultural Estate workers, will be held in Poznan on March 15. It will be attended by several hundred delegates from all over the country. The conference will deal among other topics, with economic tasks for the current year and with guiding principles for the six-year economic plan. Special attention will be devoted to stockbreeding and seed growing, to mechanized agriculture and to labor organization and work competition. The conference is scheduled to last three days.

Rzeczpospolita, No. 71, March 13, 1949 and others, 14 lines - verbatim

## NEW VICE WOJEWODA IN KATOWICE.

Domestic despatch

Vice-Wojewoda Dr. Nantka Namirski resigned on the 1st. of March and Mr. Zygmunt Rombalski was appointed to this post.

Trybuna Robotnicza, March 8, 1949

## ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF A NEW TYPE. BY HILARY MINC, CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

Article

The Czechoslovak-Polish economic relations belong undoubtedly to a new type for they are based not on a tendency to subordinate the interests of one partner to those of the other but on that of close mutual collaboration. We define such economic relations as relations of a new type. In 1946 the value of transactions between our two countries amounted on a average to 14 million Czech crowns a month, in 1947 to 117 million crowns and in 1948 to 275 million crowns. The fact that Czechoslovakia and Poland both belong to the Council of

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Mutual Economic Assistance, i.e. to an organization which creates an organizational framework for this new type of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic countries, will greatly accelerate the development of our collaboration within the framework of the growing and expanding cooperation between the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania. Trybuna Ludu, #70, March 12, 1949, 100 lines - excerpts

## THE TASKS OF LIASON MOVEMENT.

Article

The stronger and firmer the working class is linked with the small and medium sized peasant landowners the easier it will be to attract the vacillating middle class, and the sooner the base of socialism can be built. The liaison movement could and should play a big role in the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and in raising the standard of life of the villages to a higher level. This movement should strive to strengthen the alliance between the working class and the masses of small and medium sized peasant landowners. It should help to isolation of rich peasants and the reactionary section of the clergy. The main task of the liaison movement is to draw the peasant into active cooperation. The next state of the liaison movement should be to invite the peasants to the cities, to take them round industrial plants, to give them facilities to visit cities and to get in direct touch with the work of party, vocational and cultural organizations in the towns.

The liaison movement met with a favorable reception by the peasantry throughout the country. There were, however, instances of hostile whispered propaganda conducted by rich peasants and attempts at using Church pulpits for undermining the unity between village and town. The liaison movement will become a big movement of the working masses in the service of the worker-peasant alliance. Trybuna Ludu, #68, March 10, 1949, 255 lines - excerpts

## CUSTOMERS WANT GOOD CIGARETTES AND THE STATE TOBACCO MONOPOLY SUPPLIES STEADILY WORSE - SAY WARSAW TOBACCONISTS.

Domestic despatch

In spite of incessant complaints the products of the Polish Tobacco Monopoly are not improving in quality. The "Triumf" and "Nysa" cigarettes are becoming worse all the time. The best though expensive "Grunwald" are produced in small quantities and there are not enough of them for Warsaw alone. There are frequent cases where customers return the "Nysa" and "Triumf" cigarettes to tobacconists and reproach them for selling such "rotten" stuff. In the opinion of customers the "Nysa" and "Triumf" cigarettes are getting steadily worse and it is not surprising that fewer and fewer of them are sold. Trybuna Ludu, #71, March 13, 1949, 54 lines - excerpts

## NEW KIND OF BREAD WILL APPEAR ON THE MARKET.

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Internal Trade, complying with the demand made by consumers, approved the baking of first quality rye bread of 50 percent extraction. The retail price of this bread will be from 50 to 52 zlotys a kg according to locality. This bread, baked of flour of 50 percent extraction, will appear on the market on March 15. The present kinds of rye and rye-wheat bread and all kinds of wheat bread will continue to be produced without any restrictions. Trybuna Ludu, #71, March 13, 1949 and others, 17 lines - verbatim

ANNEX:

JOURNAL OF LAWS #6  
Warsaw, February 12, 1949

Item No. 32

Agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning cooperation in the domain of social policy and administration signed in Warsaw on April 5, 1948.

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On behalf of the Polish Republic  
Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish Republic,  
brings to public notice:

that on April 5, 1948, an agreement and a supplementary protocol were signed in Warsaw between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning cooperation in the domain of social policy and administration, their exact text being as follows:

Agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning cooperation in the domain of social policy and administration.

The President of the Polish Republic on one hand and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic on the other desirous of coordinating mutual relations in the field of social policy and administration in the spirit of the Friendship and Mutual Aid Agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic, decided to conclude an agreement to that end and appointed their plenipotentiaries who, after the exchange of their powers-of-attorney, recognized as valid and formal have agreed to the following provisions:

Article 1

(1) Both States will cooperate in all problems and in all sectors of social policy and administration, particularly in promoting social progress in their own countries and in the international arena.

(2) With this objective, both States will promote an exchange of their experiences in the field of social policy and administration, thorough mutual acquaintance and cooperation between their respective government offices, institutional, vocational and other organisations.

Article 2.

(1) Both States will promote mutual excursions organized by government offices, vocational and other organisations, in order to study social administration and policy and may also support this with financial aid.

(2) Both States will mutually promote vacations for children, youth and workers organised by the State, vocational, public and other organisations, they will also promote medical care, especially in bathing and health resorts. With this object, both States will promote the establishment and development of their own and of joint resorts on the territory of the other State.

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(3) Both States undertake to mutually cooperate in the field of the international social service for citizens of both states, for example, in tracing missing persons, obtaining documents and supplying information, solving individual problems in personal and family relations, etc.

Article 3

(1) Citizens of one of the two countries, who are employed on the territory of the other country and their families will be treated on equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they work in the application of labor regulations prevailing in each country.

(2) Unless otherwise determined by agreement, the regulations specified in item 1 apply to citizens of one of the two States who are employed in specified workshops or vocations on the territory of the other State on the basis of an agreement concluded by the appropriate administrative organs of both States. It may be agreed in an appropriate understanding that the domestic regulations in force in one of the two countries concerning compulsory change of work place or of occupation will not be applied to citizens of the other country employed on the territory of the first country.

(3) Citizens of one of the two countries employed on the territory of the other country have the same rights and duties as the citizens of the other country as regards vocational training, membership in trade unions and the enjoyment of all facilities intended for the benefit of employees.

Article 4

Certificates of professional training, certificates and diplomas valid in one State shall be recognized as valid in the other States for purposes of assigning workers to salary and wage groups.

Article 5

(1) Citizens of one of States shall enjoy equal rights with the other State's own citizens to old age (invalid) pensions, family allowances (family insurance benefits) and other supplements in cash and kind (food, clothes and fuel, railway fare reductions, etc.) Members of a worker's family resident in the other State shall not be entitled to general food ration cards.

(2) Should residence within one of the two States be a necessary requirement for drawing benefits in cash or kind, residence within the other State shall not be regarded as residence abroad.

(3) The provisions of clause 2 shall be likewise applicable to persons drawing public pensions (allowances) including cash allowance conferred at discretion, and to persons drawing cash benefits from pension institutions and additional allowances payable by employers.

(4) The supreme administration authorities of both States may upon mutual agreement within the bounds of general regulations concerning currency exchange, establish the mode for payment of benefits and allowances specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 and of other supplementary allowances in cash or of a cash equivalent for benefits in kind, also the mode for transferring part of the earnings from one State to the other.



Article 6

Social insurance shall be regulated by a separate agreement.

Article 7

(1) The State wherein a citizen of the other State resides shall, in case of need, extend to him necessary assistance and protection in at least the same scope and on the same terms as to its own citizens.

(2) Assistance and protection shall consist of either financial help or medical care and assistance, of placement in public health or welfare establishments, in homes for invalids, in homes for the aged, etc. More than one kind of assistance and protection may be extended according to circumstances and actual need.

Article 8

(1) Assistance and protection under article 7 shall not provide a basis for demanding reimbursement of costs from the other State unless the latter's citizen has resided in the state granting assistance and protection for less than five years.

(2) Should a citizen of one of the two states avail himself of assistance and protection in the other State under article 7 for a period exceeding one year, while the length of his sojourn in the latter State has not yet reached five years at the time he is granted the said protection and assistance, the State wherein he resides shall be entitled to demand from the other State a reimbursement of costs for the period of assistance and protection in excess of the aforesaid one-year period.

(3) In computing a five-year period, absence caused by war shall not be taken into account.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 do not preclude the possibility of demanding reimbursement of costs from the person to whom assistance and protection has been granted or from persons upon whom the duty of paying alimony is incumbent.

Article 9.

(1) Each of the two States shall care, until repatriation, for children and minors up to the age of 18 who live within its boundaries but are citizens of the other state, whenever their parents are dead, or absent, or unable to provide them with proper care or means of subsistence. The cost of this assistance and protection shall not be chargeable to the other State.

(2) Each State shall notify the proper consular office of the other State within three months that care has been granted to a child or minor, citizen of the other State.

(3) The proper consular office shall upon consulting its country's authorities or guardian agencies, determine the date of the children's or minors' repatriation to their home country.

(4) the costs of repatriation, as far as the frontier of the home country, shall be paid by the country of residence.

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Article 10

Both countries shall appoint a Mixed Commission composed of six members. This Commission shall act in consultative and advisory capacity. Its main task shall be to draft basic directions furthering the realization of the present agreement.

Article 11

The present agreement shall be implemented by the ministers concerned, after consideration of the recommendations and proposals of the Mixed Commission. The appropriate administrative authorities of both States shall keep each other advised on rulings issued for the purpose of implementation of the present agreement.

Article 12

Consuls of both States shall be entitled to act, without special power of attorney and either personally or by deputy, on behalf of their own country's citizens in all cases arising from the present agreement and connected with its implementation. This shall not prejudice internal regulations providing for compulsory representation by attorney or by a person cognizant of the law.

Article 13.

(1) Documents and official activities relating exclusively to the implementation of the present agreement shall be free of charges, taxes and dues.

(2) Documents issued in implementation of the present agreement shall not require notarization by diplomatic or consular offices.

Article 14

The appropriate authorities and institutions will communicate with each other directly on matters connected with the execution of this agreement.

Article 15

1. This agreement will be ratified in the near future. Ratification documents will be exchanged in Prague immediately after the ratification of this agreement. This agreement enters into force on the first day of the month following the exchange of ratification documents.

2. Each of the two States may give notice to terminate this agreement with effect at the end of the calendar year but such notice must be given at least six months before the end of the year. This agreement was prepared in two copies, each in the Polish and Czech language; both texts are considered authentic. To this end the plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement and have affixed their seals. Warsaw, April 5th, 1948.

(Seal)

(Signed)

K. Rusinek

(Signed)

E. Erban.

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Supplementary Protocol

When signing the Agreement concluded by the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning cooperation in the field of social policy and administration, both contracting parties agree on the following:

Concerning Art.2 item 2

Each of the two States will give to the citizens of the other State the same facilities for rest and cure as it gives to its own citizens. Both States will utilize medical and rest cures for systematic rapprochement between both Nations through a mutual exchange system. Accommodations for the citizens of each of the two countries will be reserved in the health and rest resorts of the other country. Both States will promote the establishment of rest and cure centers either individually or jointly.

II

Concerning Art.3 item 1

Legal labor provisions are understood as rules concerning the planning and regulation of work, agreements on work, working hours and leaves, on earnings and salaries, on protection of life and health, juveniles and women and also rules concerning work efficiency and discipline.

III

Concerning Art.3 item 3

The term of 5 years includes the time spent on territory which, after termination of the second World War, has become the territory of either contracting State.

IV

Concerning Art.10

The Mixed Commission will consist of a delegation composed of 3 persons appointed by the Polish Government and of a delegation composed of three persons appointed by the Czechoslovak Government. One member of the delegation of each of the two countries will be an appointed Trade Union representative. The Mixed Commission will assemble whenever necessary but at least once a year, alternately in Poland and in Czechoslovakia. The sessions of the Mixed Commission will be presided over by the Chairman of the delegation of the country on whose territory the session is held.

Representatives of both countries may invite experts to the Mixed Commission. The Mixed Commission may create Sub-Committees by an equal number of members. The Chairmen of these Sub-Committees will be appointed by the Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare if the session takes place in Poland or by the Czechoslovak Minister of Social Welfare if the session is held in Czechoslovakia. The Mixed Commission will hold its session in accordance with rules established by the Commission itself.

V

Concerning Art.11

The present agreement will be carried out in Poland primarily by the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare and in Czechoslovakia by

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the Minister of Social Welfare.

VI

Concerning Art.13

Travel Documents are not considered as documents connected exclusively with the execution of the present agreement.

The present supplementary protocol forms an integral part of the Agreement concluded between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic on cooperation in the field of social policy and administration and was prepared in two copies, each in the Polish and Czech languages; both texts are considered authentic.

Warsaw, April 5, 1948

(Signed) K. Kusinek  
(Signed) E. Urban

Having studied the above Documents, we approve them in their entirety and in all their details. We declare them as accepted, ratified and approved and we promise that these provisions will be inflexibly fulfilled. In witness thereof we issue the present Document provided with the seal of the Republic.

(Seal)

(Signed) Boleslaw Bierut

(Signed) Jozef Cyrankiewicz,  
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Zygmunt Modzelewski  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 14, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

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DOMESTIC

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL STOCK-  
BREEDING CAMPAIGN COMMISSARS

Domestic Despatch

A meeting of commissars of the provincial stock-breeding campaign ("H") was held on March 13 in the Ministry of Agriculture on March 13 in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture, Dab-Kocioł and under the chairmanship of Engineer Pająk, an agricultural production director in this Ministry.

The meeting was devoted to discussion of the results of the stock-breeding campaign, of the activities connected with the signing of contracts and to the problem of fodder.

Much attention was devoted to the work of agronomy service instructors in the provinces as well as to the cooperation between commissars, stock breeding inspectors and PZPR (Polish United Worker) stock-breeding inspectors. Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 (18 lines) and all principal papers Verbatim

NATIONAL SAVINGS CONFERENCE TO BE  
HELD ON MARCH 20-21 IN WARSAW.

Domestic Despatch

The Praesidium of the Trade Unions Central Committee decided to convoke a National Savings Conference of Trade Unions, economic and Public Administration activists on March 20 and 21. An Organisational Committee, composed of 7 members under the chairmanship of Sejm Deputy Ochab, was appointed for the purpose of preparing this conference. Minister Dąbrowski, Deputy Minister Szyr and the Deputy Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski will represent the Government in the Organisational Committee; The Central Committee of Trade Unions will be represented by Sejm Deputy Blinowski and by Jozef Kofman, Stefan Ignar will represent the Peasant's Self-Help Association. The Conference will discuss ways and means for carrying out the 1949 production plan ahead of schedule and the introduction of most drastic thrift in order to accelerate the fulfillment of the three year economic plan. Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 and others (20 lines) Verbatim

AMBASSADOR LEBIEDIEV RECEIVED  
BY MINISTER MODZELEWSKI

Domestic Despatch

On March 12 Minister Modzelewski received the Soviet Ambassador, M. Victor Z. Lebediev. On the same day Minister Modzelewski received the Minister of Israeli State, M. Israel Barzilay. Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 and others (6 lines)

NEW OFFICERS IN THE WARSAW TRADE UNION COUNCIL

Domestic Despatch

A plenary meeting of the Warsaw Trade Union Council was held on

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March 13. It was attended by the chairmen and secretaries of Warsaw Trade Unions and by the Secretary of the Trade Union Central Committee, comrade Walaszczyk.

A new Presidium of the Warsaw Trade Union Council was elected with the present Secretary, comrade Siwczynski, as chairman, comrade Rajkowski as Secretary-General and comrade Kozubowa as second Secretary.

Secretary of the Trade Union Central Committee, comrade Walaszczyk, summed up the past activities of the Warsaw Trade Union Council and emphasized its great services in the recruiting and organizing of the Warsaw working class in trade unions.

Chairman of the Warsaw Trade Union Council, comrade Siwczynski, submitted a speech in which he stated that one of the principal tasks facing trade unions is the necessity of continual analyzing the labor competition movement. He also discussed the problem of parents committees in schools.

In a discussion which followed the speech, the necessity of popularizing labor competition in Warsaw was pointed out. Much time was also devoted to the problem of ideological and vocational training of Trade Union cadres.

In conclusion the assembly unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the prevention of Polish workers' in France from returning to Poland. Verbatim Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 and others (47 lines)

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN MINISTER  
MODZELEWSKI AND MINISTER WYSZYNSKI

Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of the appointment of M. Andrey J. Wyszynski to the post of Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Minister Modzelewski sent the following message: "Please accept my congratulations on the occasion of your appointment to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. I wish you success in your further activities for the welfare of our allied countries and for the establishment of a just peace."

In reply Minister Wyszynski sent the following message to Minister Modzelewski: "Please accept Mr. Minister, my thanks for your cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my appointment to a new post." Verbatim (20 lines)

Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 and  
all principal papers.

POLISH DISABLED SOLDIERS HAVE  
ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION  
TO ATTEND THE PEACE CONGRESS

Domestic Despatch

Declarations by social organizations wishing to attend the Peace Congress in Paris are continuing to pour in.

The Presidium of the Central Management of the Polish Disabled Soldiers' Association has unanimously adopted the following resolution:-

"The Central Management of the Polish Disabled Soldiers'

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Association welcomes the initiative of intellectuals throughout the world to convoke a World Peace Congress.

On behalf of the hundreds of thousands of immediate war victims, i.e. war invalids, and on behalf of the widows and orphans of the fallen soldiers we are announcing our intention to attend the Congress. Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 (46 lines) Excerpts and all principal papers.

#### OUR FRIENDS

#### Article

One is inclined to think that where relief to children in countries which were the victims of Hitlerite aggression is involved political hatred should be forgotten.

"Whoever thinks so under-estimates lords and bankers. At a meeting of the International Children's Fund of the United Nations the British delegate Mr. (Lord?) Leward proposed that further relief to Polish children by the above organisation should be stopped.

"Further relief to Polish children is unnecessary," said Mr. Leward. "Poland has made great progress in reconstruction and has abolished food rationing; why, then, should relief to Polish children be continued?"

"We are delighted to hear that Mr. Leward admires Poland's successes in reconstruction so much. We do not know however, whether Mr. (Lord?) Leward is aware of what was left in Poland at the time she started reconstruction, as compared, for instance, with Great Britain? We do not know whether Mr. Leward is aware of the fact that there are several million orphans and half-orphans in Poland? However, thanks to Mr. Leward, we shall know henceforth that Polish children have tried friends in the British Government,

We wish to point out impartially, that the British Government's proposal to stop relief to Polish and other European children, incensed even the Australian delegate and that it was rejected.

However, we deem it desirable to mention the British representatives' valuable initiatives, to leave the memory of it to posterity. Zycie Warszawy #71 March 13 only (45 lines) Verbatim

#### CONFERENCE OF THE POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK RED CROSS SOCIETIES

#### Domestic Despatch

On March 7 and 18 a conference of representatives of the Czechoslovak and Polish Red Cross Societies was held at the headquarters of the Chief Council of the PRC. The objective of this conference was to tighten the contact between the sister organisations and to realise the cooperation between the Slav Red Cross Societies initiated by Czechoslovakia. During the first day of this conference the activities of the Polish Red Cross were discussed, i.e. (1) sanitary training, (2) combatting social diseases, (3) first aid given by first aid stations, (4) blood donation and transfusion. On the second day propaganda and youth problems were discussed. Forms of collaboration between the two organisations were outlined. Mutual exchange of workers for training purposes is planned. Excerpts Rzeczpospolita #71 March 9, 1949 (35 lines) and others.

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PROFESSOR JOLIOT-CURIE, A DOCTOR  
"HONORIS CAUSA" OF THE LODZ UNIVERSITY Domestic Despatch

The ceremony of granting three honoris causa doctor diplomas, the first to be awarded by the Lodz University, recently took place there.

The diplomas were awarded to the prominent French scientist, Professor Joliot-Curie, to the Chairman of the Swiss Society named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, director Alfred-Schmidt-Rospinger and to the poet Julian Tuwim. Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 and others  
(13 lines) Verbatim

DEBATE OF WORKERS, ACTIVISTS IN  
THE POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION (ZMP) IN WARSAW Domestic Despatch

A conference of workers, activists in the Polish Youth Association (ZMP), was held in Warsaw on March 13.

During the discussion special attention was paid to the cooperation between ZMP circles and youth sections in Trade Unions. It was also established that the ZMP organization would be substantially strengthened by the gradual incorporation of members of Trade Union youth sections.

It was also said that youth employed in private industrial establishments should be organized in branch circles and guild organizations.

The problem of cooperation between worker and peasant youth was also discussed. Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 and others  
(20 lines) Verbatim

"SERVICE TO POLAND" (SP) BOYS HAVE STARTED THEIR SPRING-  
SEASON WORK WITH A SOLEMN APPEAL. COL. Braniewski at celebrations in  
Wrzesnia Domestic Despatch

A solemn inauguration of Spring-season activities by young people belonging to the "Service to Poland" (SP) organization took place in various provinces on March 13 under the slogan of "Service to Poland Spring Appeal". The culminative point of these national celebrations was the "Service to Poland Spring Appeal" in Wrzesnia. Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 and others (113 lines) Excerpts

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TOGLIATTI AND NENNI UNMAKS THE PERFIDIOUS FOREIGN  
GAME OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. DISCUSSION  
IN PARLIAMENT ON THE ATLANTIC PACT. Foreign despatch

Premier de Gasperi made an announcement in Parliament concerning Italy's accession to the Atlantic Pact. An action against this plan of aggression is spreading throughout the country. The Italian people are energetically demonstrating their will for peace. Excerpts

Trybuna Ludu #71 March 13, 1949 and others (127 lines)

UNICEF REDUCES RELIEF  
TO EUROPEAN CHILDREN New York (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The UNICEF Council has rejected the British representative's proposal to reduce by half UNICEF relief to Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania in the second half of this year. The Council has approved, against the Soviet and Yugoslav votes, the American proposal to reduce relief to all European countries by 10%. Verbatim (13 lines)

Zycie Warszawy #71 March 13 only



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MINISTER SWIATKOWSKI IN PRAGUE  
Prague (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On Friday Minister Swiatkowski visited the schools for judges and public prosecutors recruited from the working class and the peasantry. In connection with the exchange of Polish and Czechoslovak law students, the Director of the Prague school selected 10 students who will study during 4 months in Poland. On Saturday Minister Swiatkowski accompanied by the Supreme Court Prosecutor, Dr. Bratkowski left Prague. Minister Ciepiczka bid him farewell at the station. Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 and all principal papers (15 lines) Verbatim

HOFFMAN'S NEW PRESSURE ON MARSHALL STATES  
Paris (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

Hoffman, Administrator of the Marshall Plan, addressed a letter to all Governments of the Marshall countries, demanding a restriction of trade relations of the Marshall countries with Eastern Europe. This news caused agitation of public opinion and alarm among economic circles in Marshall countries. The majority of French newspapers write that the only way out of the blind alley in which the economic life of the Marshall countries at present finds itself, would be the broadening of commercial relations between Western and Eastern Europe. Commenting on the American demands, "Humanite" states that the Marshall Plan Administrator is now quite clearly treating Western European Countries as his vassals. Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 (21 lines) and others Verbatim

NEW CURRENCY REFORM IN WESTERN BERLIN  
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On March 9 and 10 a conference of representatives of the Western occupation Zones Administration was held in Berlin for the purpose of examining the problems of the technical preparations necessary for conversion of "B" Marks, circulating in the Western Sectors in Berlin, to a new currency. The new West-Berlin Mark will probably be put into circulation in the Western zones of Germany and will remain a strictly internal currency in the Western sectors of Berlin. "The introduction of a special Mark-writes "Berliner Zeitung" - will still more increase the financial chaos and cause a further increase of unemployment in Western Berlin." Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 (20 lines) and others Verbatim

FAGERHOLM'S GOVERNMENT IS TOLERATING  
FASCISTS' ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND  
Helsinki (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Communist Party in Turku has adopted a resolution disapproving the policy of the present Finnish Government. The resolution states that this policy will lead to the recurrence of pre-war oppression and restrictions of the rights of the working masses. Responsibility for this policy lies on Fagerholm's Social-Democratic Government and on the reactionary elements supporting this Government. Trybuna Ludu March 14, 1949 #72 (22 lines)(Excerpts)and others.

DEATH OF GENERAL GIRAUD (Paris (PAP)) Foreign Despatch

General Giraud died in Dijon at the age of 70.  
Rzeczpospolita #71 March 13, 1949 and others (15 lines) Excerpts

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INTELLECTUALS IN THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION TO ATTEND THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Foreign despatch

According to information received from Moscow, New York and London the peace-defense campaign is becoming increasingly intense. New applications for participation in the World Peace-Defense Congress, which is to take place in Paris in April, are continually pouring in. At the same time preparations are being made for the opening of a National Peace-Defense Convention organized by American intellectuals. The Convention is supposed to start on March 25 in New York; it will, therefore, precede the Paris Congress.

Moscow (PAP) Declarations of the Soviet Youth' Anti-fascist Committee, of the Soviet Union Medical Science Academy and of the Soviet Textile Workers' Trade Union welcoming the initiative to hold a World Peace Congress and announcing their intention to attend the Congress have been published in Moscow.

Trybuna Ludu, March 14, 1949, #72 and all principal papers. (123 lines - excerpts)

75 PERCENT OF NAZI'S ACQUITTED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP) - DPD Press Agency has published a communique concerning the results of de-Nazification in the American zone of Germany. According to this communique, out of the total number of 13 million registered Nazis 9.6 million, i.e. 74 percent were acquitted and out of 3.4 million persons whose guilt was beyond any doubt amnesties have been granted to 2.5 millions. The cases of the remaining 900,000 fascists were examined at the end of 1948 by de-Nazification commissions, which decided that only 0.1 percent of them deserve the definition of criminals.

Rzeczpospolita, No. 71, March 13, 1949 and others, 13 lines - verbatim

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#### ECONOMIC

REORGANIZATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

As the result of the reorganized administration of the chemical industry autonomous State enterprises were formed in lieu of the existing branch associations. Of the 27 enterprises set up after the reorganization, 24 are productive enterprises and 2 are of a service nature. The latter are: Central Agency for Chemical Industry Supplies and the United Coke Oven Gas Establishments. The Artificial Fertilizer Industry Association is entrusted with the supervision of 12 branch enterprises. The Fat Products Industry Association was changed into a separate Central Fat Industry Administration. The general management of the enterprises rests in the hands of the Central Chemical Industry Association, which is supposed to coordinate, supervise and audit their activities.

Trybuna Ludu, March 14, 1949, #72, and others, 26 lines - verbatim

BOILER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN 1948.

Domestic despatch

In 1948, manufacturing plants controlled by the Boiler Industry Association exceeded their yearly production quotas: by 21.7 % as regards quantity and by 35.7% as regards value of goods. Production was of pressure and non-pressure tanks, 9 types of locomotive boilers, mechanical grates of various sizes, vibration sieves, vacuum

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dessicators, ventilators, centrifugal pumps, air and ammonia compressors, coal crushers, limekilns, cranes of various sizes, iron structures and bridge girders and equipment for chemical, distillery, sugar and refrigerating plants, etc. Among the more important achievements should be listed the building of a limekiln for the "Gryfice" Sugar Plant.

New plants have been set up this year for the production of "Rekord" sugar refinery separators, ammonia, compressors, boilers for narrow gauge locomotives, and steam engines for ore and coal carriers. Prizes aggregating approximately 400,000 zlotys were paid out for improvements in efficiency. At present 10 vocational schools, attended by 820 trainees, are attached to production plants. Also, 19 short-term courses have been organized for specialist workers. 243 workmen received training at these courses in 1948.

Rzeczpospolita, #71, March 13, 1949 only, 34 lines - verbatim

MORE COSMETICS PRODUCED BY STATE INDUSTRY. Domestic despatch

In February of this year state industry produced 33.8 tons of face cream (as compared with 7 tons last year), 14 tons of face powder and hygienic powder (5 tons last year) and 1,106 kgs. of perfumed and unperfumed eau-de-Cologne.

Zycie Warszawy, #71, March 13, 1949 and others 6 lines - verbatim

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POLICY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. Domestic despatch

Grants will be allocated to the Administration of the Adjustment Fund, in accordance with the law for the adjustment of grants for townships and urban self-governments. Grants to 3,000 rural townships and to approximately 400 towns not self-governing, will be allocated to Provincial National Councils up to the amount fixed by the State Council. This law which centralizes the disposal of grants given to the Local Government Adjustment Fund imposes new tasks on National Councils, increasing their activities in the domain of financial administration. This arrangement simplifies the procedure of granting donations and satisfies the needs of individual localities with which the National Councils are familiar.

Rzeczpospolita, #71, March 13, 1949 and others 18 lines - verbatim

ESTABLISHING PLANS FOR FISHERIES. Domestic despatch

An instruction of the Minister of Navigation concerning plans for maritime fisheries and classification of vessels has come into effect on March 10. Under this instruction, Maritime Fishing Bureaus will work out a one-year fishing plan divided into separate months for every trawler, cutter and fishing-boat. In establishing a fishing plan for individual vessels, the Maritime Fishing Bureaus will take into account the technical fishing capacity of each vessel, the condition of its equipment and the yield of the fishing grounds. The fishing plan quotas per cutter will range from 50 to over 250 tons.

The Minister of Navigation will appoint a Social Fishing Plan Commission to be composed of representatives of the Shipping Workers' Trade Union, of the Sea Fishers' Association, of the Maritime Fishing Bureaus and political agents for the appraisal of plans fixed by the Maritime Fishing Bureaus for individual vessels. Rzeczpospolita, #71, March 13, 1949 and all principal papers, 25 lines - verbatim

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INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN FEBRUARY. MORE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,  
FURNITURE AND ELECTRIC BULBS. Domestic despatch

The factories of the United Agricultural and Mill Machinery Agency produced in February 3,875 ordinary and tractor ploughs, 11,076 ordinary, spring and tractor harrows, 2,240 ordinary and tractor cultivators, 200 sowing machines, 1,253 spilling machines, 400 horse driven rakes, 545 capstans, 550 threshing machines, 652 corn cleaners, 815 chaff cutting machines, 302 potato diggers, 130 manure trunks, 150 weeding machines, 1,100 steam installation machines, 587 carts, 474 sprinkling apparatus and appropriate quantities of chopping knives, crushing machines, buckshot machines, manure sowing machines, harvester cleaning machines, disintegrators and corn husking machines. Factories of this Agency have manufactured a total of 25,118 items. The saw-mills of the Central Timber Industry Administration exceeded the February production plan by 8% supplying 14,000 cubic meters of timber. Other establishments of the State Timber Industry produced 155,000 crates in February exceeding the plan by 41%, 65,000 items of bent furniture (102 percent of the plan) and 13,000 barrels. The plywood and joiner's slab factories produced approximately 1,500 cubic meters of these articles.

Trybuna Ludu, #71, March 13, 1949 and others, 52 lines - excerpts

THE STATE PLANT CULTIVATION ESTABLISHMENTS INCREASED THEIR PRODUCTION IN 1948 BY 1,000 %. THE ESTABLISHMENTS EXPORTED 600 TONS OF BEETROOT SEED IN 1946. Article

The reconstruction plan for sugar, beet seed production encountered great difficulties in 1947 in the form of an aphid pest and the prolonged drought. This has considerably decreased domestic production and has necessitated expenditure of foreign currencies for the purchase of about 1,800 tons of foreign sugar-beet seed. In the following year, therefore, the State Plant Cultivation Establishments, attached great importance to the cultivation and production of this plant, which is so valuable for raising the living standard of the people. The yield per unit of area was increased and consequently the aggregate domestic production, was raised. This also refers to the production of the State Plant cultivation Establishments which amounted to about 1,800 tons in 1948, compared with 160 tons in 1946, i.e. an increase of over 1,000 %. The production of selected seed amounted that year to 280 quintals, compared with 137 q. in 1947. The increased domestic production has enabled us to resume our exports after a nearly 10-years' break. Exports were principally to South-Eastern Europe, namely to: Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia and in the second place to Austria, Switzerland, Canada, Syria, France (selected seed) and England (selected seed). Polish seed, owing to its high cultivation and utilization value, is popular abroad, in spite of great competition. The State Plant Cultivation Establishments are entrusted with the entire aspect of exports. They have exported about 600 tons of sugar-beet seed to the above named countries. Fodder-beet seed is also in great demand in foreign markets, particularly the Polish Mamut and Eckendorf brands. There are prospects that if conditions in 1949 are favorable, it will be possible to export small quantities of this seed in the autumn of this year. The State Plant Cultivation Establishments has already exported about 30 tons of fodder-beet seed to Switzerland this year. The increased cultivation of potatoes by the State Plant Cultivation Establishments will also open up the possibility of exporting potato seedlings to France, Switzerland, Belgium, Morocco and the Near East. Despite its own small production of rape-seed, The State Plant Cultivation Establishments succeeded in exporting this year a certain quantity to the fraternal republic of Bulgaria. It is anticipated to export sweet rutine next year. Dziennik Polski, March 13, 1949, #71 only 76 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

## FIGHTING TRADITIONS

Lead Editorial

Various units of the Reborn Polish Army have splendid, glorious fighting traditions. At the side of the Soviet Army the Polish soldier has contributed greatly to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and to the establishment of our frontiers on the Odra, Nysa and Baltic.

Each year we celebrate the memorable victory of Soviet and Polish arms to which Poland owes the recovery of her freedom.

Reference to fighting traditions should be made every day and not only when preparing to celebrate the anniversary or during the festival. Every soldier must know, not only the battlefield of the army as a whole but also the history of his battalion or regiment and must learn from concrete and immediate examples how he is to perform his duty and strive to emulate senior comrades.

Fighting traditions are one of the most important factors which help to raise the soldier's training and upbringing to the highest possible level.

It is the duty of commanders, political and educational instructors and staffs to make battle experience common knowledge among soldiers and to make use of battle experiences to teach the officers' corps.

Battle experience and traditions appeal to the soldier's imagination, teach him and encourage him to study and perform his duties to the best of his abilities. This is therefore an important educational weapon in the hands of a commander. Therefore skilful, rational and planned use of battle experience and fighting traditions is the duty of every officer. Polska Zbrojna #67

Excerpts

March 9 only (100 lines)

## INTENSIFIED AMERICAN ESPIONAGE IN BERLIN

Berlin March 6 (TASS)

Foreign Despatch

The Berliner Pressedient, referring to information received from American journalist circles in Berlin and from certain communiques published in the American press, reports that the American espionage organization in Berlin and Bizonia is supposed to be substantially strengthened. Many former Gestapo men and German Intelligence Service agents are to be employed. The Agency writes that persons "who are familiar with conditions in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet Occupation Zone" should come to Western Berlin. They should reinforce the already existing espionage organizations and train criminal elements which are hiding here under the guise of refugees from the Soviet Zone.

The principal American espionage center in Berlin at present is the branch of the "Strategic Information Bureau" in Zellendorf which employs about 500 agents and informants.

Wolnosc March 9, 1949 #52 only (27 lines) Verbatim

## ABOUT 8 MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR

DERIVED FROM COAL SUPPLY FOR VESSELS

Domestic Despatch

Bunker coal supplies foreign currency. Figures show the general monthly value of bunker coal exports amount to \$700,000 i.e. 1/4 billion zlotys. (180 lines) Excerpt Dziennik Paktowski March only

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# EVERYTHING UNITES US.

## Article

This week has been named the "Week of Friendship" in two fraternal countries - Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

At this moment there are no considerations, neither political nor economic, and still less cultural, which could divide Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The foundation and the pillar of Poland's and Czechoslovakia's development and reconstruction is these countries's friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are major factors in the world camp of peace and democracy.

Nothing divides Poland and Czechoslovakia any longer. On the contrary, everything unites us. We are united by common interests of the working masses in both countries, by our common goal, socialism, towards which we are working our way, by our common struggle for liberating mankind from the threat of a new war which imperialists would like to bring about. Polish-Czechoslovak friendship serving a great and noble cause will be strengthened by the Week of Friendship which will last for ever. (95 lines) Excerpts Polska Zbrojna #66 March 8

# DEFENDING THE ROBEER

## Article

The American Authorities in Western Germany are continuing their policy of persecutuion and provocation. On March 7 Marshal Sokolovsky addressaed a letter to General Clay in which he protested against the difficulties raised by the American Occupation Authorities in connection with the activities of the Soviet Restitution Mission.

The American authorities have prevented the Soviet Mission from carrying out its activities, at the same time suggesting that the Mission's functions should be taken over by Soviet Consulates in the separate Zones of Western Germany.

We have been used to the cynicism of imperialist politicians and diplomats. In this case, however, the action of American authorities constitutes a particularly striking violation of the most elementary principles of human honesty. Everybody knows what enormous devastation was brought about by Hitlerite occupation in the Soviet Union. Everybody knows that the Germans have completely looted the occupied Soviet territories. Everybody also knows that the United States is the only country which not only did not lose by the war but has considerably gained by it. And yet now, after raising difficulties about the collection of reparations due to the Soviet Union, General Clay's administration is obstructing even the restitution of the remainder of the property looted in the Soviet Union. At the same time there is an open or a concealed flow of reparations and of restituted property from Western Germany to the West. It almost looks as if Wall Street imperialists were trying to divert a portion of Soviet property looted by Hitlerites into their own pockets. Or, at least, to sanction the loot. Trybuna Ludu March 9, 1949 #67 (75 lines) Excerpts

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MASONS BELONGING TO PZPR  
WILL LEAD IN FIGHT AGAINST  
WASTEFUL BUILDING.

Party members work in three-man teams Domestic Despatch

At a conference of Warsaw masons which took place at the Warsaw PZPR Committee rooms on March 9, it was resolved that:

"All Warsaw masons belonging to the PZPR shall take part in work competition. All Warsaw masons shall follow a system of work in three-man teams. All masons shall launch an energetic fight against wasteful methods of work.".....

Thoughtless squandering of building material and equipment and a flood of paper-work in the management's office work are generally due to negligence....

All these manifestations of prodigality are the result of training under a capitalist system....

The fight against wastefulness must be put on a political basis. This imposes upon basic party organizations the task of explaining to all workers the sense of this fight of planning thrift from the very bottom.

The development of work competition must run parallel to this campaign. It will be based upon the introduction of a three-man team system....

It was resolved at the conference that every mason belonging to the PZPR would follow this system and integrate non-party masons also, into three-man teams.

Comrade Trzcinski, a plasterer, expounded his system of work at the conference. Using his experience acquired in the Soviet Union, he achieves 508 percent of the standard norm by plastering 48 square metres a day.... Trybuna Ludu #69 March 11, 1949 only  
(209 lines) Excerpts

PREVIOUS AMBASSADOR OF THE POLISH  
REPUBLIC IN PRAGUE JOZEF OLSZEWSKI  
APPOINTED FIRST SECRETARY OF PZPR  
IN POZNAN

Biography

The Executive Committee of the Provincial PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) in Poznan at its session on March 4, 1949 appointed Jozef Olszewski, ex-ambassador in Prague, to the post of first secretary of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Jozef Olszewski was born on Jan. 3, 1914 in Lodz. Since he was 15 years old he has been actively engaged in the revolutionary movement. As an activist of the Polish Communist Party he was imprisoned for 7 years in Torun, Gruczadz and Koronow. In September 1939 he managed to escape from prison and spent the succeeding years in the Soviet Union. In 1944 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the PKWN (Polish Committee of National Liberation) and later became manager of the Foreign Office Department and a minister plenipotentiary. In February 1948 he was appointed ambassador of the Polish Republic in Prague, which post he held till March 1949. Glos Wielkopolski March 10 only #67 Excerpt  
28 lines



ABUNDANCE OF MEAT AND FAT  
DEPENDS ON STOCK OF FODDER

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Article

The present shortage of pork is largely due to the bad harvest in 1947 and shortage of fodder preventing the normal increase in the number of pigs. Consequently the problem of fodder has naturally aroused great interest.

Next, by cultivating meadows and growing fodder it is possible to raise the yield of milk without waiting for an increase in the number of cows.

What preliminary work is being done before the spring season as regards growing fodder?

Attention is primarily given to meadows and pastures. Meadows in Poland cover an area of 2,400,000 hectares (11.5% of the total area of productive land) and pastures cover 1,600,000 hectares (7.3% of productive land). In this field great advantages could be reaped by the national economy for a comparatively moderate outlay.

One of the most important conditions of raising the productivity of meadows is drainage and irrigation. This year the Ministry of Agriculture plans to build a network of 650 kilometers of new draining and irrigating ditches covering an area of 6,500 hectares and to repair 3,700 kilometers of ditches in the Gdansk, Elblag and Szczecin lowlands covering an area of 50,000 hectares and about 21,000 kilometers of ditches covering an area of 400,000 hectares in other parts of Poland. At the same time the Ministry of Agriculture plans to cultivate about 28,000 hectares of meadows.

Probably an area of about 1,200,000 hectares (8 % of the area of arable land) will be seeded with papilionaceous plants.

We have a sufficient stock of vetch, field-pea, field-bean, esparto and serradella seeds to meet the home demand and we even propose to export 300 tons of vetch and field-pea and 1000 tons of serradella seeds. We also have a sufficient stock of red clover seed. The State Planticulture Establishments have supplied the market with 4,000 tons of lupine seed for fodder, of which 2,000 tons is destined for government estates and the other 2,000 for peasant farms.

We import 80 tons of alfalfa seed from Hungary destined for government estates and 30 tons from Czechoslovakia for small farmers. We have bought from foreign countries 500 tons of corn seed for fodder (100 tons for government estates and 400 tons for peasant farms.) The Central Agricultural Organization has in its possession 45 tons of sun-flower seed and 600 tons of beet seed. Gazeta Ludowa #59 March 11 only (165 lines) Excerpts

PEACE FORCES WILL WIN

Lead Editorial

Reports from all European countries and from all parts of the world announce speeches of communist leaders, meetings, demonstrations and gathering for the sake of peace. Could there be in this afflicted world, mishandled by the brutal forces of



war a stronger aspiration than the wish of preventing another massacre? The understanding of this simple truth by the nations of the whole world explains the phenomenon which we are now witnessing: the widespread struggle for peace waged throughout the world. More and more people realize with increasing clarity that the struggle for peace which is waged at this moment is a matter concerning all nations and all people without exception, a matter in which all must be interested for the fate of all depends on it. This fact makes us fully confident that the nations will be able to oppose effectively the threat of a new massacre, that despite the efforts of capitalists whose property is menaced, in spite of the strivings of a group of imperialists microscopically small in comparison with the size of nations, of the world the peace forces led by the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries will win.

## TITO'S DUBIOUS DISTINCTION

## Article

"Newsweek", an American weekly magazine, announced that the United States intends to make available to Yugoslavia certain strategic materials and even weapons the export of which to Eastern Europe is forbidden. The American Government understands the delicate situation of Tito who has to act behind a smoke screen of "socialist" phraseology in order not to unmask himself completely in the eyes of his own nation. The Americans fully appreciate the services rendered by Tito who, carries on though unsuccessfully, perfidious anti-Soviet propaganda in Yugoslavia. Also the imperialists have cause for satisfaction with the economic policy conducted by the ruling clique in Yugoslavia. In six weeks only, from December, 1948, to January, 1949, Yugoslavia exported to the United States certain metals, including extremely valuable strategic raw materials such as quicksilver, chrome, antimony etc. to the total value of 3.7 million dollars, i.e. almost as much as during the whole year 1947. Tito's faction is officially refunding to Great Britain the prewar debts of the fascist regime. British industrial circles hold the opinion that British capital has again the chance of influencing the economic life of Yugoslavia. That influence consists of the fact that British capitalists have a right to dispose of a part of the production of those plants of which they were share-holders prior to the war. The confidence given by the imperialists to the Tito bankrupts is therefore not without foundation. The secret machinations carried on by Tito's agents with the agents of the Anglo-Saxon Intelligence Service in the summer of 1948, i.e. prior to the resolution passed by the Information Bureau, are now bearing fruit. At present Tito's clique is making breakneck efforts to conceal its machinations from the Yugoslav nation. But this hypocritical game cannot last long. The day is approaching when the Tito traitors will be judged by their own nation. Trybuna Ludu #69 March 11, 1949 (86 lines) only Excerpts

POLISH SHIPPING LINES AGENCY  
IN SWITZERLAND

## Domestic Despatch

In Zurich an agency under the name of the "Atlantic Shipping Agency Ltd.", has been established. It also represents among others, the Polish Shipping Lines GAL, "Zegluga Polska" (Polish Navigation) and "Polbryt". (6 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Baltycki March 9, 1949 only.

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PROPERTY WORTH MILLION IS WAITING TO BE DISCOVERED.

Domestic despatch

Wroclaw. The recently formed Territorial Exploration Enterprise in Lower Silesia can be proud of its great achievements. Recently it has been successful in discovering millions-worth property in the Wroclaw Province and safeguarding it for the State. When Lower Silesia belonged to Germany there was a large factory producing leather and cardboard fancy goods in Piechowice near Jelenia Gora; during the war this factory worked for the German Army. It has not resumed production after the war and large quantities of raw material and semi-manufactured products were stored in its warehouses.

The following articles are now in the safe-keeping of the Territorial Exploration Enterprise: about 300,000 linen shoes, 10,000 bags, 1,600 mirrors for suit-cases, nickel frames with small locks for ladies bags, 16,000 celluloid handles, one ton of buckles, one ton of grips for rucksacks and many other valuable articles, the listing of which will take a long time. Factory machinery fit for immediate use was also safeguarded. About 25 armoured safes were opened in the Bogatynia district. Table silver, silver-plate and other valuable articles were found in them.

Near Swiebodzice the Enterprise has taken care of 28 crates containing new machine parts. A large stock of pipes and drilling tools was found in Wroclaw. In the district of Scinawa inventory was made of a structural iron warehouse: many car loads were found. Investigations were also initiated in the area of Lake in the county of Zgorzele, with the object of locating an underground factory. The production of this factory was kept secret by the Germans who expelled the population from adjacent localities. During the evacuation the Germans flooded the factory and blew up its entrance. A pit is now being drilled to the inside of the factory. It is expected that when the factory is drained a workshop completely equipped will be found there.

Increasingly frequent reports are being received from private individuals about abandoned ex-German property, often very valuable. If the reports are true the informants receive substantial premiums in cash in proportion to the value of the property. The approaching Spring will intensify the activities of the above enterprise, which will also embrace other Western territories. Large scale cooperation between the enterprise and persons having information about abandoned property is desirable. The Territorial Exploration Enterprise will use all information received to the benefit of the State. Dziennik Zachodni, March 10, 1949, # 63, only. 85 lines - excerpts

PERFORMANCES IN POLAND OF THE BRATISLAVA NATIONAL THEATER.

Domestic despatch

The first performance of the joint group of the Czech National Theater and of the people's theatrical group attached to the Slovak Women's Union in Bratislava was given in the State Theater named after St. Wyspianski (translator's note: presumably in Krakow) within the framework of the Polish-Czech Friendship week. The play entitled "A year in the village", written by I. Teren and produced by K. Zachar, deals with peasant life.

Rzeczpospolita, March 11, 1949 #69 and others.

15 lines - excerpts

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ON THE MARGIN OF GENERAL FULLER'S BOOK. Article by Capt. T. Urniaz.

In his article entitled "If we were to fight again", published in Forces Aeriennes Francaises, the American General Spaatz goes even further than Fuller. He analyzes all possible conceptions of a war against the Soviet Union and comes to the conclusion that it is, in fact, impossible to conquer the USSR by means of armed forces of any kind. Spaatz discusses the armament potential of the USSR and points out that it is in no way inferior to that of the United States'. Then he considers the strategic possibilities of encircling the USSR and the direction of the attack on this socialist country. In support of his deductions he quotes Churchill's significant statement "to American friends": "if we ever wage a war against Russia, under no circumstances should you make an attempt to occupy the boundless spaces of that country. Napoleon made an attempt, Hitler made an attempt, I, too, made an attempt in 1919 to a certain extent. Russia swallowed Napoleon, she swallowed Hitler, she swallowed me and will swallow you if you ever try."

Fuller's enunciations, although confirming the failure of his previous conceptions of the war, are not in the least peaceful. The fact that Fuller and other western "strategists" have admitted the complete failure of existing bourgeois military theories means to us that it has been admitted that all imperialistic military thought is a failure, it means a military defeat of imperialism at the very source of imperialistic conceptions of war against the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries. We know what imperialism is capable of. Hitlerite fascism was a glaring example. Therefore it is our duty to be on the alert in regard to imperialistic war plans and to intensify the peace offensive - the offensive of millions of ordinary people all over the world, - the splendid development of which we have been observing for the past few weeks and which may, and undoubtedly will, be instrumental in bridling the dark forces of war and imperialistic aggression.

Polska Zbrojna, #37, March 9, 1949 only, 210 lines - excerpts

THE TORCH OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

Editorial

In accordance with the sad truth, the Sejm regards illiteracy as the most dangerous and painful vestige of the past bourgeois regime. Illiterate persons one found among the socially neglected classes under the bourgeois regime, namely among workers and peasants as well as among craftsmen.

Illiteracy among craftsmen is not so wide-spread, but whoever was in touch with supplementary vocational schools in factories most certainly came across a recurrent illiteracy and in the more distant provinces even across completely backward craftsmen's apprentices not knowing how to write. Our Party will, of course, cooperate primarily in the general anti-illiteracy campaign, but the disclosure and abolishment of illiteracy among our own social ranks is our duty, in the fulfilment of which we must not be forestalled. We should bear this in mind when carrying out the resolutions of the Sejm. Kurier Codzienny, March 11, 1949, #69. 65 lines - excerpts (Note: Similar editorials have appeared in other papers)

## NEW TASKS OF THE SUPREME AUDITING BUREAU (NIK). Lead editorial

At the recent Sejm Session Deputy W. Wenclik of the Democratic Party (SD) delivered a speech on the subject of the tasks of the Supreme Supervising Bureau. He said inter alia:

"One of the essential features of a people's regime is undoubtedly the right to supervise, which provides an insight into the most fundamental problems of State life and which gives an opportunity to study its internal mechanism and the laws governing such a mechanism, thereby enabling one to draw conclusions for the future. Such widespread supervision was particularly dangerous to the capitalist regime. The capitalist class was protecting itself from supervision by the broad masses. By one of its first legislative acts namely by the law of September 11, 1944 which concerned the organization and scope of the National Councils, the Polish People's Democracy, built on the ruins of the capitalist regime, assured the masses of an extensive participation in the government of the country and supervision over the entire state apparatus, with the exception of Central authorities, through the medium of the Auditing Committee. In this way Polish People's Democracy showed its social and pro-people attitude.

"The draft of the law dealing with State supervision submitted by the State Council has a double significance:

1. It establishes the organization and scope of the Supreme Auditing Bureau, as the supreme organ of State supervision appointed for the investigation of the activities of central authorities and public institutions.
2. It establishes the principle of cooperation between all supervisory branches of the State.

In the execution of its work the Supreme Auditing Bureau will enjoy complete independence from the executive organs, being solely responsible to the State Council. In this way the principle of independence of the Supreme Auditing Bureau has been implemented in a more definite and higher degree than at any time before the war. Kurier Codzienny, March 11, 1949, #69, 101 lines - excerpts (Similar editorials appear in other papers).

## IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF POLISH SCOUT MOVEMENT. Domestic despatch

The central training course for leaders of Scout camps was inaugurated in the headquarters of the Polish Scouts Association. Citizens Lewinska and Dewitzowa made statements concerning the tasks and methods for the ideological and political education of the scout youth. These new methods have as an objective the breaking with the prewar scouting and to link the tasks of the Polish Scouts Association with the current problems of Poland. By liaison with the working class, by the right attitude towards political organizations, to the labor competition movement and to the Polish Youth Association, Scouting will be linked with the progressive and creative forces of the Polish nation. Reconstruction in the organizational and ideological field of the Scout movement is proceeding. It applies to school pupils up to the age of 15. The summer camps of "Scout Service for Poland" include primarily grammar school pupils. The inmates of these camps will participate in the "Scout Service for the Child", "Scout Service on Forests", "Scout Service for Culture" and "Scout Propaganda for Books." It was stated during discussion that these camps should be treated as a school for socialist education. Zycie Warszawy #69

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS No. 6 of February 12, 1949, item No. 33

Government declaration of October 15, 1948 concerning the exchange of ratification documents relating to the Polish-Czech Agreement of April 5, 1948 relating to co-operation in the field of social policy and administration.

It is hereby announced that, in accordance with art. 15 of the Agreement between the Polish and Czechoslovak Republics concerning cooperation in the field of social policy and administration, signed on April 5, 1948, ratification documents relating to this agreement, including the supplementary protocol, were exchanged in Prague on September 15, 1948.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs:

St. Leszczycki

Annex

JOURNAL OF LAWS No. 6 of February 12, 1949, item 35

Government declaration of Oct. 15, 1948 concerning exchange of ratification documents in regard to the Polish-Czechoslovak Agreement of April 5, 1948 concerning social insurance.

It is hereby announced that in accordance with Art. 24 of the Agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning social insurance, signed in Warsaw on April 5, 1948, an exchange of documents ratifying the above agreement, together with the supplementary protocol, took place in Prague on Sept. 15, 1948.

(Signed) St. Leszczycki

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 12, 1949

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CITIZENS' MILITIA HAS ADMIRABLY FULFILLED  
ITS DUTIES TO THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE  
MINISTER RADKIEWICZ' LETTER TO  
GENERAL JOZWIAK-WITOLD

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the appointment by the Sejm of General Jozwiak-Witold to the post of the Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau and his consequent discharge from his office as Chief of the Citizens' Militia, Minister Radkiewicz has sent a letter to General Witold, which reads in part:-

"You have always served the interests of the working man and the People's State. In your responsible post you have behaved like a soldier for whom the welfare of the nation and of the State is the supreme order.

"I thank you, Comrade General, on behalf of the Service and myself, for your work and I trust that your pupils will be able to continue the task initiated by you."

General Jozwiak-Witold's farewell order to Citizens' Militia.

In connection with his transfer to the post of Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau, General Jozwiak-Witold issued a special order of the day to the Citizens' Militia in which he said inter alia:-

"Due to your generous and devoted work the strength, the unity, the vigilance and the fighting spirit of the Citizens' Militia grew constantly as well as the security of our fatherland.

"Your spirit and your devotion to the cause of the working masses have enabled me to fulfil my tasks as Chief of Citizens' Militia.

General Konarzewski's order of the day.

The newly appointed Chief of Citizens' Militia, General Konarzewski has issued a special order of the day to the Citizens' Militia. He concluded the order saying inter alia:-

"I am certain that the Citizens' Militia will develop its achievements by further strengthening discipline in its ranks and that, by increasing its political consciousness and improving its professional knowledge, it will fulfil any tasks imposed on it."

Zycie Warszawy March 12, 1949 #70 and all principal papers.  
(86 lines) Excerpts

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SESSION OF THE STATE COUNCIL .  
GENERAL WITOLD AND ENGINEER  
GRUBECKI DECORATED .

Domestic Despatch

A Session of the State Council was held on March 11 under the Chairmanship of the President of the Polish Republic. Franciszek Jozwiak-Witold Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau, attended the Session for the first time. After the Session the President decorated Engineer Jan Grubecki, former director of the State Council's Auditing Bureau and General Witold, former Chief of the Citizens' Militia, with the Commander Cross with the Star of the Order of Polonia Restituta. Zycie Warszawy March 12, 1949 #70 and all principal papers (21 lines) Excerpts

POLISH ORGANIZATIONS' RESPONSE  
TO APPEAL ISSUED BY INTERNATIONAL  
COMMITTEE FOR LIAISON BETWEEN  
INTELLECTUALISTS

Domestic Despatch

In response to the appeal issued by the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectualists, - the Polish Teachers' Union, the Democratic Lawyers' Association in Poland and the Polish Youth Association have associated themselves as parties to the Committee's appeal and declared their accession to the World Peace Congress which is to take place in Paris in April 1949.... Trybuna Ludu #70 March 12, 1949 and all principal papers Excerpts (72 lines)

WORLD DEMOCRATIC FORCES PREPARE FOR  
PEACE CONGRESS. MILLIONS OF PEOPLE  
DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WARMONGERS

Foreign Despatch

In connection with the approaching date of the World Peace Congress which is to take place in Paris in April, an intensified campaign is being carried out throughout the world by democratic forces determined to thwart the criminal activities of warmongers.... Trybuna Ludu #70 March 12, 1949 Excerpt (192 lines) (all principal papers carry similar dispatches)

SAVINGS CAMPAIGN IN ADMINISTRATION

Domestic Despatch

A conference took place in the Ministry of Public Administration on March 10. It was attended by Minister Wolski and was devoted to the discussion of a savings campaign in the administration.

Minister Wolski opened the conference by emphasizing the importance of financial and material savings, the results of which should be used for increasing production, which constitutes the basis for raising the prosperity of the working class.

The basic trend of a savings campaign planned for 1949 was defined at the Conference. Zycie Warszawy March 12, 1949 #70 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

Domestic Despatch

The newly appointed Minister of Foreign Trade, Tadeusz Gede took over his duties with effect from March 9. Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #70 March 12, 1949 (3 lines) and others



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IN THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT OF POLISH  
WORKERS IN FRANCE TO RETURN TO THEIR  
HOMELAND

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the French Government's policy of preventing Polish workers from returning to their homeland, the Presidium of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee, at a meeting held on March 10, addressed a letter to the World Federation of Trade Unions, reading in part:-

"The policy of the French Government aims at preventing tens of thousands of Polish workers from returning to Poland.

"We trust that the World Federation of Trade Unions will support the Polish Trade Union movement, which is asking for an immediate conclusion of a Repatriation Agreement, and that Polish workers compelled to seek work in foreign countries by the pre-war capitalist regimes of famine and unemployment, should be able to return to their homeland."

Zycie Warszawy March 12, 1949 #70 (33 lines) Excerpts) and all principal papers.

VERDICT IN THE TRIAL OF THE SABOTEURS  
IN THE CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY FOR  
BUILDING MATERIALS

Court News

The District Court in Warsaw has announced the verdict in the trial concerning abuses in the Central Trading Agency for Building Materials.

The Court sentenced the defendants: Tadeusz Wisniewski to life-imprisonment, Jerzy Rusak to fourteen years imprisonment, Karol Borgelthal to twelve years imprisonment, Wladyslaw Drabinski to ten years imprisonment, Engineer Mieczyslaw Srokowski to nine years imprisonment, Henryk Maraszek to five years imprisonment and Pelagia Kozlowska to three years imprisonment.

The case of the defendant Janusz Kozlowski will be tried in accordance with normal procedure. Zycie Warszawy March 12, 1949 #70 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

RECEPTION AT THE DANISH LEGATION.  
DANISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of the Danish National Holiday on March 11 (the birthday of King Frederick IX, b.1899) the Danish Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Johann Wilhelm Heinrich Eiskhoff gave a reception at the Polonia Hotel which was attended by representatives of the Polish Government headed by Minister Modzelewski and by the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Warsaw. Rzeczpospolita #70 March 12, 1949 (10 lines) and others Verbatim

1,117 ACTIVISTS TRAINED IN  
WOJEWODZTWO (PROVINCIAL PARTY COURSES)

Domestic Despatch

A month's training course for secretaries of the PZPR borough committees was passed by 1,117 persons including 673 secretaries of borough committees and 444 other rural party workers.

Besides being given theoretical instruction, the students made

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excursions to factories, foundries and other establishments and attended various meetings and festivities of a political character. 1125 people are undergoing training on the second monthly course will be concluded by the end of March.

A 3-months course for activists of factory and rural organizations will be introduced in all wojewodztwo schools at the beginning of April. It will be attended by secretaries of borough committees and by secretaries and activists of the party's basic and branch organizations in production plants. Trybuna Ludu #70 March 12, 1949 (29 lines) Verbatim only

WOMEN -WORKERS AID  
GREEK WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

Domestic Despatch

Women-members of the Clothing Industry Workers' Trade Union have finished collecting funds in aid of widows and orphans of fallen soldiers of the Greek Democratic Army 4 months ahead of schedule.

The sum collected, 100,000 zlotys, was paid in to the Association of Friends of Democratic Greece on Women's Day. (11 lines) Trybuna Ludu #70 March 12, 1949 only Verbatim

CENTRAL SOCIAL-POLITICAL COURSE  
FOR JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

Domestic Despatch

A ceremonial opening of the Ministry of Justice's Central Social-Political Course for judges and prosecutors in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Judicature took place at the Law School in Lodz.

The inauguration lecture concerning legal conceptions was delivered by Kazimierz Bzowski, assistant to the First Supreme Court Chairman. About 100 judges and prosecutors from all over Poland are attending the course. (20 lines) Excerpt Kurier Codzienny #70 March 12, 1949 only

TRAINING OF CIVIL SERVANTS

Domestic Despatch  
(Verbatim)

The State administration takes care of the needs of all citizens, particularly of the working masses. The civil service therefore needs adequately trained personnel. It is being trained in special courses for Government employees of lower ranks. At a conference held in the Krakow Provincial Bureau under the chairmanship of the Governor, Dr. K. Pasenkiewicz, the delegate of the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers, Section Chief Szczepanski outlined the objectives and tasks of the State Administration and the role of every worker in this service. During discussions the necessity of training civil servants and of creating courses for this purpose was underlined. It was decided to open such training courses on March 21. Dziennik Polski #66 March 10 only (26 lines)

PRIEST SENTENCED FOR ABUSES

Domestic Despatch

The Krakow Circuit Court heard in summary procedure the case of Rev. Jan Wojcik, parson of Kroszow. In his capacity as chairman of the Supervisory Council of the "Peasant Self-Help" Township Cooperative in Grynwald, the defendant committed several abuses. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to 10 years in prison and loss of civil rights for 5 years. Dziennik Polski #68 March 10 only (14 lines) Excerpts

SED APPEALS TO GERMAN  
MASSSES TO FIGHT FOR STABLE PEACE  
Berlin (PAP)

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F O R E I G N  
Foreign Despatch

On March 9 and 10, conferences were held by the presidium of the Socialist Unity Party under the chairmanship of Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl. A report on the SED Political Bureau's activities was delivered by Walter Ulbricht. He stated that since the first party conference, the SED's policy was marked by the continuation of the struggle for Germany's unification and for the maintenance of world peace.

Ulbricht said: "In view of the fact that the Soviet Union is a socialist power, it will never engage in aggression; it will, however, always combat all manifestations of imperialist aggression. Therefore, all peace-loving nations and the German nation will side with the Soviet Union. Together with all democratic forces assembled within the German people's council, the Socialist Unity Party will continue to fight for peace, and, should imperialist forces ever set out against the USSR, the Germans will support the Soviet army and destroy the assailants."

Ulbrecht stressed forcibly that the Anglo-Saxon plans designed to split Germany will never gain the support of the German nation. Neither the separation of the Ruhr Basin, nor the occupation statute, nor a separate constitution for Western Germany have any legal basis.

At the conclusion of the conference, the SED resolved to address a letter to Generalissimo Stalin, conveying thanks for aid extended by the USSR in the economic rehabilitation of the Soviet zone in Germany. Trybuna Ludu #70 March 12, 1949 and others (51 lines)  
Verbatim

DEGASPERI ANNOUNCES ITALY'S PARTICIPATION  
IN THE ATLANTIC PACT Rome (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

At the plenary session of Christian-Democratic groups in both Chambers (of Parliament) on Friday, Premier de Gasperi announced that "Italy will join the Atlantic Pact". He assured then that this will be made on "an equal footing with other participants". Rzeczpospolita #70 March 12, 1949 (8 lines) and all principal papers.  
Verbatim

CHERNOUSOV APPOINTED PREMIER OF THE  
RUSSIAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federal Socialist Soviet Republic has relieved Rodionov from the post of Premier of this Republic and appointed Chernousov to this post. Rzeczpospolita #70 March 12, 1949 and all principal papers. Verbatim  
(7 lines)

ISRAEL AND TRANSJORDAN SIGN  
ARMISTICE London (PAP)

Foreign Despatch Verbatim

Reuter reports from Rhodes that the Israeli State and Transjordan signed an agreement on Friday for a provisional armistice, pending the conclusion of a general truce. Rzeczpospolita #70 March 12, 1949 and all principal papers (6 lines)

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SOVIET DIPLOMAT IMPRISONED IN THE UNITED STATES BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. SOVIET UNION PROTESTS AGAINST PROVOCATIVE METHODS.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - As has already been reported, a Soviet diplomat, worker in the UN Secretariat, Gubitchev was arrested in New York on March 4. He was apprehended in the street by 6 unknown individuals and taken to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (American Intelligence Service).

In spite of Gubitchev's protests to the effect that he was illegally detained, he was subjected to an examination which lasted from 9 p.m. on March 4 to 11 a.m. on March 5. DURING THIS EXAMINATION HE WAS QUESTIONED WITH THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE OF OBTAINING FROM HIM INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SOVIET UNION IN WHICH THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE IS INTERESTED. HE WAS ASKED, FOR EXAMPLE, IN WHICH PLACES IN THE SOVIET UNION MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE BUILT PRIOR AND DURING THE WAR, ABOUT FORCED LABOR CAMPS AND WHETHER HE THINKS A CHANGE IN SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY POSSIBLE, ETC.

After this examination Gubitchev was committed to a Court of Justice AND FROM THERE HE WAS TAKEN, HANDCUFFED, TO A STATE PRISON WHERE HE IS AT PRESENT. With reference to this illegal act of the American authorities, Soviet Ambassador Paniuszkin handed a letter to State Secretary Acheson proving the baselessness of the charges against Gubitchev and asking for his immediate release. The circumstances of Gubitchev's arrest show clearly the impudent methods used by American authorities who concoct provocations directed against the Soviet Union.

Rzeczpospolita, #70, March 12, 1949 and others, 80 lines - excerpts  
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#### ECONOMIC

ENGINEER JOZEF KUTIN APPOINTED UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN TRADE. Communiqué

At the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Trade and of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Polish President has appointed Engineer Jozef Kutin, former Technical Adviser to the Polish Embassy in Paris, to be Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Zycie Warszawy, March 12, 1949, #70 and others, 6 lines verbatim

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE. Communiqué

The Minister for Foreign Trade, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Economic Committee attached to the Council of Ministers, entrusted the former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, Dr. Ludwik Grosfeld, with the organization of a Chamber of Foreign Trade. Zycie Warszawy, March 12, 1949, #70 and others 8 lines -verbatim

FROM THE MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. THE BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY AT THE SEJM COMMITTEE. IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY MINISTER DABROWSKI. Domestic despatch

The Sejm Financial-Budgetary and Economic Plan Committee discussed on March 10 the budget preliminary of the Ministry of the Treasury for the year 1949. IN 1949 MORE THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NATIONAL REVENUE WILL BE USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS.

IT IS PLANNED TO SPEND APPROXIMATELY 280 BILLION ZLOTYS FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS DURING THIS YEAR. The revenue from public taxes will amount to 349.7 billion zlotys in 1949 and from capital investments 61.7 billion zlotys. This sum includes 30 billion zlotys from the Soviet Savings Fund, 11 billion zlotys from Insurance Institutions, 18.2 billion zlotys from foreign transactions and 2.5 billion zlotys from enterprises for the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Administrative budget preliminary of the Ministry of the Treasury expects a revenue of 4.5 billion zlotys in 1949. Expenditure of this Ministry will amount to 12.8 billion zlotys, i.e. 60.2 percent more than in 1948. This increase is due to the increase of salaries.

Sejm Deputy Langer (Peasant Party) made a report on the budget preliminary of the "General Financial Administration." ITS TOTAL REVENUE AMOUNTS TO MORE THAN 3 BILLION ZLOTYS, I.E. 57 PERCENT MORE THAN IN 1948. Replying to questions the Minister of Finance, Dabrowski stated that following the general economic development of the country the Ministry of Finance will be reorganized.

EMBRACING A STEADILY WIDER SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENCES THE MINISTRY IS NOW FOLLOWING A PATH WHICH COULD BE DESCRIBED AS A PATH FROM "THE MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE". The Minister said next that in view of the creation of new Ministries the Ministry of the Treasury will transfer the Monopolies to the Ministry of the Food Industry, to the Ministry of Light Industry and to the Ministry of Mining, while retaining financial control over the Monopolies.

Minister Dabrowski said further that the Ministry of the Treasury had from the beginning of its activities given much attention to the expansion of cheque transactions. In the National Polish Bank out of total transactions amounting to 12.6 billion zlotys, transactions by cheque amounted to 11.9 billion zlotys, i.e. to 94.5% of the 1948 total. In the General Savings Bank transactions by cheque represented 86.5 percent of total transactions. The total sum of cheque transactions amounted to 108 percent of the total sum of money in circulation.

In spite of a change in the system of wages the issue of banknotes in the first month of this year has not increased but decreased. Considering the steadily increasing volume of goods the decrease in the issue of banknotes undoubtedly represents a big success. Mentioning the recent increase in the price of vodka the Minister stated that in January 1948 5,363,000 liters of alcohol were sold, while in January last sales dropped to 3,573,000 liters, i.e. the consumption dropped 31 percent.

All speakers emphasized the positive results of the Ministry of the Treasury's work. The Sejm Committee passed the resolution proposed by Deputy Langer, stating as follows:

"The Constituent Sejm Expresses warm appreciation to the Ministry of Treasury for its effective policy in balancing the budget and for its thrifty administration of State expenditure."  
Rzeczpospolita, #70, March 12, 1949 and all principal papers  
172 lines - excerpts

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY TOWARDS THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY. INTERVIEW WITH THE ECONOMIC DIRECTOR IN THE CENTRAL MINERAL INDUSTRY ADMINISTRATION, ENGINEER KAROL OLSZEWSKI.

Press interview

The pre-Congress pledges of our workers and their enthusiasm for work gave excellent results by the end of last year. The planned production for 1948 was exceeded by 17%, which, expressed in value, represents about 50,000,000 pre-war zl. Our industry, grouped in 8 branches, achieved the following results:

Group	Planned value of production in 1948	Percentual execution of the plan
Cement	80,000,2	113%
Glass	58,603,4	118%
Fine and technical ceramics	27,122,7	118%
Roofing cardboard and insulating materials	8,106,4	136%
Lime	13,489,4	139%
Minerals	2,057,4	118%
Rock	15,269,9	114%
Red ceramics	15,490,7	142%

(Note: two noughts have presumably been omitted from the above pre-war zloty figures)

Our exports increased by 36% compared with 1947 and included 22 countries. Last year for the first time since the war we sent our products to Egypt, Iran and Australia. It is planned to increase production this year to the value of about 281,000,000 pre-war zl., at the same time increasing employment figures by no more than 4.7%. It is planned to produce this year red ceramics to the value of about 27,000,000 pre-war zl. and some 58,000 tons of hydrated (slaked) lime compared with 34,275 tons in 1947. In accordance with the guiding principles of the 6-Year Plan, the aggregate value of the mineral industry production in 1955 is to be twice as high as this year's production.

Our plans may best be described by the following figures which relate to articles most needed for reconstruction: a) production of cement, owing to the construction of the most modern plants, will be doubled. b) the opening of the rebuilt Red Ceramics Establishments, the modernization of old technical equipment and the construction of a certain number of new establishments will increase our brick production capacity to 3 billion pieces per annum. c) in 1955 we shall double our production of high-quality roofing cardboard. d) our quarries working on the requirements of our roads, railways, etc., will increase their production by six times compared with the present figures. Rzeczpospolita, March 12, 1949, #70, only, 122 lines-excerpts

EGYPTIAN RICE.

Advertisement

The Egyptian Ministry of Food Supply has at the moment certain quantities of rice stored for export, some of which is destined for Poland. Detailed information concerning quality, price and terms of payment can be obtained at the Egyptian Legation, Warsaw, Hotel Polonia, between 10<sup>00</sup> and 13<sup>00</sup> hrs. Kurier Codzienny, March 12, 1949, #70 and others, 9 lines - verbatim

## THE OFFENSIVE OF SCIENCE

SECTION B

## Article

The old system of social injustice has left a painful legacy to Poland. A backward national economy, a culturally neglected community and millions of illiterates. The Constituent Sejm has voted a resolution of great historical importance: the abolishment of illiteracy in Poland. The tremendous task of combatting illiteracy cannot be fulfilled by professional teachers alone. The Intelligentsia, competent workers, peasants and youth must take part in this great social action. Command of the battle which we are starting will remain in the hands of democratic political Parties headed by the Polish United Worker Party. Our Party has to its credit many victorious battles. Under its leadership we shall also win this great battle for the enlightenment and culture of the nation. Trybuna Ludu #68 March 10, 1949 (106 lines) Excerpts

## TASKS OF THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN TRADE

## Article

In accordance with the law concerning changes in the organization of central departments of national economy, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution relating to the formation of a Ministry for Foreign Trade.

The treaty policy of our foreign trade is clear and definite. It is in conformity with the peaceful principles of our foreign policy which tends to develop relations with all countries on the basis of equality of rights. Poland, together with the entire anti-imperialist camp, is consistently struggling to eliminate economic discrimination methods and imperialist interference policy from international relations.

Poland is consistently tending to extend agreements in all geographical directions. This tendency is reflected in our practical treaty activities and in the steadily growing number of countries with whom we have trade relations.

The newly-formed Ministry for Foreign Trade is facing great tasks. During the period of the 6-Year Plan it will have to assure supplies of imported machinery and capital investment equipment, not yet produced in Poland, as well as of raw and auxiliary materials for the steadily developing industry.

The principal task of the new Ministry will, therefore, be the implementation of the principles set out by the Merger Congress with regard to the development of the Polish foreign trade. (92 lines) Trybuna Ludu March 9, 1949 #67 Excerpts

## "SLUZBA POLSCE" IN THE KRAKOW PROVINCE

## Domestic despatch

In 1948 this organisation trained 53,000 boys and over 20,000 girls in factories, agricultural centers and schools. These young people have participated in the harvest in construction of 22 entertainment-halls, six workers' entertainment houses, have worked on the electrification of 80 villages and industrial centers, repaired and built 125 klm. of roads, constructed 90 sport stadiums and filled a large number of anti-tank dug-outs. Precis Dziennik Polski March 2nd, 1949 Katowice

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## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Lead Editorial

Over 40 years have passed since the moment when in 1907 at the international Women's Conference at Stuttgart the foundations of the International Association of Working Women were laid with a view to a revolutionary struggle for political rights of women and their social freedom.

Since that time working women have passed a long and glorious path of revolutionary struggle.

Along with the years the revolutionary movement of the proletariat of every country grew and strengthened, uniting under its banner millions of working women.

Millions of women in the countries of people's democracies lived to see the capitalistic powers of exploiters overthrown, and now are taking an active part in rebuilding the socialistic structure of these countries.

American Monopolists desire to realize their frantic plans of overpowering the world by means of war. For this purpose they create aggressive blocs, carry on an armament race and lead a "strong hand" foreign policy in order to make the international situation more acute, rejecting all the propositions of the USSR which aim at consolidating peace and stabilising relations.

The women's united front in the struggle for peace and democracy will frustrate all the plans of the imperialists. Vital interests of women in the capitalist countries exact courage and perseverance in defending democratic achievements - as without democracy there can be no peace, and along with the victory of democracy, success will come in the struggle for equal rights of women. Dziennik Ludowy March 8 #66 (56 lines) excerpts

## FRANTIC PROPAGANDA

Article by Dr. Adolf Atlas

A few days ago we reported from official sources that during the present period of fat and meat difficulties a regular supply of meat coming from Hungary and further consignments expected from Rumania are of great importance.

Insofar as our supply policy is concerned, the above mentioned import of meat and livestock is closely connected with the "H" campaign which on many occasions has been discussed in our paper.

However, the "H" campaign is of a nature which cannot produce immediate results. Consequently our Government has not failed to take advantage of existing possibilities and has created necessary conditions for filling the gap with temporary supplies from allies countries until the moment when the "H" campaign has begun to yield adequate results.

However, Anglo-Saxon imperialists who in their own countries have subordinated life to the principle "guns instead of butter" and who are looking for spots on the sun in all countries which have successfully resisted their political and economic influence, have a different approach to this question.



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We have never yet heard, and we are under the impression that nobody has heard, of any Polish program broadcast by the British radio or by the "free" U.S. radio in which, if only in the form of a brief statement supported by indisputable facts and figures, the favorable results of Polish financial and economic policy were mentioned.

It is curious that the permanent import of essential foods by the Marshal countries is regarded by Anglo-Saxon propaganda centers as something quite natural and understandable while the import of the same articles into Poland, which is in the nature of a temporary emergency measure, serves as an argument testifying to alleged economic difficulties in Poland. Blind obstinacy has gone so far in these circles that all principles of economic science have been rejected and nothing has been left but propaganda of the crudest type. Kurjer Codzienny #67 March 9 (195 lines)  
Excerpts

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS  
Prague March 10 PAP

Foreign Despatch

The exchange of ratification documents relating to the Polish-Czech Agreement concerning mutual legal relations in civil and penal cases, signed in Warsaw in January this year, took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague on March 10.

The exchange of ratification documents was performed by the Czech Minister for Foreign Affairs Clementis and by the Polish Ambassador in Prague Borkowicz in the presence of the two Ministers of Justice: Cepiczka (Czechoslovakia) and Swiatkowski (Poland). Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 and others #69  
(13 lines) Verbatim

EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS AT ZAMP  
(POLISH COLLEGE YOUTH ASSOCIATION)  
BRIEFING.

Domestic Despatch

A briefing of educational officials in charge of ZAMP (Polish College Youth Association's) district organizations from all over Poland took place at the premises of the Chief Board of the Association.

Ways and means to raise the general educational level among students were discussed at the briefing.

The conferees subsequently passed a resolution to organize and intensify student educational self-help groups, coaching groups for freshmen and students going through the first years of their studies and special groups for students preparing for examinations.

Also, the subject of an Educational Commission was discussed.

An ad hoc organizational discourse was delivered by Citizen Zawadzki, Vice-Chairman of the Chief Board of the Polish College Youth Association. Rzeczpospolita #68 March 10, 1949 (21 lines)  
Verbatim

PRISON SENTENCE FOR ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

Stefan Maciejewski, owner of a restaurant and a cattle-dealer at Ilza, has been sentenced by the Military Court to 7 years

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imprisonment for sabotaging Operation "H" (The livestock breeding campaign). On market days Maciejewski persuaded farmers not to sell their pigs to representatives of Co-operatives. Many farmers believed this false propaganda and took their pigs home again. Trybuna Robotnicza March 5, 1949 Katowice Precis

#### SAVINGS PLAN IN COAL INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA had an interview with comrade Jozef Szczesniak, general director of the Coal Industry's Central Administration, discussing the savings-plan for 1949, which foresees cutting the costs of production, etc.

(a) It is hoped to make better use of man-power which should be based on the development of work competition for manual workers and office employees, and propagation of the work methods used by champion-workers. Work on Sundays and overtime should be cut, absenteeism decreased. Workers should receive proper training; qualified workers should be given suitable jobs.

(b) Work organisation will be increased by mechanizing and modernizing work methods. Overstaffed plants should reduce their staff. Full use should be made of all machinery and equipment.

(c) Proper use should be made of raw materials and electric power, excessively large stocks should be reduced, raw materials and electric power used according to norms.

(d) All inventions and small improvements should be utilized. If the savings-plan is carried through in all sections of the plants, even in the smallest ones, this should and will give positive results. Trybuna Robotnicza March 5th 1949 Katowice Precis

#### DYNAMICS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Article by Dr. Adolf Atlas

Yesterday we gave in detail the characteristics of Polish foreign trade after the war and emphasized its uncommon dynamic force.

Pre-war Poland's monetary system was based on gold and hard currencies. In her balance of payments pre-war Poland had no substantial items of income, but on the other hand had many large items of expenditure and was compelled to be very careful in order to maintain her balance of payments in equilibrium by leaving a sufficient amount on the credit side of its trade balance.

Post-war Poland has abandoned gold and proposes to attain an economic potential corresponding to her position on the basis of long-term large-scale economic plans. Therefore she is not faced with the urgent problem of activating her trade balance. Disregarding discrimination in foreign trade adopted by certain countries, in particular by the U.S. in relation to the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries, it is our desire to maintain the present line of foreign trade policy and to base our exchange of commodities on the principle of maintaining trade relations with all countries which want to exchange commodities with Poland "as between equals". It seems to us, however, that, while maintaining the above principles in full and without making any attempt to undermine it, we shall be compelled, in order to implement our plans for foreign trade, to

broaden and deepen our trade relations with the Soviet Union and with countries ruled by people's democracy. After all the fact that it is precisely these countries that last year had a share in our foreign trade amounting to nearly one half of its total volume has a specific expression. Kurier Codzienny #68 March 10 (230 lines) Excerpts

## BLOCKADE

Article by Edmund Osmańczyk

The division of Germany becomes more acute every month. The first step in this direction was the introduction of a separate currency reform. The second step was suspend the exchange of goods between the Western zones and the Soviet zone. Having cut off Western Germany from her Eastern Part, so far as culture and economics are concerned, the British and the Americans prohibited the transit of goods from Western and Northern European countries to Eastern Germany through the British and the American zone. All these blockade regulations have a twofold objective: the first is to cause economic difficulties in the Soviet zone and the second is to make Western Germany dependent on American exports. This is followed by expansion of American capital which slowly absorbs the industry of Western Germany. The splitting of Germany is a good business for America not only in the economic but also in the political sense... The development of socialism in Eastern Germany which is dangerous to American capitalism, is penetrating into the West with difficulty and is carefully eradicated there. The whole socialist program of the Labor Party drafted for Western Germany in 1945/46 has been put aside. England accepted the capitalist program of America and took part in the splitting of Germany and Europe into two blocs: the capitalistic and the socialist. But every division and every blockade are a very costly enterprise. The fact that America gains on the division of Germany and of Europe does not alter the fact that the cost of this gain is borne by Europe. Dziennik Zachodni #64 March 6, 1949 (98 lines) Excerpts only

## ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Lead Editorial

Two years ago, on March 10, 1947, the Agreement on Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic was signed in Warsaw. This agreement, supplemented by several contracts concluded by both countries, represents an important link in the chain of cooperation which unites the countries of people's democracy and the Soviet Union, a cooperation which found its expression in the creation of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid which includes Poland and Czechoslovakia. This cooperation is steadily developing in the cultural as well as the economic sphere. The increasing number of translations of Polish and Czech literature and various cultural enterprises will greatly contribute to mutual knowledge and rapprochement of the two nations. When summing up the results achieved within two years we may state that the basis of these achievements lies in the complete harmony of the political interests of both countries and in the fact that in both countries the people's masses are at the helm, that the worker classes in both countries are solidly united under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. We are marching along the same path towards socialism and this is the best guarantee of steadily closer cooperation of the two countries. Trybuna Ludu #68 March 10, 1949 (118 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers)

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# PARENTS AND SCHOOLS.

Editorial

Can a parents' committee function properly if it does not contain a sufficient number of representatives of the majority of the community, i.e. the working people?

Can it operate properly if headed by a man not connected with the school and who accepted this "honorary" (so he says) function only at the special invitation of the Headmaster?

Can a parents committee operate properly if it is composed of people the majority of whom are too occupied with their own affairs to be able to devote their precious time to unnecessary (in their opinion) "social work" ?

I do not know the exact activities of all school parents' committees, but information received from various schools throughout the country implies that in many cases these committees are not operating as they should.

So far these committees existed and operated without any legal basis. Regulations were only recently introduced clearly defining the duties and structure of such committees. As a result, elections to new committees will be held in schools of all types and they should be finished by May 15th.

The following are some of the committee's duties as stipulated in the regulations: to make sure of the democratic trend of education of children and of school youth; to promote the principles of progressive education at home and in schools among the parents and the community; to facilitate access to higher education to children of workers and of small and medium-sized farm holders; to organize free holiday campaigns and supplementary feeding campaigns; taking care of pupils outside their homes, etc.

As will be seen from these few items alone, the scope of the duties of the parents' committees' is enormous. It greatly surpasses the present activities of the committees not defined by any regulations.

Great emphasis is being laid now on an essential problem neglected in the past, namely cooperation between home and school in the realm of the ideological education of children and youth.  
Zycie Warszawy, March 9, 1949, #67 only 52 lines - excerpts

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Article by Dr. Kazimierz Piwarski, Professor of Jagiellonian University. Article

Should any one want to define as briefly as possible the essence of the nervousness prevailing in American imperialistic circles, it would be sufficient to say: they are overwhelmed with "fear of peace". It is well known that the spearhead of the war plans has been pointed mainly at the Soviet Union for more than just a few days.

Recently American journalists Sayers and Kahn recalled in their book entitled "A great plot against the USSR" (Polish translation Warsaw, 1948) that while the war was still in progress American imperialists had again launched a campaign against their ally of that

time, the Soviet Union, and had returned to their old policy. Hitlerism was not yet defeated when ex-Ambassador W. Bullitt, already notorious for his provocative anti-Soviet speeches, was calling for the building of a front against the USSR.

Anglo-American imperialism may change its tactics but its actual aims will remain unchanged. All of the ventures mean, in effect, a policy of aggression and threaten the world with a new war.

In this connection the Soviet Union has been explicit: "In the existing situation the USSR will fight with even greater energy and consistency against warmongers, against the policy of aggression and against all attempts to unleash a new war. It will fight for universal, lasting and democratic peace."

It is beyond doubt that the camp of peace and democracy commands larger forces than the imperialistic camp.

All democratic and progressive elements should make every effort to unmask warmongers and to thwart their plans. The great battle for world peace has been launched. Everywhere people's masses are in the first line and are led by the increasingly consolidated and united worker class. They will come victorious out of this battle-for people's forces are invincible.

Dziennik Polski, #64, March 6, 1949, only, 270 lines - excerpts

#### FERTILIZE S AND SEEDS FOR PEASANTS IN KRAKOW PROVINCE.

Domestic despatch

Preparation for the spring sowing campaign are in full swing. At present, the chief stress is being laid upon supplying small and medium-size farm owners with fertilizer and suitable seed.

2,100 tons of cyanamide of lime, of sulphate of ammonia and of sodium nitrate were supplied in the allocated quota in February. 80 percent of the 6,300 tons of superphosphate assigned for the wojewodztwo (province) of Krakow were delivered in February.

Farmers have been fully supplied with seeds of leguminous plants. Supplying peasant small and medium-size farm owners with valuable seeds of spring-sown grain and seedlings of scab-resistant potatoes is still under way.

Trybuna Ludu, #69, March 11, 1949 only, 23 lines - verbatim

#### LOANS FROM AGRICULTURAL BANK NOT TO BE RESTRICTED TO MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES.

Domestic despatch

Prior to obtaining loans from the State Agricultural Bank through the intermediary of Savings and Loans Cooperatives, farmers used to be required to sign declarations of membership of Cooperatives and pay entrance fees. This requirement for obtaining a loan through the intermediary of a cooperative has lately been abolished.

The matter stands as follows: Loans granted by the State Agricultural Bank are of a specific character and must serve both those farmers who are and those who are not members of Savings and Loans Cooperatives. These loans are available to members of cooperative regardless of the date of signing their declarations of membership, and to non-members.

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While entitled to suggest, when allocating loans to non-members, that the latter sign a declaration of membership, cooperatives are by no means authorized to make this a sine qua non and even less to deduct membership dues or entrance fees from the sum loaned.

For the present, this regulation governs loans distributed for spring sowing and fertilizers.  
Glos Wielkonolski, # 66, March 9, 1949, only, 31 lines - verbatim

WHY ONLY 12 % ?

Lead editorial

The sum earmarked for expenditure on national defense in Poland in 1949 amounts to 12.2% of the total State budget and to 8% of the State budget including the capital investment plan.

The size of its military budget is the best example of the policy of every State. Empty phrases fall off here like shabby rags which cover up nothing, not even hypocrisy.

If the United States assigns over 50 % of its budget for military purposes (1% for education): if Great Britain spent nearly 4 billion Pounds Sterling (3,967,000,000 exactly), i.e. over five times more than during the four years preceding 1938 or over 7 times more than during the period of the growing Hitlerite threat; if the French military machine is costing France one billion Francs per day (official figures); if the military budgets of Belgium Holland and even of Norway with her 3 million population are continuously growing at the expense of other items, it is a proof that the policy of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Norway is not a peaceful one.

It would be worth while to ponder on the significance of the Polish budget figure. This 12.2% for national defense does not only testify to the profoundly peaceful policy of People's Poland. It also testifies to their dispassionate estimation of the international situation based on the unshaken conviction of the supremacy of the forces of peace throughout the world over the adventurous forces, despite the well-known war hysteria campaign, despite the continuous warmongering by imperialists and despite the loudly advertised formation of aggressive pacts, like the Atlantic Pact.

Zycie Warszawy, March 10, 1949, #68, 134 lines - excerpts

Note: Similar editorials have appeared in other papers)

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' LIVING STANDARDS ARE IMPROVING ON GOVERNMENT ESTATES IN POMERANIA.

Domestic Despatch

This year Government estates in Pomerania are laying great stress on the development of social conditions, and have assigned for this purpose 36,000,000 zl. At this moment there are 160 cultural centers on government estates in the Pomeranian district. These centers have libraries comprising more than 5,000 books. Recently 60 mobile libraries were organized possessing jointly more than 4,000 books. On the initiative of the library managements several course have been organized for the illiterate. 360 agricultural workers are attending.

In the field of care for agricultural workers' children 52 kindergartens have been organized.

Gazeta Ludowa, #59, March 11 and others, 55 lines - excerpts

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 11, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION  
WITH THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Domestic Despatch

A meeting of the Presidium of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee was held on March 10. The meeting was devoted to discussion of the attitude of the Polish Trade Union movement towards the World Peace Congress which, as is known, is to take place in Paris in the middle of April this year.

The Presidium of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee has unanimously adopted a resolution, reading in part:-

"The Trade Union Central Committee welcomes the initiative of the International Committee for Liaison between Intellectuals in the defense of peace.

"The campaign initiated by the most prominent representatives of science, culture and art and by the powerful international Federation of Democratic Women corresponds to the tendencies which were prevailing at the Wroclaw Peace Congress."

The Polish Women's League, which counts over one million members, has answered the appeal of the International Intellectuals' Committee for a World Peace Congress. At the meeting of the Presidium of the League's Central Leadership, held on March 10th, it was decided unanimously to attend the Congress. A letter was addressed to the Congress Initiative Committee reading in part:-

"The Central Leadership of Women's League, on behalf of one million Polish women, members of an organization the chief aim of which is the struggle for peace and progress, supports wholeheartedly your magnificent initiative." (217 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69 and all principal papers

MINERS DEPORTED FROM FRANCE  
ARRIVE IN KATOWICE WITHOUT  
FAMILIES.

Domestic Despatch

Katowice (Excerpt)

On Wednesday, March 9, there arrived in Katowice 7 Polish miners who were forced to leave France immediately by the reactionary French police acting on personal orders from Moch, French Minister of the Interior. The deported group includes miners who had spent 27 years of their lives working in French mines, and an eighteen year old boy.... Trybuna Ludu #69 March 11 and others. (92 1

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## LAWS VOTED BY THE CONSTITUENT SEJM

## Domestic Despatch

The 58th session of the Constituent Sejm was held in the afternoon of March 9 under the chairmanship of Vice-Marshal Barcikowski. The first item on the agenda was the Government motion for changing the law of January 30, 1948, concerning the obligation of savings. Deputy Langner (Peasant Party) was the rapporteur in this matter. After the speech of Deputy Dzendzel (Peasant Party) the Sejm passed this law on the second and third reading. Deputy Pszczolkowski (PZPR) gave the report of the Financial-Budgetary Committee on the Government decrees of October 25, 1948 concerning: 1) the principles and procedure of liquidation of certain banking enterprises, 2) the principles and procedure of liquidation of certain long term credit institutions, 3) the banking reform. The rapporteur stated that the above decrees have as their objective the creation of a new banking system. In this new system the National Bank of Poland will finance the State industry and trade and the food cooperatives in towns and has the right to issue banknotes. The Land Bank will finance agriculture and supervise the financial economy of agriculture. The Communal Bank will finance local governments and supervise their financial policy and the Bank of Handicraft and Commerce will finance handicrafts and the small industry and trade and supervise their financial policy.

The Capital Investment Bank deals with capital investments and the General Savings Bank with savings. All banking institutions which were functioning so far, are liquidated. Their shareholders and owners will get back the sums which they actually paid in for their shares after deduction of all costs of liquidation of these banks. The discussions in which Deputies Wilanowski (Peasant Party) and Frankowski (Catholic Social group) took part among others, was summed up by Deputy Jedrychowski (PZPR) who stated that contrary to the capitalist system in which the banking system only serves the interests of capital, the nationalised banks in people's democratic countries are tools for aiding and supervising the basic centers of national economy and for cooperating in directing the process of building the socialist system. The above mentioned decrees were unanimously approved by the Sejm. The Sejm passed without discussion the motion submitted by Deputy Tkocz (PZPR) for the granting of urban status to the Wizek Township in Katowice County and the motion submitted by Deputy Fajalkowski (Peasant Party) concerning the change of the decree of March 20, 1946, pertaining to local government taxes. Deputy Zerkowski (PZPR) made a report on the decree of September 29, 1948, concerning the liquidation of the Ministry of Supply. This decree was unanimously approved. Deputy Jarosz (PZPR) submitted the report of the Judicial and Regulation Committee concerning the motion made by the Ministry of Public Security, the Chief Military Prosecutor and Juridic organs requesting permission to impeach Deputy Franciszek Wojcicki. The rapporteur recalled the recent statement made by the Minister of Public Security who informed the Sejm that Deputy Wojcicki was caught in flagranti while escaping abroad. The Sejm unanimously approved the motion of the Committee. Thereupon Vice-Marshal Barcikowski closed the 58th. session of the Sejm. Zycie Warszawy 69, March 11, 1949 (115 lines) and all principal paper: Excerpts.



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PRIME MINISTER J. CYRANKIEWICZ AND  
MINISTER Z. MODZELEWSKI ON THE POLISH-  
CZECH ALLIANCE

Domestic Despatch

Yesterday the Czech Press printed two statements submitted by the Polish Prime Minister, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, and the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zygmunt Modzelewski, to a representative of the Czech Press Bureau.

Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz stated inter alia:-

"The Treaty of Friendship signed two years ago is assuming an increasingly profound, practical and definite character; it is spreading to all branches of life of our two countries and is therefore perfectly understood by our citizens and regarded by them as a natural development.

"Our alliance also constitutes one of the strong links uniting the people's democracies under the leadership of the Soviet Union in a joint will to safeguard their frontiers and to develop their creative social changes in common struggle for the consolidation of peace and progress."

Minister Modzelewski stated inter alia:-

"In the present international situation the Polish-Czech Alliance based on the alliances of the two countries with the Soviet Union, is assuming a particularly great importance. At the time when aggressive imperialist blocks are being organized our treaty and our cooperation constitute a strong factor in the great front of the struggle for peace.

"To stir up discord between our two countries has been the favourite method of warmongers for a long time. Depriving warmongers of this trump card is a great victory for the peace front not only in this part of Europe. Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69

(116 lines) (Excerpts)

and all principal papers.

PROSECUTION DEMANDS SEVERE PENALTIES FOR  
SABOTEURS IN THE CENTRAL BUILDING  
MATERIALS AGENCY

Domestic Despatch

In the hearings concerning abuses committed in the Central Building Materials Agency the Public Prosecutor stated on March 10 that the criminal activities of the defendants has caused tremendous losses in the reconstruction of Warsaw. The defendants took advantage of their posts, skill and technical ability to commit crimes. Motivated by personal interest they carried on an unlawful trade in iron produced by the tremendous efforts of workers, who were often foregoing rest while working for a better future. The prosecutor demanded life imprisonment for defendant Wisniewski, 15 years in prison for Rusak, 12 years for Bergtal, 10 years for Srokowski and Drabinski. The trial continues (24 lines) Verbatim Zycie Warszawy #69 March 11, 1949

BIALYSTOK EXECUTIONER ON TRIAL

Domestic Despatch

The trial of the war criminal Artur Macholl has begun in Bialystok. During the war he was chief of a special section of Bialystok Gestapo and achieved "fame" as an executioner and bestial

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murderer of the Bialystok region population. Macholl is responsible for the murder of many thousands of Poles and Jews. He does not admit his guilt and says that he was only executing the orders of his superiors. The hearing continues. Zycie Warszawy #69 (15 lines) Verbatim March 11, 1949 and others

280,000 POLISH MINERS PROTEST  
AGAINST THE PREVENTION OF POLES  
FROM RETURNING TO THEIR HOMELAND

Domestic Despatch

The Presidium of the Central Management of the Polish Miners' Trade Union, on behalf of 280,000 Polish miners, has raised a strong protest against the French Government's policy preventing Polish workers from returning to their homeland.

The Presidium demands that Polish workers, who were compelled by pre-war Polish regimes of famine and unemployment, to seek work in foreign countries, should be enabled to return to Poland. The Presidium expressed the belief that working masses in France will support the just demands of Poles in France and of the Polish working people. Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69 (14 lines) Verbatim and others.

USSR WRITERS RESPOND TO APPEAL  
OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUALISTS' COMMITTEE

Domestic Despatch

The proclamation issued by the International Committee of Intellectualists and the International Democratic Women's Federation, and published in our columns yesterday, drew enthusiastic response from millions of ordinary people desirous of preserving peace.

Among the declarations of many organizations in various countries which responded to the Committee's appeal, special attention should be devoted to the voice of Soviet writers. A group of writers representing the USSR Writers' Union have given their support to the plan for convening a World Congress of Peace Supporters in Paris and, at the same time, expressed the conviction that the Paris Congress would combine the forces of all supporters of peace regardless of their race, religious convictions or political opinions.... Trybuna Ludu #69 March 11, 1949 and all principal papers (Excerpts) (74 lines)

AMBASSADOR OLSZEWSKI DECORATED

Domestic Despatch

The Czech Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr. Franciszek Piszek, has decorated the former Polish Ambassador in Prague, Jozef Olszewski, with the Great Ribbon of the Czech Order of White Lion for his distinguished services in the field of Polish-Czech rapprochement. Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69 (6 lines) Verbatim and others.

SOCIAL CONTROL:

DR. H. KOLODZIEJSKI'S SPEECH IN SEJM

Domestic Despatch

In an address delivered in the Sejm on March 8, Deputy Dr. H. Kolodziejski discussed the problem of social control in Poland. He stated, inter alia, that the conception of public control in prewar Poland was inconsistent with the principles of the political system in force. As a result controlling agencies were powerless

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against the subject of control, namely the state machinery which was a tool of the capitalist classes....

Only in a socialist country, or, for that matter, a people's-democratic country, does the institutions of public control become not only a desirable but an indispensable instrument for building a bright future.

The powerful role of control under our system is due to the fact that economic development is regulated by the state consciously and according to the plan and not governed by blind elemental forces. Trybuna Ludu #69 March 11, 1949 and others  
Excerpts (57 lines)

CZECH GUESTS IN WARSAW

Communique

The Dean of the Legal Faculty at Prague University, Professor Jozef Tureczek, who is on a visit to Poland, lectured in the lecture room of the Warsaw University on "People's Democracy in Czechoslovakia".

The distinguished Czech economist, professor of Prague University, Jan. Janacek, lectured in the Political Science Academy in Warsaw on the social insurance system in Czechoslovakia. Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69 and others Verbatim

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FOREIGN

IRO ACTIVITY INCONSISTENT WITH UNITED NATIONS.

STATEMENTS MADE BY THE DELEGATES OF USSR, POLAND AND BIELORUSSIA  
New York, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The majority in the U.N. Economic and Social Council has approved the IRO (International Refugee Organization) report against the votes of Poland, USSR and Bielorussia.

Dr. Suchy, the Polish delegate, pointed out that all previous U.N. resolutions concerning displaced persons mentioned repatriation. Present IRO policy, seeking to send displaced persons further away, is a violation of previous resolutions and cannot therefore be approved.

Majewski, the USSR delegate, said that the USSR is not interested in repatriating traitors and renegades but wants to repatriate innocent citizens who are prevented from returning to their homeland. "Refugees," added the Soviet delegate, "cannot become the subject of traffic as cheap labor". (25 lines) Verbatim  
Gazeta Ludowa #59 March 11 only

CZECH GUESTS IN WARSAW  
Prague March 10 (PAP)

Communique

The Presidium of the Central Council of Czech Trade Unions recently decided to send to Poland delegates from Czech Trade Unions for the Polish-Czech Friendship Week. The delegation will be composed of eight labor champions and trade unions activists. Rzeczpospolita March 11, 1949 #69 and others Verbatim

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## IRELAND WILL NOT JOIN ATLANTIC PACT

Foreign despatch

New York, Telepress. Ireland has refused to join the Atlantic pact "as long as the unity of the country has not become a fait accompli". This statement has aroused great indignation in the United States and Great Britain where Ireland is accused of placing her own imperialistic interests before "the common cause of western civilization." Press and radio commentators state that the recent elections in the northern part of Ireland occupied by the British were held in an illegal manner. Certain journalists add that, since Great Britain continues to occupy the greater part of the island, it is not at all surprising that the Irish Premier, Costello does not want to enter into a military alliance with Britain.

Polska Zbrojna, #69, March 11, 1949 and others, 20 lines - verbatim

## FAGERHOLM'S MYSTERIOUS CONVERSATIONS.

Foreign despatch

Moscow, March 10 (PAP) - Tass' correspondent in Helsinki repeats the information carried by the journal "Tyekansan Sanomat" that the Finnish Prime Minister Fagerholm received the American Military Attache in Helsinki in his private apartment.

Commenting on this, "Tyekansan Sanomat" emphasized that, despite Prime Minister Fagerholm's declarations, the Government is trying to conceal certain moves from the public. The atmosphere of secrecy created around the visit of the American Military attache is a clear proof of this.

Rzeczpospolita, March 11, 1949, #69, only, 11 lines - verbatim

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ECONOMIC

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PLANS EXCEEDED IN FEBRUARY. Domestic despatch

The new technical norms upon which the new collective agreement is based, have become a stimulus for the growth of work competition and, thus, a contributing factor to growth of production and exceeding the plan. This contention is corroborated by production results in particular branches of Polish industry as achieved in February 1949. Trybuna Ludu, #69, March 11, 1949 and others, 65 lines - excerpts

## INCREASE OF SHIPPING FROM PORTS

Domestic despatch

The economic pressure of the hinterland on the ports is manifested by the volume of goods which are shipped per kilometer of the port wharves. In the chief ports of the present Polish coast the volume of goods per kilometer of wharves was 538.1 tons in 1938.

In 1945, due to the barbarous destruction by the German occupants in the ports, the volume of goods shipped from and to Polish ports has considerably decreased. But in proportion to the gradual reconstruction of these ports a speedy increase in the volume of shipping proves the increasing use of sea routes by our national economy. The following figures show the volume of goods shipped per kilometer of wharves:

in 1945-	89.1 tons
1946-	338.3 tons
1947-	433.9 tons
1948-	796.0 tons

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The figures show that the shipping in 1948 exceeds the volume of shipping in prewar times.

Slowo Powszechnie, #67, March 11, 1949 only 41 lines - verbatim

#### BUDGET OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE FOR 1949.

Domestic despatch

At a meeting on March 10, presided over by Deputy M. Popiel (PZPR), the Financial-Budgetary and Economic Planning Committee considered the budgetary estimate of the Ministry of Finance for 1949. In addition the Committee considered further budgetary estimates: "Public levies", "Capital investment fund" and Treasury Administration." Gazeta Ludowa, #59, March 11, 1949 and others, 19 lines - excerpts

#### THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY FOR THE PAPER INDUSTRY IN 1948.

Domestic despatch

Last year the market was, in principle, adequately supplied with paper and paper products. Free market prices declined around the second quarter of 1948 owing to the distribution policy of wholesale cooperatives and of the cooperatives belonging to the Central Trading Agency for the Paper Industry. During that year there was sometimes a shortage of newsprint, brown cardboard and lignin. Industrial requirements were, however, satisfied and a general improvement took place towards the end of the year. With regard to lignin, the market demand was met in full due to the bringing into use of a new machine in the Czulow factory.

The number of the Agency's wholesale depots rose from 16 in 1947 to 30 in 1948 and the turnover increased from 2,091,177,000 zl. to 3,970,344,000 zl. respectively. The 1948 sales plan was exceeded by 19,725,801 zl.

The 1949 sales plan provides for transactions of a volume of 283,000 tons compared with 252,000 tons in the previous year and valued at 7.6 billion zl. (7.3 billion zl. in 1948). Rzeczpospolita, March 11, 1949, #69 only (23 lines - verbatim)

#### TRIAL FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES IN FERMENTATION INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

On March 11, a trial under summary procedure will be commenced by the District Court in Warsaw against persons indicted for corrupt practices in the fermentation industry, involving millions-worth of zlotys.

The defendants are, among others: Henryk Oppenheim, general manager of the Central Fermentation Industry Association, and Franciszek Stemler, financial manager of the same association.

The defendants are charged with obstructing nationalization of industrial fermentation plants. They are also charged with corrupt practices involving millions of zlotys and effected through illicit distribution of beer to private dealers in exchange for bribes. The trial will last several days. Trybuna Ludu, #63, March 11, 1949 only, 22 lines - verbatim

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## COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS AT THE INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic despatch

With reference to the applications of exhibitors of 22 countries to the International Poznan Fair which will take place from April 23 to May 10, the matter of commercial transactions with foreign exhibitors becomes important. In view of the plan to restore the character of an export-import agency to this Fair the Ministry of Industry and Trade has already worked out detailed instructions for sales of foreign exhibits at the International Poznan Fair.

According to these instructions, the execution of which will be supervised on the spot by a Interministerial Commission, every foreign exhibitor will have the right to sell his exhibits up to the amount of 500,000 zlotys. He may use the sums thus obtained as he wishes in Poland but without the right to transfer any part of it abroad. Sums exceeding 500,000 zlotys may be deposited on a blocked banking account of the foreign exhibitor, but he cannot dispose of them without the consent of the Currency Commission.

If the exhibitor is a foreign State, the financial matters would be regulated by separate agreements which should be concluded prior to March 15 by the respective Commercial section of this State with the Section of Planning and Coordinating of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Permission for selling exhibits for zlotys at the International Poznan Fair will be included in the import licence issued at the Fair. Import and export licences for transactions concluded at the International Poznan Fair will be issued.

The importation of foreign exhibits will be subject to special facilities, for which the pro-forma invoices need not be endorsed by commercial counsellors and the importers are not required to submit competitive offers. Foreign Trade transactions will be regulated by these principles at the 1949 International Poznan Fair, which is primarily for the purpose of foreign trade.  
Slowe Powszechnie, #67, March 11, 1949, only, 95 lines - verbatim

## COLONIAL DELICATESSEN ON THE WAY TO POLAND.

Domestic despatch

A shipment of colonial and citrus commodities purchased in foreign countries will arrive in Poland this month. It includes 750 tons of cocoa grains (a total of 1,250 tons was bought), 20 tons of pepper (we have already received 10 tons), 50 tons of paprika from Bulgaria, 2 tons of vanilla, 10 tons of cynamon, 20 tons of cloves from France, 1,600 tons of oranges and grapefruit, bought in the Israeli State, are also expected in the near future and also a large consignment of tea from Holland.

Zycie Warszawy, #49, March 11, 1949, only, 13 lines - verbatim

## MOROCCO AT THE POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic despatch

Just as in 1947 and 1948 Morocco will take part in this year's International Poznan Fair. The Morocco exhibits will include morocco leather articles, footwear and exotic Morocco haberdashery.  
Zycie Warszawy, #69, March 11, 1949 only,

8 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

MINISTER CLEMENTIS ON  
POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK ALLIANCE  
Prague, PAP

Foreign Despatch

In connection with the second anniversary of the Polish-Czechoslovak pact of friendship and mutual assistance Minister Clementis has issued a statement for the Polish press, as follows.

"Political and economic co-operation between Poland and Czechoslovakia during the period between the two wars was not suited to the best interests of the two neighboring countries.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia are interested primarily in solving the German problem in a manner precluding the possibility of revival of reactionary and aggressive forces in Germany and making it impossible to use (or abuse) Germany for adventurous imperialistic purposes.

"It is therefore natural that Czecho-Slovakia, like Poland, is now marching at the side of the Soviet Union in the present fight against the forces of world reaction, in the fight for securing peace and loyal co-operation between democratic peace-loving nations."

Slowo Powszechno #66 March 10 and principal papers (80 lines)

Excerpts

SIGNIFICANT BEHAVIOUR OF THE  
DEAN OF CANTERBURY

Foreign Despatch

The Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, Hewlett Johnson delivered an address at the meeting organized by Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society. He contrasted the peaceful policy of the USSR to the bellicose policy of the U.S. governing circles.

The speaker emphasized that a great majority of the American nation desires peace, but government circles in this country desire war or menace of war. Johnson declared that the 5 year plans of the USSR were for peaceful reconstruction, whereas preparations for war were the basis of the American economy.

Concluding his speech he called for international understanding. "The Nations of the world" he said "desire peace. We shall take care to safeguard it." (19 lines) March 10, 1949 #69 Verbatim  
Dziennik Ludowy

INTERPELLATION IN SEJM:  
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO CONCLUDE  
NEW REPATRIATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

Domestic Dispatch

At yesterday's meeting of the Sejm, a joint interpellation on the subject of a repatriation agreement with France submitted to the Marshal of the Sejm by the Polish United Worker Party, the Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, the Polish Peasant Party, the Labor Party and the Catholic-Social Deputies' Club. The interpellation, which is addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reads as follows:

"Alarmed by the news about the French Government's refusal

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to conclude a new repatriation agreement with Poland and by the chicanery to which Polish emigrants in France are subjected, the undersigned deputies of the Constituent Sejm of the Polish Republic express their apprehension at the influence these events might have upon the further development of good relations between Poland and France.

"In connection with this matter we ask the Minister to be kind enough to explain the actual state of affairs referred to above."

The interpellation has been forwarded to the President of the Council of Ministers. Rzeczpospolita #68 March 10, 1949 and others (28 lines) Verbatim

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH  
CZECHO-SLOVAK AGREEMENT.  
PREMIER ZAPOTOCKY'S STATEMENT Foreign Despatch  
Prague, PAP

In connection with the second anniversary of the Polish-Czechoslovak pact of friendship and mutual assistance, the Czechoslovak Premier, Antonin Zapotocky has issued through the Polish Press Agency a statement for the Polish press, as follows.

"The pact of friendship and mutual assistance signed two years ago between Czechoslovakia and Poland was an essential turning point in relations between the two countries. During the period between the two wars Czechoslovak-Polish relations were full of mistrust. At that time Czechoslovakia, with her bourgeois-democratic political system, leaned mainly on western capitalist countries with which she was connected by community of political and economic interests while Poland, especially under the influence of that renegade of socialism, Pilsudski, embarked on an independent imperialistic policy. Both countries have paid for this.

"If we now draw up a blank sheet of Polish-Czechoslovak relation for the two years' period following the signing of the pact we shall come to joyful conclusions. Not only does the pact secure both countries against aggression on the part of our common enemy, not only is it a guarantee for joint defence of the frontier on the Shumava and Odra, but it makes it possible for the two countries to conclude important economic and cultural agreements.

"I am confident that our co-operation and mutual relations will develop successfully in all fields and will lead to a close and sincere alliance between the two countries." Slowo Powszechne #66 March 10 and principal papers (120 lines) Excerpt

DEMONSTRATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK-POLISH  
FRIENDSHIP AT A MEETING IN "TEATR POLSKI" Domestic despatch

On March 9, the eve of the second anniversary of the conclusion of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship and Mutual Assistance Pact a solemn meeting, organised by the Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, took place in the "Teatr Polski" in Warsaw. This meeting was attended by Sejm Vice-Marshals Zambrowski, Szewelbe and Barcikowski, Marshal Michal Zymierski, Ministers Modzelewski, Wolski, Radkiewicz,



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Dybowski, Podedworny, Rapacki, Rabanowski, Szymanowski, Michejda and Rzymowski, Undersecretary of the Council of Ministers, Berman and Deputy Ministers Spychalski and Wysocki. In the diplomatic box were present the Ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, the Ministers of Spain, Israel and Sweden and the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires. Sejm Deputy Edward Ochab, Chairman of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, made a speech in which he described the coagulating world front for the struggle for peace against imperialist warmongers. He said inter alia "In view of the provocations and hysterical outbursts of Anglo-Saxon imperialists, the Polish, Czech and Slovak worker masses, organised in powerful trade unions, will work with increased energy on reconstruction and expansion of our national economy, on increasing the strength of our Republics and on strengthening the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union and with other democratic countries" Minister Stefan Jedrychowski who spoke next, said in part: "The evolution of prewar Polish-Czechoslovak relations was hampered by the dependency of both countries on international finance and by the economic dependency on Germany. This policy ended with a catastrophe for Czechoslovakia and with the September (1939) disaster for Poland. Today everything unites and nothing separates us." Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Henryk Jablonski who spoke next, said, referring to the February events in Czechoslovakia, that the victory of Czechoslovak proletarian masses was also a turning point for Poland and Czechoslovakia in the field of mutual cultural cooperation. Warmly applauded, the Czechoslovak Ambassador, Mr. Franciszek Piszek was the next speaker. He said inter alia: "I convey cordial thanks to the whole Polish people for their participation in the development of our good neighborly relations. With Poland and other people's democratic countries headed by the Soviet Union we have chosen a common path." Trybuna Ludu #68 March 10, 1949 (156 lines) Excerpts and principal papers

## YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Lead Editorial

Harry Pollit, Secretary General of the British Communist Party, said a few days ago: "If provocators were to ask us what British communists would do in the event of an aggressive imperialistic war against the Soviet Union we shall answer in the same way as Bevin did in 1920, i.e. that we shall organize strikes and action committees to prevent the waging of such a war."

These words are noteworthy for they indicate that not only working people affiliated with the British Communist Party but the broad working masses in Great Britain do not want Britain to take part, at the side of capitalist America, in a possible war against the Soviet Union.

After the first world war England was much less ruined than now and, as regards security, Germany was defeated but not so completely overpowered as now. Nevertheless Bevin preferred then to be concerned with butter more than with guns while now he is more concerned with guns than with butter. (60 lines) Excerpts Kurjer Codzienny #66 March 8 only

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Lead Editorial

This year's International Women's Day will be under the slogan of "women throughout the world fighting for peace."

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FRANCISZEK JOZWIAK-WITOLED, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME AUDITING  
BUREAU (NIK) Biography

General Franciszek Jozwiak-Witold, appointed by the Sejm as Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau, was born in 1893 in Huta Baranowska, the Pulawy County, as the son of a poor peasant. He joined the Polish Communist Party in 1921. He was arrested in 1922 and put into prison in Lublin where he stayed 18 months without being sentenced. He was again arrested in May 1924 and sentenced to three years imprisonment. In December 1926 he started as a district leader in the Polish Communist Party for the districts of Lublin, Radomsk, Kielce, Pznan and Pomerania. In the beginning of 1931 he started work in the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee.

He was again arrested in April 1931 and sentenced to six years imprisonment. In 1937 he was sent to Bereza Kartuska (a pre-war prison) and from there brought to Lublin for the trial of 40 communists. In 1939 he regained his freedom, together with other political prisoners, by breaking through the prison's bars. He then went to the Soviet Union. He returned to Poland in 1942 and, as a representative of the PPR (Polish Worker Party) Central Committee, organized guerilla warfare in the Lublin Province. In the same year he became Commander-in-Chief of the People's Guard and member of the PPR Central Committee. At the first meeting of the PPR Central Committee he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army. While being in the front-line of the battle against the Germans, General Witold also took part in the work of the PPR Central Committee.

After the liberation he organized the Citizens' Militia of which he was chief. He has made a great contribution towards the consolidation of public order and the country's security. General Jozwiak-Witold is a member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee.

Zycie Warszawy, March 10, 1949, #68 and others 39 lines -verbatim

PLAN FOR REGULATING THE RIVER BUG.

Domestic despatch

A loan of 66 million zl., has been assigned to State Waterways Administrations in Wlodawa and Wyszkw for the regulation of the river Bug. Of this sum 31 million zl., are earmarked for capital investments in the region of Wyszkw and Kostrzewa where new regulation dams will be constructed.

Rzeczpospolita, March 10, 1949, #63, 7 lines - verbatim

TRAINING OF UNICEF SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS, POLISH SPECIALISTS IN  
CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the special scholarships granted by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Dr. Rita Biedrzycka of the Karol and Maria Hospital in Warsaw went by airplane to London in order to participate with 45 other physicians, hospital nurses and social welfare specialists in the four month's training course for the study of children's diseases.

Beside Poland, 13 other countries have sent their students to London, Oxford and other social welfare centers. The students of these training courses will study the organization of medical service in every social sphere. They will also study the activities of the British

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system of social welfare. Besides Dr. Biedrzycka from Poland, students from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Yugoslavia, Syria, Transjordan, Italy and probably from the Israeli State will attend these courses.

Dr. Anna Gecow from Warsaw has also received a UNICEF scholarship. She will attend the course of study of children's diseases which is organized by the International Health Organization in Paris. Professor Hanna Hirszfeld from Wroclaw is one of the instructors on this training course.

Zycie Warszawy, #68, March 10, 1949 and other 38 lines - verbatim

NEW DEPUTY PROVINCE GOVERNOR OF SILESIA-DABROWA. Domestic despatch

As from March 1, 1949 Dr. Pawel Namka Namirski was relieved of his duties as Deputy Province Governor. He was succeeded by Zygmunt Rombalski.

Dziennik Zachodni, March 9, 1949, #67, 5 lines - verbatim

AMERICAN DIPLOATS WITH THEIR MASKS OFF. (Continuation of excerpts from Annabella Bewcar's book). Article

The book cites facts showing that one of the ugliest sides of the American Embassy's activities in Moscow is the fabrication of anti-Soviet calumnies and supplying them for the use by American reactionaries. This "work" which constitutes a considerable part of the bulk of the American Embassy's work conforms entirely both with the anti-Soviet attitude of the Embassy's chiefs (including Ambassador Smith, Counselor Dewerbrow and First Secretaries Davis and Reinhardt) and with the US State Department's official directives.

The authoress states: "The Embassy's leadership does not tolerate, on the part of any of its staff even a shade of unbiased attitude towards the Soviet Union, nor any attempt to become acquainted with the country and its people or to obtain and send to the American nation any true information about life in the USSR."

The book reveals that the American Embassy's intelligence work is pursued methodically and according to a carefully devised system. Thus, e.g. the Embassy's economic branch collects information about the activities of Soviet industry and the quantity and character of its production; it keeps a subject file relating to Soviet economy. In this file it enters data gathered by the Embassy's employees and drawn from the Soviet press. A similar system is followed by the agricultural section. It gathers information about the amount of the previous year's crops and expected crops in the USSR.

Smith literally forced all the personnel of the Embassy down to the lowest employee and regardless of which section he or she was employed, to engage in intelligence work. "The duties of the Embassy's staff included establishing transient contacts with Soviet citizens, engaging in conversations with them on miscellaneous aspects of Soviet life and, subsequently, drawing up extensive reports on all important and unimportant information received. The way the text for "Voice of America" broadcasts is prepared, is very simple. On the one hand, these broadcasts are arranged in such a way as to propagate mendacious pictures of American life and to suggest to Soviet listeners that "paradise on earth" is conceivable under a capitalist regime.

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"These broadcasts" - writes Annabella Bewcar - "present an America which in reality has never existed and cannot exist under a capitalist regime" (page 84). On the other hand, "Voice of America" broadcasts misrepresent and idealize American foreign policy and portray the US State Department as an angel of peace continually encountering opposition from the "bellicose" Soviet Union. It is clear to everyone that the "Voice of America" enjoys scant success in the Soviet Union and that hardly anyone listens to it.

Enormous sums are expended on the publication of the periodical "America". This periodical is edited very gaudily but highly incompetently and crudely. Its articles are suitable for very naive people. "The periodical presents the people with an America wrapped in cellophane and hermetically sealed with wax, - with an America wherein farmers never soil their hands and industrial workers send congratulations to their managers whenever the latter declare a 50 percent dividend, - an America wherein everyone lives in a 15 room apartment and receives a 20,000 dollars tax-free yearly bonus for doing nothing". This periodical is just as incapable of misleading Soviet readers as it is incapable of suiting their tastes. Russians do not like being told brazen lies."

Wolnosc, #9, March 5, 1949, 640 lines - excerpts  
(Note: Other papers also carried excerpts from this book).

#### A CONCRETE WALL TO PROTECT THE HEL PENINSULA: Domestic despatch

Work will be started this year to permanently protect the Sea Coast, primarily the Hel Peninsula, on the stretch from Wladyslawow to Jastarnia. The first project consisting of the construction of an autostrade wall was not approved and it was decided to build a concrete wall on the most exposed, 3 kilometers east of Wladyslawow, at a cost of approximately 150 million zlotys. On the Hel Peninsula at Chalupy, a dam will be built of fascines and stone in the most endangered places at a cost of 10 million zlotys. Protecting dams will be erected in other parts of the Sea Coast.  
Zycie Warszawy, #68, March 10, 1949, 27 lines - verbatim

#### PUNISHMENT FOR ABUSING TOBACCO MONOPOLY REGULATIONS.

Domestic despatch  
Criminal Fiscal Law of 1947 also regulates matters concerning the infringement of Tobacco Monopoly regulations. Anyone cultivating tobacco without permission or cultivating wild tobacco plants, is liable to a fine of from 50 to 300 zlotys for every square meter of land cultivated without authority. The plantation will be destroyed and the tobacco confiscated.

Intentional and unauthorized purchase, storing, transporting of tobacco leaf or assistance in selling it are subject to a fine amounting to 1000 to 3000 zl. for every kilogram begun.  
Dziennik Ludowy, March 10, 1949, #63, 50 lines - excerpts

#### CZECHOSLOVAK SINGERS GIVE GUEST PERFORMANCES IN POLAND.

Domestic despatch  
In connection with the Week of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship, two prominent Czechoslovak singers, Emilia Zabarova and Marta Krasova, have arrived in Warsaw. They will take part in concerts, give their own recitals and sing at the Poznan Opera.  
Rzeczpospolita, #66, March 10, 1949, 7 lines - verbatim

Annex

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A", No. 4 - 7 of Feb. 17, 1949 contains:

Item 76 - Instruction of the Minister of Justice concerning the date for the entry into force of the law on citizens' courts in the rural communes of Golanzy, Witkowo and Borowe, and concerning the establishment of single citizens' courts: in the town of Golanzy for the urban and rural communes of Golanzy, in the town of Witkowo for the urban and rural communes of Witkowo, and in the town of Mogielnica for the rural commune of Borowe and for the urban commune of Mogielnica.

Item 77 - Instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning the issuance of a charter to the Handicraft Center, a Co-operative and State Central Agency.

Item 78 - Instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in agreement with the Ministry of Finance and with the President of the Central Planning Office, concerning the establishment of a state enterprise under the name "Polcarga", Freight Experts and Supervisors, an Autonomous State Enterprise.

Item 79 - Instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning the publication of list No. 2 of articles manufactured by industrial and handicraft enterprises, the prices of which or the permissible gross profits on which are to be officially fixed.

Item 80 - Instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce establishing a compulsory state administration for the concern: "R. Aleksandrowicz and Sons, Paper Factory Stores in Krakow" with branch establishments in Katowice and Poznan.

Item 81 - Announcement of the Minister of Industry and Commerce amending an error in the instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of October 25, 1948 concerning the establishment of a state enterprise under the name "Coal Industry Mining Plants Building Contractors".

Item 82 - Instruction of the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms issued in agreement with the Ministers of Public Administration, of Recovered Territories and of Industry and Commerce, concerning the duty of and the manner for reporting and delivering animal carcasses to disposal plants.

Item 83 - Instruction of the Minister of Navigation establishing a compulsory state administration for the Polish Coastal Shipping Concern: "Gryf", a limited liability company in Szczecin.

Item 84 - Instruction of the Minister of Health issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the President of the Central Planning Bureau granting a charter to the State Enterprise "Polskie Uzdrowiska" ("Polish Health Resorts").

Item 85 - Instruction of the Minister of Reconstruction issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the President of the Central Planning Bureau, establishing a state enterprise entitled: "State Surveying Enterprise."

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 10, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF  
POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK PACT. Domestic despatch

On the second anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Czechoslovak Pact the following messages were exchanged between Warsaw and Prague:

"His Excellency Mr. Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish Republic, Warsaw. On the occasion of the anniversary of signing the Czechoslovak-Polish Agreement on Friendship and Mutual Assistance, I convey to you, Mr. President, to your Government and to the entire Polish people my kind and cordial greetings. I am deeply convinced that this Agreement, representing a living link between our countries, will become stronger every year by the deepening of our universal co-operation in the spirit of inseparable friendship to the advantage of not only our own but of all peace loving countries which, like our powerful ally, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, are striving for the assurance of a lasting peace in the whole world.  
(Signed) Klement Gottwald, President of the Czechoslovak Republic

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"His Excellency Mr. Klement Gottwald, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Prague. I beg you, Mr. President, to accept sincere congratulations on the second anniversary of the signing of the Agreement of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between Poland and Czechoslovakia and also cordial wishes for the further strengthening of our alliance, which is a lasting guarantee of successful development and a happy future of our countries.

(Signed) Boleslaw Bierut.  
Trybuna Ludu, #68, March 10, 1949 and all principal papers, 54 lines-  
verbatim

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEJM PLENARY SESSION Domestic Despatch

The 57th Session of the Constituent Sejm was held on March 9. The topics discussed included a Government bill for the abolishment of illiteracy. The House has also, after the second and third reading, approved the bill concerning State auditing and the organization of the Supreme Auditing Bureau. Citizen Franciszek Jozwiak-Witold was unanimously elected Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau.

The Session was opened by Deputy Marshal Barcikowski in the presence of Government members headed by Prime-Minister Cyrankiewicz and Deputy Prime-Minister Korzycki. The first item on the agenda was the Government bill for the abolishment of illiteracy. Rapporteur was the Vice-Minister of Education Jablonski.

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The census carried out in 1931 revealed that 23.1% of population, over ten years of age, could neither read or write and that 25% of those who went to village schools were illiterate when conscripted.

"It is high time", said the speaker, "to wage a total war against the remnants of ignorance and backwardness, because People's Poland can no longer tolerate the most disgraceful heritage of the pre-war regime, namely illiteracy."

The Government, therefore, is applying to the Sejm to approve the law concerning the social obligation of giving free tuition to illiterate and semi-illiterate persons.

After discussion the bill for the abolishment of illiteracy was referred to the Educational Committee.

Following this Deputy Jarosz of the Polish United Worker Party (PAPR) submitted a report of the Law and Regulations Committee and of the Treasury and Budget Committee relating to the draft of a law concerning State auditing proposed by the State Council.

The speaker emphasized that, according to the draft of the law, the Supreme Auditing Bureau (NIK) is an entirely independent organ not subordinated to the Government but to the State Council. The Chairman of this Bureau is to be appointed by the Sejm to whom he will be responsible. The Supreme Auditing Bureau has to submit balance-sheets for State accounts to the Sejm.

The Supreme Auditing Bureau is to investigate the activities of central authorities and of public administration and national economic institutions from the point of view of their conformity with State policy and with economic plans. The State Council may entrust the Supreme Auditing Bureau with the auditing of local Government and other units.

The Law concerning State auditing was unanimously approved after the second and third reading.

Marshal Barcikowski then announced that a letter had been received from the Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau, Deputy Dr. Kolodziejski, submitting his resignation owing to bad health. The Sejm accepted the resignation.

The Sejm Marshal also read out the following letter from the Chairman of the State Council, President Bierut:

"The State Council proposes unanimously that the Constituent Sejm may be good enough to supplement the composition of the State Council by appointing citizen Dr. Henryk Kolodziejski as its member".

The proposal of the State Council was unanimously approved.

The Sejm then proceeded with the election of the new Chairman for the State Auditing Bureau.

Deputy Lange, on behalf of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party), SL (Peasant Party), SD (the Democratic Party), PSL (Polish Peasant Party) and SP (the Labor Party) suggested citizen Franciszek Jozwiak-

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Witold as Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Bureau.

The Sejm unanimously approved Franciszek Jozwiak-Witold's candidature.

In continuation of the Sejm debate, Deputy Praga (PZPR) on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported on the Government bill concerning ratification of the International Tele-Communication Convention signed by 78 countries on October 2, 1947 in Atlantic City.

The Sejm approved the ratification law with reservations.

Deputy Jarosz (PZPR) then submitted a report of the Law and Regulations Committee and of the Reconstruction Committee concerning the decree of July 28 1948 relating to renting of premises and the decree of October 25, 1948 amending the latter decree.

The Sejm then approved both decrees without discussion.

The next item on the Agenda was Deputy Jarosz' (PZPR) report on behalf of the Law and Regulations Committee and of the Reconstruction Committee concerning the Government bill amending the decree of July 28, 1948 relating to renting of premises. The amendment would give the Council of Ministers broad scope for applying facilities and exemptions, whenever necessary, as far as the renting of premises is concerned.

The Bill was unanimously approved, with the resolutions included in it after the third reading.

As the last item on the Agenda Deputy Piwowarska (PZPR) submitted a report of the Labor and Social Welfare Committee concerning the PZPR Deputies' draft of a law relating to workers' allotments (vegetable gardens).

The House unanimously approved the draft after second and third reading.

This was the end of the Agenda.

In view of the necessity of settling urgent problems, the next Session is to be held at 6.30. P.M.

Report on the 58th Sejm Session will be printed in to-morrow's issue. *Zycie Warszawy* March 10, 1949 #68 (358 lines) Excerpts and all principal papers.

RECEPTION AT THE CZECHOSLOVAK  
EMBASSY IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

In the evening of March 9 the Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic in Warsaw, M. Franciszek Piszczek gave a reception which was attended by members of the Polish Government headed by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz and by representatives of political and cultural circles of the Polish Capital. Members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Warsaw were also present at this reception.  
*Trybuna Ludu* #68 March 10, 1949 (15 lines) Verbatim



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## CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION IN WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

In connection with the Week of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship, a Czechoslovak delegation composed of scientists, social workers and representatives of artistic circles arrived in Warsaw. The delegation comprises Professor Dr. Julian Dolensky, Slavist, Prof. Dr. Jan Janacek, economist; Prof. Dr. Jozef Tureczek, jurist and his wife Ludmila Tureczek, a lawyer; Anna Nova and Maria Syrovatko, activists in women's movement; Rudolf Mrlian, Slovak linguist and theatrical critic; Konstanty Hudec, musician; Michal Provozen, writer, and Edita Svec. The following artists have come as well to give recitals: the conductor Karol Ancerl, who has been recently in Poland with the Czechoslovak Radio Symphony Orchestra; opera singers Emilia Zachardowa and Marta Krasova and the violinist Alois Ploczek. Ancerl and Ploczek will take part in the special symphony concert in the Warsaw Philharmonic Hall on March 10. In connection with the opening of the Czechoslovak Peasant Art Exhibition a group of ethnographs composed of Dr. Kalecanvi, Dr. S. Kovaczewiczowa, the artist Prof. Jan Mudroch, P. Tuczny and the architect L. Zak arrived in Warsaw. Trybuna Ludu #68 March 10, 1949 (40 lines) Verbatim

## A GIFT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS

Domestic Despatch

The British Red Cross, Scottish Branch has presented the Polish Red Cross with 17 ambulances. Of this number the Polish Red Cross has already received five. Two of these, supplied with dentistry equipment, will be allocated to two district managements. The remaining three, being ordinary ambulances used for emergency help, have already been given to the district managements of the Polish Red Cross in Bydgoszcz, Krakow and Katowice. (12 lines) Verbatim  
Slowo Powszechne only #66 March 10

## GENERAL JOZEF KONARZEWSKI NEW COMMANDER

IN CHIEF OF THE M.O. (CITIZENS' MILITIA). Domestic Despatch

On the recommendation of the Minister of Public Security, the Council of Ministers decided to appoint Gen. Jozef Konarzewski Commander in Chief of the Citizens' Militia, thereby relieving Gen. Franciszek Jozwiak from this post, whom the Sejm elected President of the Supreme Auditing Bureau on March 9. Verbatim  
Rzeczpospolita #68 March 10, 1949 and principal papers (10 lines)

## POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Communique

On March 9 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modzelewski, received the Hungarian Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Bella Szanto and the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Warsaw, Mr. Hassen Mazhar in farewell audience. Zycie Warszawy March 10, 1949 #68 (5 lines) Verbatim

Notice: The article concerning Mr. Mikolajczyk, which appeared in the summary for March 5, 1949, has been reprinted in the

"Dziennik Polski" (Polish Daily) No. 65 of March 7, 1949 (in Kral

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ITALIAN SOCIALISTS WILL NOT BE A TOOL OF IMPERIALIST FOREIGN AGENTS' POLICY. LOMBARDI'S REPLY TO COMISCO'S LETTER (66 lines)

Ricardo Lombardi, chief editor of "Avanti", published in his paper his reply to Morgan Phillip's letter in which he threatens to expel the Italian Socialist Party from COMISCO because of its cooperation with the Communist Party. Lombardi, who is the leader of the Party Centrum states that the breach with COMISCO which will soon be made, will prove the

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WORLD CONGRESS OF PEACE SUPPORTERS  
TO BE HELD IN APRIL 1949

Proclamation of the International committee,  
for liaison between intellectualists. Foreign Despatch  
Paris, March 9, (PAP)

The International Committee for liaison between Intellectualists' in defense of peace which has lately been deliberating in Paris, published the following proclamation addressed to all democratic organizations and to all supporters of peace:

"The International Committee for Liaison Between Intellectualists in Defense of Peace, the International Democratic Women's Federation and the undersigned intellectualists, cultural, scientific and art workers and social workers draw attention to the fact that the danger threatening international peace is growing day by day....

"The nations of the world do not want war; they do not want more blood sacrificed or fresh ravages.....

"Alarmed by the activities of the enemies of peace, we appeal to all democratic organizations and progressive workers of all countries, and particularly to trade unions, to women's and youth organizations and their international associations, to peasant, cooperative and religious organizations of all countries, to intellectualists organizations, scientists, writers, journalists, art workers and democratic members of legislatures, acting in defense of peace with a call for a World Congress of Peace Supporters in April of this year, which would set itself the task of uniting the active national forces in all countries in defense of peace...."

The proclamation was signed by:

The International Committee for Liaison Between Intellectualists in defense of peace, the International Democratic Women's Federation, Aragon, the Rev. Jean Boulrier, Eliane Brault, Jean Casocu, Aime Cesaire, Raymong Cogniat, Pierre Cot, Aime Cotton, Eugenie Cotton, Gabrielle Duchene, Paul Eluard, Justin Godard, Yves Farge, Frederic Joliot-Curie, Irene Joliot Curie, Francois, Loclerc, Louis Martin-Chauffier, Pablo Picasso, Marcel Prenant, Paul Rivet, Mrs. Romain Rolland, Armand Salacrou, Elsa Triolet, Vercors, J. Crowther, Mary Pritt, D.N. Pritt, Nora Wooster, J.B.S. Haldane, D. Bernal, Ada Alessandrini, Massimo Bontempelli, Renato Guttuso, Guido Miglioli, Isa Miranda, Pietro Nenni, Camilla Ravera, Maria Maddalena Rossi, Giuseppe de Santis, Emilien Sereni, Elio Vittorini, Howard Fast, Ada Jackson, Albert Kahn, Jenny Weltfish, Ella Winter, M. Scholckhov, A. Fadyeyev, P. Fyodosyev, N. Popova, S. Vavilov, Wanda Wasilewska, Annette Olsen, Martin Anderson Nexo, Mimi Sverdrup Lundén, Andrea Andreen, Jerzy Borejsza, Jan Dembowski, Leon Kruczkowski, Eugenia Pragierowa, Jan Drda, Aneska Hodinova-Spurna, Jan Mukarzhovsky, Bernard Kellerman, Heinrich Mann, Otto Nuschke, Anna Seghers, Jean O'Casey, Jose Giral, Elisa Uris, Mulk Rai Anand, Pablo Neruda, Jorge Amado, Tsai-Chang.  
Rzeczpospolita #68 March 10, 1949 and all principal papers  
(Excerpts)  
(114 lines)

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## 7 MORE PROMINENT PCLES DEPORTED FROM FRANCE. Foreign despatch

Paris, March 9 (PAP) - Seven Poles left Paris on the way to their homeland after 25 years of exile. They are Polish miners deported from France for participation in the latest strike. Rzeczpospolita, #68, March 10, 1949 and other 24 lines - excerpts

## THE LABOR PARTY EXPELS PROGRESSIVE PARTY LEADERS. Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - "Daily Worker" reports that the progressive members of the Labor Party, Alfred Fenton and his wife Dora have been forced to leave the Party. The Fentons are members of the Municipal Council of a London borough in which Dora Fenton was exercising the acting as chairman of the Trade Union Council.

Fenton told a "Daily Worker" correspondent that he and his wife advocated a five day working week for municipal workers. They also demanded the recognition of May 1 as a national holiday and the removal of fascist literature from public libraries. Although the local Party organization decided to strike out the names of the Fentons from the list of Labor Party candidates for the Municipal Council, the Fentons have decided to put themselves up as candidates in the forthcoming elections as independent labourists. Trybuna Ludu, #68, March 10, 1949 and other, 30 lines - verbatim  
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ECONOMIC

## EXPERT ADVICE TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS.

Domestic despatch  
An expert advice service for the various branches and professions of the textile industry was organized on March 8 in the premises of the Textile Engineers' and Technicians' Association in Lodz. The Association anticipates extending this expert advice service to other professions and branches of industry. Rzeczpospolita, March 10, 1949, # 68, only, 21 lines- excerpts

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PLANS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY. Article

In 1945 the Central Timber Industry Administration had under its management over 300 large and small establishments with a highly varied production.

During 1946 and up to the middle of 1947 the Central Timber Industry Administration undertook to produce several hundred thousand chairs and several thousand pieces of bedroom and dining room furniture in execution of the export agreement with England, in addition to other foreign orders of a smaller size. This brought the State a substantial amount of foreign currency.

The lumber industry production plan continues to develop. In 1947 the first year of the Three-Year Plan, it was increased by 20% up to 2.75 billion zl. and was carried out by December 2.

The 1948 production plan was increased to 4.5 billion zl. and the plan was also fulfilled a month ahead of schedule. This year will witness a further and considerable increase in production.

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The Six-year production plan provides for a further development of the lumber industry, to expand throughout Poland with a view to assuring adequate supplies to consumers.

During the course of the current year the lumber industry will produce several thousand bedroom and dining room suites for export to England and several hundred thousand citrus containers for Israel, Cyprus and Turkey.

Rzeczpospolita, March 10, 1949, #68 only, 115 lines - excerpts

#### THE SEA AND COAST.

Domestic despatch

The following comparison between the statistics for 1938 and 1948 relating to maritime economy and calculated in proportion to the number of inhabitants, provides an interesting illustration of the rapid progress made by People's Poland in this field.

	1938	1948
	per 1000 inhabitants	
goods shipped via Polish ports	420 tons	664 tons
Polish Merchant Marine tonnage	2.7 GRT	6.2 GRT
Cargo carried by Polish vessels	35.8 tons	70.8 tons
Fish caught by Polish fishermen in Baltic and deep waters	400 kgs	1,815 kgs

The above table clearly reveals that the development of maritime economy in Poland has exceeded its prewar level in all its basic branches.

Rzeczpospolita, March 10, 1949, #68 only, 19 lines - verbatim

#### NEW PROBLEMS FACING POULTRY BREEDING. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE INCREASED.

Domestic despatch

In connection with foreign and domestic demand for poultry we are confronted by a new problem namely with the necessity of reorganizing poultry breeding in such a way as to be able to occupy a leading position among poultry exporting countries.

So far our achievements in this field have been very satisfactory. Now, owing to a large quantity of poultry in Poland, we must strive to increase domestic consumption and to adapt breeding to importers' requirements.

Our domestic consumption is negligible, pork being more popular because it can be cooked without adding fat. Another reason is a comparatively high price owing to the fact that whole birds are sold without quartering.

So far geese have been the principal item in breeding and in export. The principal consumers have been Germany and Czechoslovakia. At present Germany is not in a position to import poultry on a large scale while Czechoslovakia's demand will never be so large as to make it possible for us to base our export on that country alone. Other importers of poultry, for instance England, Sweden Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, want first of all to buy from us turkeys, hens, chickens and capons.

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In connection with these requirements we must reorganize our breeding and inform farmers of our plans for the future. Otherwise farmers, encouraged by the large demand for geese in the past, will rear more geese than necessary and, being unable to sell them, will sustain losses. The greatest stress must be laid on breeding turkeys which foreign countries are always ready to buy.

Kurier Codzienny, #68, March 10, 1949, only, 55 lines - verbatim

WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST WASTE. OVERGROWTH IN ADMINISTRATION OF  
"SZPOTANSKI" WORKS. Article

The "Szpotanski" Electrical Equipment Works in Warsaw has an administrative staff constituting 25% of the total number of persons employed by the works. This large overgrowth in the administration swallows 10.3% of the total cost of production.

The workers of the "Szpotanski" Works have been fighting against waste for a long time. Latest calculations indicate that efficiency has greatly increased as compared with last year. Thus the workers are substantially reducing the cost of production.

Administrative expenses, which have not been reduced, jar unpleasantly against the background of the workers' initiative. Last year administrative expenses amounted to 10.3% of the total cost of production and have remained unchanged this year. There is more or less one administrative worker per three factory hands. To change this state of affairs should be the primary objective of the party cell, of the employees' council and of the management.

Trybuna Ludu, #68, March 10, 1949, 95 lines - excerpts

WORKERS' SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHMENT SUPPLIED 3,095 SMALL HOUSES  
FOR MINERS. Domestic despatch

In 1948 the Workers' Settlements Establishment began a mass construction of a large settlements composed of the so-called Finnish houses for miners, 3,095 such houses were built in the Mining Basin in the first 9 months of 1948.

Simultaneously the Workers' Settlement Establishment has supplied miners with 58 lodgings in houses built of the so-called "Termobeton" which is a compound of cement, sand and slag, the latter as a substitute for expensive gravel. Experience has proved the suitability of "Termobeton" as building material and the same applies to concrete made of rubble which is widely used in building work in Warsaw.

Zycie Warszawy, #68, March 10, 1949, only, 20 lines - verbatim

FIRST DOCK BEGAN WORK IN SZCZECIN. Domestic despatch

The "Zegluga Morska" (Sea Navigation) Workers' Cooperative in Szczecin has finished the repair of a floating dock of 1,000 ton capacity, which was raised from the river bottom in 1948. After tests this dock has begun to function. The hydraulic dredge "Krab" is being repaired in this dock. A second dock, brought from Darlow, will soon begin to function in the "Odra" shipyards in Szczecin.

Zycie Warszawy, #68, March 10, 1949, only, 15 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

L.SAILLANT'S MESSAGE TO POLISH  
BUILDING TRADE WORKERS

Domestic Despatch

The Chief Council of the Trade Union of Building, Ceramic and Kindred industry workers in Poland received a message from the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions in reply to their recently despatched message expressing solidarity of the Building Industry Workers Trade Union with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Saillant's message announces that the World Federation will continue its action with energy and confidence, initiated in order to satisfy the demand of workers for international unity of trade unions and for the benefit of democratic liberties and of peace. Trybuna Ludu #67 March 9, 1949 only (23 lines)  
Verbatim

RADIO A RUSSIAN INVENTION

Article by K.Gorkin

Manager of the Central Communication  
Museum named after A.Popov in Leningrad.

A long time before the invention of radio quite a number of prominent scientists throughout the world achieved important discoveries in the field of electric phenomena through theoretical research and through long years of experiments.

Names of the outstanding scientists are well-known but none of them went beyond laboratory work when attempting research on electromagnetic waves.

The great Russian scientists, Alexander Popov, owing to his many years of research, succeeded in putting his scientific discovery into practice.

Popov's achievement for entire humanity lies in the fact that he was the first person in the world to invent and to construct an instrument for receiving signals over long distances by means of electro-magnetic waves, as a result of which even very weak induction impulses of current resulted in registration of the transmitted signals on receiving instruments.

On May 7 (April 25) 1895 at a conference of the Russian Physico-Chemical Association, A.Popov demonstrated his invention.

One and a half years after the invention of the Russian scientist, Marconi, an Italian, decided to astonish the world with his invention of radio.

Marconi arrived in England with the instrument which, as appeared later, was an exact copy of the radio-receiving set constructed by Popov, demonstrated and described so many times before in the papers of all the world. Nevertheless, British and Italian conservative scientists have not stopped prattling for 50 years about Marconi's priority in inventing radio. (232 lines) Gazeta Ludowa March 6, #55  
Excerpts

ENTHUSIASTS OF WORK FOR  
THE PUBLIC WEAL

Article

This is a definition one feels impelled to use in regard to

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Ukrainian kolkhoz members after listening to reports and impressions of Polish peasants who have returned from a visit to the Soviet Ukraine.

Our peasants were able to see for themselves that all working people are treated on equal terms.

Further, our peasants were able to satisfy themselves that no coercion was applied when forming kolkhozes.

Every kolkhoz member has his own house, his own orchard and his own vegetable garden and is rearing cows, hogs and poultry.

Polish peasants visiting Ukrainian kolkhozes have acquainted themselves with the work, pay, social care and medical care in kolkhozes and have come to realize the superiority of collective farming over individual farming.

They have also come to realize that life in the USSR is truly democratic, that all men are equal and free in the USSR.

Our peasants' visit to the Ukraine and their impressions will contribute to upset whispered propaganda spread by reaction which, by misrepresentations and lies, has been striving to arouse dislike and even hatred for the USSR and for the socialist system.

Our peasants visiting kolkhozes and splendid factories in the socialist Ukraine have now seen the prosperous life of Ukrainian peasants and industrial workers and have seen sufficient evident that reaction and capitalists are spreading lies.

Therefore, the peasant excursion which has returned from the Ukraine will undoubtedly contribute to deepen the bonds of fraternity between our nation and the Soviet nation, to strengthen the front of struggle for full social justice against the capitalist system bringing exploitation of man by man. (210 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorial appear in other papers.)

#### TRAINING OF BOOKKEEPERS

Domestic Despatch

The Ministry of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reforms is organizing courses in all Provinces for administrative employees in Provincial Offices for Agricultural Education. There will be 14 such courses training 1,500 bookkeepers.

A course in Sobieszow, near Jelenia Gora, which trained 80 persons, was completed at the end of February. In addition to book-keeping questions, the problem of modern Poland and particularly that of agricultural cooperative production was discussed. Rzeczpospolita March 9, 1949 #67 only (12 lines) Verbatim

#### ELECTRIC TRAINS TO ZYRARDOW AFTER RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN LINE

Domestic Despatch

Work on the construction of the main railway line in Warsaw is proceeding on the stretch between the Main Station and the right bank of the Vistula. In the Spring work will be started on the

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main railway line between Towarowa Street and the Western Rly Station. The completion of this work will enable the opening of the electric railway line from Warsaw to Zyrardow. (Excerpts) Zycie Warszawy #67 March 9, 1949 only (54 lines)

## FOOD INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY

Communique

The State food industry has substantially exceeded its February production plan.

The confectionery industry produced 2,134.3 tons of articles thereby exceeding its plan by 16.3%; the yeast industry produced 501.8 tons of various kinds of yeast, exceeding its plan by 9.6%; the coffee substitutes industry produced 2,164.5 tons or 12.7% in excess of plan and the potato industry produced 2,891.3 tons of potato products, thereby exceeding its plan by 15.9%. Rzeczpospolita March 9, 1949 #67 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

RETURN OF S/S "KATOWICE" CREW  
AFTER DISASTER IN DUTCH WATERS

Domestic Despatch

The crew of the S/S "Katowice" consisting of 23 sailors and of 26 other persons arrived in Gdansk from Amsterdam by air. The captain remained on Terschelling island near the scene of the disaster hoping to salvage part of the cargo. Two sailors were taken on the S/S "Pulawski".

The vessel must be regarded as lost. It has broken into two parts. The forward part can be seen above the level of the water but the waves have washed away the top part of the superstructure. The stern of the vessel capsized and sank. Only forward cargo hold is still closed and there is hope of salvaging at least some of the cargo from it. The vessel was insured. (18 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita March 9, 1949 #67 only

## THE MAGIC OF OUR FINANCES

Article by Dr. Adolf Atlas

During the initial period of our post-war financial operations we had to deal with comparatively small figures but our financial difficulties were great at that time. It is enough to say that as late as 1946, when the average monthly circulation of banknotes amounted to 40 billion zlotys, the State Treasury's debt to the bank of issue amounted to 50% of the total value of banknotes in circulation. Economic loans granted by the Polish National Bank during that year were less than 27 billion zlotys while the total sum of loans granted by all banks amounted to little more than 30 billion zlotys. The total sum of savings deposited in banks amounted to 2 billion zlotys while deposits in commercial accounts amounted to a little more than 18 billion zlotys.

The picture of our finances has greatly changed in the space of the past two years. True, the amount of our banknotes in circulation has increased threefold as compared with 1946, but in 1946 the total sum of loans granted by all banking institutions, apart from the Polish National Bank, amounted to less than three fourths of the value of the banknotes in circulation while, according to statistics for 1948, the total sum of loans actually used was nearly four times larger than the actual value of banknotes in circulation.



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The State Treasury has not only managed to liquidate its debt to the bank of issue but so greatly improved its financial situation that it is now preparing plans for handling its very substantial reserves through banking institutions and using them for constructive loans. The total amount of such ear-marked deposits by the end of December, 1948 amounted to about 145 billion zlotys. By the end of 1948 savings deposits in our banking institutions reached the figure of nearly 28 billion zlotys, as compared with less than 2 billion zlotys in 1946, which means that they have increased fourteen times. Deposits in commercial accounts have increased four times as compared with 1946. Deposits for special purposes, together with all other deposits in our banking institutions (apart from the Polish National Bank) at present amount to 250 billion zlotys, to say nothing of other additional loan sources.

The leadership of our financial policy has drawn a proper lesson from the frequently malodorous history of Polish finances during the period between the two wars. The conclusions which emerged spontaneously from that lesson have become a part of the creative force which has engendered the people's financial system, a system rejecting old patterns and the old routine and faithfully observing the iron principles of proper management of public money. This system has shown excellent results and in the future, enriched by new experience, will undoubtedly stand the test of life. (130 lines)

Kurier Codzienny #64 March 6 only Excerpts

#### 89 SHOPS OF CENTRAL CHEMICAL AGENCY

Domestic Despatch

The Central Chemical Sales Agency plans to open 89 retail shops this year. At present it has 12 shops in Warsaw, 4 in Lodz, 2 each in Czestochowa, Radom, Ostrowiec, Opole, Lublin and Katowice. The equipment of shops in Szczecin, Lublin, Bialystok, Zamosc, Olsztyn and Legnica is almost completed. In the near future additional shops will be opened in Warsaw and Praga, in Wloclawek, Tomaszow, Piotrkow, Bielsk, Wroclaw, Jelenia Gora, Walbrzych, Krakow, Rzeszow, Bydgoszcz, Torun, Kalisz, Poznan, Kielce and Gdansk. Verbatim Zycie Warszawy #67 March 9, 1949 only (18 lines)

#### EXHUMATION OF BODIES OF 13 SOVIET SOLDIERS IN BRZESC KUJAWSKI

Domestic Despatch

A solemn funeral of 13 Soviet soldiers, whose bodies were exhumed in Smilowice county, took place in Brzesc Kujawski in Wloclawek county. These soldiers were killed in the battle for liberation of Wloclawek county. The funeral was attended by PZPR delegations, local municipal and township authorities, the Citizens Militia Voluntary Reserve, social and youth organization, and by many local inhabitants. Trybuna Ludu #67 March 9, 1949 only (18 lines) Excerpts

#### WOMEN'S HEARTS THROB WITH A RHYTHM OF PEACE Domestic Despatch

A few days ago the Central Committee of the All Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) published a resolution in connection with International Women's Day. This resolution says in part: "The working women of the entire world celebrate International Women's Day in conditions of increasing strength of socialist and democratic forces, in condition of intense struggle against the aggressive policy of Anglo-Saxon

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imperialists, tending to plunge mankind into the abyss of a new war. Soviet women march in the vanguard of the international women's movement, in the vanguard of the struggle for democracy and socialism, a struggle against warmongers for lasting peace, receiving warm support in this from progressive women in the whole world."

International Women's Day is the most appropriate moment for examining and classifying all the task which the present day imposes on women. There are many such tasks but one of them is foremost; the incessant struggle in every domain of life for peace and its stabilisation.

Zycie Warszawy #66 March 8, 1949 (126 lines) Excerpts  
(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers) Excerpts

#### FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF GRUDZIADZ BY THE SOVIET ARMY.

Domestic despatch

The population of Grudziadz joyfully celebrated the fourth anniversary of the liberation of their city. On the eve of this celebration the graves of Soviet and Polish soldiers, victims of Hitlerian barbarism, were decorated by school children and by members of the Polish Youth Association. In all workshops and schools meetings and lectures took place and in the evening taps was sounded, after which delegations of factory councils and social organisations deposited wreaths at the monument of the fallen Soviet soldiers and at the monument of those who were executed. On the anniversary of liberation a solemn meeting of the National Council was held in the Town Hall. In the evening a meeting in the Municipal Theater took place.  
Trybuna Ludu #67 March 9, 1949 only (23 lines) Verbatim

#### WOMEN'S DAY

Lead Editorial (Excerpts)

(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers)

For forty years the 8th of March has been celebrated as "International Women's Day". People's masses in all countries, with the worker class as their vanguard, are today in the heat of a bitter fight against warmongers and imperialists. Working women, whose memory retains a vivid picture of the tragic experience of recent years, take active part in that battle at the side of their husbands, brothers and sons.

Millions of working women in capitalist countries realize to an increasing degree, that their struggle for equal rights and better living conditions is strongly linked to the fight of the worker class to shake off the yoke of capitalism, to the fight of oppressed nations against imperialists occupants.

The example of the Soviet Union, where socialism has given women equal political and economic rights and full opportunity for social advancement and development, makes it clear which path leads to their liberation. The PZPR Congress recommended that women's participation in the organs of people's power, in the economic machine, in trade unions, in the work of the Party should be increased. It drew attention to the pressing necessity for political and social activation of broad masses of working women. The Party organization should make every effort to carry out these tasks. The 8th of March, celebrated in Poland and all over the world under the slogan of struggle for peace, will deepen the conviction among Polish women that the best possible contribution they can make to this struggle will be their participation in building the people's state. Approved For Release 2004/04/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R002600060004-2 (20 lines)

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WE WELCOME "GROMADA".

Article

A new party periodical, "Gromada" (Community), is destined for rural districts. The first issue of "Gromada", which is a bi-weekly publication, has been printed in 500,000 copies and has been sent to villages. It is planned to double its circulation in the course of a year. We wish the new publication the most successful development and we shall closely watch its efforts. The party press has a new ally in its struggle for the future of the Polish people's masses. Trybuna Ludu, #66, March 8, 1949 only, 90 lines - excerpts

APPROPRIATION OF MORE THAN 15 BILLION ZLOTYS FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN BUILDING. Domestic despatch

A press conference devoted to the 1949 work plan of the Social Building Enterprise was held in the headquarters of this institution. A sum of 15.6 billion zlotys is being provided for capital investments in building for this year. The major part of these investments will be made in Silesia, on the Coast and in Warsaw of this appropriation, granted to the Social Building Enterprise, the sum of 4.5 billion zlotys will be used for the building of living quarters. Of this sum, 4 billion zlotys will be spent in Warsaw. The Social Building Enterprise is preparing the necessary equipment and is training specialists. The building equipment, bought in the Soviet Union or obtained from Germany as war reparations, will contribute to mechanization of the work. It is expected that in the forthcoming building season employment will be given to 27,000 workers. Trybuna Ludu, #67, March 9, 1949 and others. 78 lines - excerpts

MEETING OF "MOTOZBYT" UNDER THE SLOGAN OF THRIFT. Domestic despatch

The three day meeting of directors and branch managers of the Central "Motozbyt" Auto Sales Agency was held in Warsaw under the slogan of thrift and combatting wastefulness. Trybuna Ludu, #67, March 9, 1949 and others. 42 lines - excerpts

PARTY SCHOOLING IN VILLAGES OF SLASK-DABROWA PROVINCE.

Domestic despatch

In 48 townships of Slask-Dabrowa Province 60 village Party educational courses are functioning, attended by 1,400 Party members. Over a period of approximately three months the pupils at these courses studied important theoretical data, the resolutions of the Merger Congress, especially those concerning rural problems, the draft of the PZPR Charter and the supplement to the periodical "Chlopskie Drogi" (Peasant Paths) entitled "What is the essence of capitalist exploitation in villages". In spite of considerable difficulties in transportation, 70 to 85 percent of the registered Comrades attended these courses. Pupils manifested considerable activity, as proven by lengthy and essential discussions. Trybuna Ludu, #67, March 9, 1949 only, 44 lines - excerpts

POLISH WOMEN DECLARE SOLIDARITY WITH FORCES OF PROGRESS AND PEACE. A MEETING IN WARSAW CELEBRATING INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY.

Domestic despatch

A festive meeting devoted to International Women's Day was opened by Comrade Siwkowa, an activist of the Warsaw-Powisle section of the Women's League, who greeted the representative of the Government, Vice Minister Baranowski, representatives of political parties, trade

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unions, social and youth organizations as well as all women present at the meeting. Comrade Vice Minister Eugenia Pragierowa, Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of Women and Vice-Chairman of the Central Management of the Women's League, delivered a speech and said, in part: "This not a matter of chance that the first socialist state in the world, the Soviet Union, was the first state where women were given unlimited opportunity for development." Trybuna Ludu, #66, March 8, 1949 and others, 105 lines excerpts

## TWO BROTHERLY NATIONS.

Lead editorial

Perhaps for the first time in our history the problem of a fraternal alliance between our nation and the nations of Czechoslovakia has been placed on a proper basis. Although, during the years between the two wars, our nations, by logic and by instinct, divined the coincidence of our common interests and our historical link, the official Governments did all they could to prevent a real rapprochement and to bring about an agreement which would enable Slav nations to effectively resist German pressure threatening from the West.

We needed the revolutionary changes, which have taken place within our state and the Czech state, to place the problem of Polish-Czech friendship and of common interests on a correct basis. Only from the moment when the working class became the master in Poland and the progressive camp won in Czechoslovakia in consequence of the revolution, have the mutual relations between the neighbourly fraternal nations undergone a basic change.

Friendship week, which starts to-day, must present an opportunity to compensate, at least partly, for the many years of neglect. If, since the time of the liberation, we tried to explain what our past faults were, we must now understand that the destinies of the two nations, and incidentally of all the Slav countries, are linked together and that only by a close alliance between these nations, will it be possible to preserve real sovereignty and true political and economic independence, as well as to safeguard our countries against all attempts of aggression, which might threaten us if we were isolated. The Polish-Czech brotherhood and the brotherhood of the entire Slav world assure our common *raison d'etre*, our independent national life and our economic prosperity.

Dziennik Baltycki, March 8, 1949, #65, 52 lines - excerpts  
(Note; Similar editorials appear in other papers)

## THE BALANCE-SHEET FOR TWO YEARS.

Lead editorial

82 lines - excerpts

If one could speak about the highest form of friendly cooperation between countries, a cooperation not limited to Governments but also embracing the people, then Poland and Czechoslovakia could undoubtedly serve as an example of the correct conception of such cooperation. It appears that there are still people who do not sufficiently appreciate the significance and the extent of evolution in the relationship between the two countries. The most obvious effects of this cooperation are, of course, in trade relations. While in the pre-war years Poland and Czechoslovakia occupied thirtieth place on their respective foreign trade lists, in 1947 Poland moved to 15th. place in Czech foreign trade and in 1948 occupied third place immediately following the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Every month brings new great changes and confirms the fact that Polish-Czech friendship has already achieved much and has still better prospects for the future.

Kurier Codzienny, March 8, 1949, #66, (Note; Similar editorials)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

Domestic despatch

The Central Statistical Bureau has published book 9 of Polish Statistics, series D, entitled "Local government statistics". The book contains data concerning expenditures and revenues of cities, counties, provinces and local government associations in 1946 and 1947. The material contained in the book is arranged in separate tables for entire Poland and for individual provinces.

Kurier Codzienny, #67, March 9, 1949 only, 12 lines - verbatim

## TRIAL OF SABOTEURS IN BUILDING TRADE.

Domestic despatch

The Warsaw District Court has opened the trial of a group of saboteurs operating in the field of reconstruction. The indictment charges them with attempts to disorganize and delay the rebuilding of Warsaw.

Kurier Codzienny, #67, March 9, 1949 and others 60 lines - excerpts

## POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP CONCERT.

Domestic despatch

On March 10 a concert will take place in the Warsaw Philharmonic on the occasion of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Week. Next Friday, March 11 a concert will take place in the Warsaw Philharmonic in the Chopin Year program.

Kurier Codzienny, #67, March 9, 1949 and others, 25 lines - excerpts

## A DELEGATION OF THE POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY VISITS PRAGUE.

Foreign despatch

Prague (PAP) - On March 7 a delegation of the Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, headed by Vice-Minister Tkaczow and Deputy Kubicki, arrived in Prague. The Silesian Opera from Bytom arrived in Moravska Ostrava where it will give performances in the Moravian-Silesian Theater under the program for Czechoslovak-Polish Friendship Week. A troupe of dancers comprising 13 women, working in the Lodz textile industry, arrived in Prague and will give performances in a number of industrial centers in Czechoslovakia.

Kurier Codzienny, #67, March 9, 1949, only, 14 lines - verbatim

## BROADCASTS ON POLAND BY CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO.

Foreign despatch

The broadcasting stations in Prague, Bratislava, Moravian Bern, Koszyce and Ostrava will broadcast the works of Polish authors during Friendship Week. Lectures by professor Krejci about the new era in Czechoslovak-Polish relations, by Dr. Pilar on art in new Poland and two series of lectures on contemporary Polish prose and poetry will also be broadcast.

Trybuna Ludu, #67, March 9, 1949 and others, 19 lines - verbatim

## POLISH CRYSTAL (CUT GLASS) AT UTRECHT FAIR.

Domestic despatch

A re-examination of the exhibits intended for the International Fair in Utrecht was performed in Poznan. The Bureau for Supervision of Esthetic Production is exhibiting its wares for the first time, consisting of polished crystal (cut-glass) articles and glass ware for medical use.

Trybuna Ludu, #67, March 9, 1949 only, 16 lines - excerpts

Annex

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A", No. A - 10 of March 3, 1949 contains:

- Item 121 - Decision of the Council of Ministers concerning use of existing housing accommodations.
- Item 122 - Decision of the Minister of Reconstruction concerning enterprises taken over by the State.
- Item 123 - Decision of the Minister of Reconstruction concerning enterprises taken over by the State.
- Item 124 - Instruction of the Minister of Education issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau amending the instruction of the Minister of Education dated Dec. 3, 1947 concerning creation of a state enterprise named: "State Establishment for Publishing Text Books."

Annex

MONITOR POLSKI (Official Journal of the Polish Republic)  
Warsaw, March 5, 1949, No. A - 11, Part "A"

Contents:

- Item 126 - Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the drafting of youth for the general obligation of vocational training in 1949.
- Item 127 - Resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the introduction of planned savings in national economy and savings objectives for 1949.
- Item 128 - Announcement by the Premier concerning a Charter for an association of great usefulness entitled: "Hostels and Scholarships Association of the Polish Republic."
- Item 129 - Order by the Minister of Industry and Trade, issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the creation of a State enterprise entitled: "Central Oil Works".
- Item 130 - Announcement by the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare concerning the applications of candidates for membership in the Provisional Social Insurance Council in Legnica.
- Item 131 - Order of the Minister of Health concerning the publication of the first list of enterprises transferred to State ownership.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 9, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

MINISTER SWIATKOWSKI'S DEPARTURE  
FOR PRAGUE

Communique

The Minister of Justice, Henryk Swiatkowski, left for Prague on March 8.

Minister Swiatkowski will attend the meetings of the Civil Section within the Polish-Czech Mixed Legal Committee which is now preparing uniform ideological principles for the Polish and Czech marriage and family law. He will also exchange ratification documents relating to the Polish-Czech Convention concerning legal aid.

The Minister is accompanied by the Prosecutor of the Supreme Tribunal, Antoni Badkowski. Rzeczpospolita March 9, 1949 #67 and (14 lines) Verbatim others

OPENING OF FRENCH  
INSTITUTE IN POZNAN

Domestic Despatch

On the basis of the Polish-French Cultural Agreement, a French Institute was opened in Poznan as a branch of the Sorbonne University. Lectures on French culture and the French language are being given in the Institute, which comprises 5 courses.

The final course will be concluded by an examination, on the strength of which graduates will receive diplomas.

Lectures take place in evening hours (12 lines) Verbatim Slowo Powszechne March 9 #65 only

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' RESOLUTIONS

Domestic Despatch

At its session of March 8 the Council of Ministers approved drafts of laws which will be submitted to the present session of the Constituent Sejm, among others, the draft of a law to liquidate illiteracy. The Council of Ministers also approved an order concerning the scale of premiums for social insurance and the scale of payments to be made by social insurance institutions. The Council of Ministers also approved an order concerning an increase in ocean fishing and aid to fishermen. Zycie Warszawy #67 March 9, 1949 and all (15 lines) Verbatim principal papers

POLITICAL CHRONICLE (4 lines) Verbatim Domestic Despatch

Foreign Minister Modzelewski on March 8 received the Mexican Charge d'Affaires in Warsaw, M. Lamberto H. Obregon-Serrano. Zycie Warszawy March 9 and other



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## SEJM COMMITTEE'S SESSIONS.

## Communique

Deputy Praga of the Polish United Worker Party (PZPR) submitted a report to the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee concerning the Government bill relating to ratification of the International Tele-communication convention signed in Atlantic City. The Committee approved the bill with amendments and appointed Deputy Praga as rapporteur of this bill to the Plenary Session of the Sejm.

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At a Session of the Sejm Labor and Social Welfare Committee Deputy Piowarska (PZPR) reported on the draft of a law concerning workers' allotments (vegetable gardens). The Committee approved the draft with a few amendments and instructed Deputy Piowarska to study the problem of school holidays and of kindergartens and to submit appropriate proposals to the next Committee Session.

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Deputy Jasiuk (PZPR) submitted a report to the Sejm Communication and Postal Committee concerning the budget bill of the Ministry of Communication. The Committee members discussed the problem of roads, of the Polish State Railway administration personnel, technical problems and savings.

Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67 and others 28 lines - verbatim

## POLISH PRIMATE IN POZNAN.

## Domestic despatch

His Eminence Rev. Archbishop Wyszynski arrived in Poznan for the first time since his installation. His Eminence stayed for some time at the Ecclesiastic Seminary.

Slowo Powszechne, March 9, 1949, #56 only, 6 lines - verbatim

## PEACE BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. MARSHAL ZYMERSKI'S STATEMENT TO THE SEJM COMMITTEE.

## Domestic despatch

On March 8 the Sejm Financial-Budgetary and Economic Plan Committee, under the chairmanship of Deputy Krygier (PZPR), discussed the preliminary budget of the Ministry of National Defense for 1949. The session of this Committee was attended by the Minister of National Defense, Marshal Zymierski and by the Vice-Minister, General Jaroszewicz. The rapporteur, Deputy Grubecki (Peasant Party), underlined the fact that in spite of the warmongering of Anglo-Saxon imperialists, the military budget of People's Poland is invariably maintained on a peace level. The proportion of the budget of the Ministry of National Defense (excluding capital investment expenditure) to the entire State budget in 1934/35 was 35.6 percent and will be 12.2 percent in 1949.

Military training in 1949 will be conducted according to perfected programs and methods based on the rich experience of the allied Soviet Army and of the Polish Army. In officers' schools 47% of the pupils are of working class origin, 35 percent are of poor and middle class peasant origin and 18 percent are of working intelligentsia origin. Expenditures for educational purposes will be 147 percent higher than in 1948. The rapporteur summed up his report by stating that our army is composed of soldiers reared in a civic spirit and democratic patriotism, in an atmosphere of culture and enlightenment, in a spirit of deep attachment to democratic liberties and to the peaceful effort of the working masses.

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Such an army is always a victorious army of peace. The close link between the army and the working masses results from the class composition of the professional army cadres. This link is steadily increasing so that, contrary to the conditions prevailing in pre-September (1939) Poland, there are now no elements which could separate the army from the working people. In reply to questions addressed by members of the Committee, Marshal Zymierski underlined the fact that the proportion of military expenditures to the entire State budget proves the peaceful policy of the Government. In 1949 the expenditures on the Army amount to 8 percent of the total State Budget including the capital investment plan. "In the United States", said Marshal, "the burden borne by every citizen for the military budget will amount to \$75 per annum whereas in Poland it amounts to \$4.41. These figures prove the peaceful character of our budget." The Marshal said next that the objective of registration is to put in order the matter of military reserves. This registration will be carried out in 1949 and 1950 in four sections. The assembled will be classified and will enable the preparation of a plan for army reserves. The Marshal concluded his statement by stating that we are indebted primarily to the correct policy of the people's democratic camp for the ideological, moral and professional strength of our army. Jointly with other people's democratic countries, we stand inflexibly at the side of the Soviet Union in its struggle for peace. Our country replies to bellicose American imperialist provocations with increased work on reconstruction. The Polish Army will not disappoint the hope placed in it by the entire nation, concluded Marshal Zymierski. After the statement by Vice-Minister General Jaroszewicz, the preliminary budget was discussed by Deputies Mitura (SL), Lange (SL), Kiernik (PSL), Dzendzil (SL), Kluszyński (PZPR), Strzalkowski (SD) and Zurawski (PZPR). They said that the present army is an object of pride, for its aspect has changed completely since pre-war times. The Army and the Officer Corps are linked with the masses and their strength consists of high morale and a deep love for peace. The Army budget is a budget of peace and the management by the Ministry of National Defense is highly effective and thrifty. The speakers emphasized the high moral level of the army and its conception of brotherhood in arms with our allies, the Soviet Union and the democratic countries. The Sejm members approved the rapporteur's motion to express appreciation for the achievements of the Ministry of National Defense. (120 lines) Excerpts Zycie Warszawy #67 March 9, 1949 and others

PREMIER CYRANKIEWICZ'S SPEECH  
ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Domestic despatch

In connection with International Women's Day Premier Cyrankiewicz delivered a speech over the radio and said, in part: "Under the capitalist system the working masses are oppressed, doomed to vegetation, poverty, lack of opportunity and unemployment. All social calamities, following in the wake of the system of exploitation and social injustice, affect all working people and, in their final effect, their brunt is thrust on working women.

"Everything that tends to overthrow the old order, to eliminate social injustice, everything that is connected with the people's masses taking power into their hands, with the building of a new system liberating all working people, means the liberation of the most oppressed part of the working masses: the working women.

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"Consequently, splendid prospects are opened for working women by structural reforms, by people's democracy, by socialism, which is a system of social justice.

"For women all over Europe, Hitlerism and fascism have become a cruel lesson, showing the consequences of every kind of imperialism, of aggressive war, of invasion, of death traffickers', monopolists' and warmongers' policy." Kurier Codzienny #67 March 9, 1949  
(130 lines) Excerpts and all principal papers

#### TRAINING OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES Domestic Despatch

The Municipal Authorities in Warsaw have initiated a large-scale campaign for supplementary training of municipal employees at special courses, with a view to acquaint them with the present political, social and economic situation and to raise the level of their professional efficiency. (15 lines) Excerpt  
Slowo Powszechnie only March 8 #64

#### POLISH WOMEN MANIFEST THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEACE CAMP Domestic Despatch

On the occasion of International Women's Day numerous meetings attended by hundreds of thousands of women took place throughout Poland. In the course of the meetings Polish women manifested their solidarity with the peace camp and decided to send telegrams to President Bierut. Moreover, telegrams were sent to the Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Women, Mrs. Cotton and to Nina Popov, Chairman of the Anti-Fascist Women's Committee in the Soviet Union. Kurier Codzienny #67 March 9 and all principal papers  
\*\*\*\*\* (25 lines) Excerpts \*\*\*\*\*

#### RESUMPTION OF COMMUNISTS' TRIAL IN THE UNITED STATES Foreign Despatch New York

On March 7 the trial of 12 leaders of the United States Communist Party was resumed. After the rejection by Justice Medina of the defense request to discontinue the trial, because of improper selection of the jury, the defendants published an announcement stating that Medina's behaviour is "an act of war against constitutional liberties." The Association for Defense of Civic Rights called a meeting in front of the Court Building in order to protest against this trial. The police surrounded the Courthouse and prevented a demonstration. A delegation of the International Association of Democratic Jurists applied to the U.N. and handed a letter to Henry Langier, Trygve Lies' Deputy, stating that the trial of the leaders of the American Communist Party is a violation of the Declaration on Human Rights, approved by the U.N. The letter demands the placing of this matter on the agenda of the next U.N. Assembly. Trybuna Ludu #67 March 9, 1949 only (34 lines) Verbatim

#### VERDICT FOR IRANIAN JOURNALISTS Foreign Despatch Paris March 7 (PAP)

The France Presse Agency reports from Teheran the announcement of the verdict in the trial of three progressive journalists. The defendants were sentenced to 1 to 5 years imprisonment. Gazeta Ludowa March 8, 1949 #56 only. Verbatim (6 lines)

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AMSTERDAM WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE  
WORKING MASSES IN PARIS AND IN ROME.  
DECLARATION OF DUTCH COMMUNIST PARTY'S  
SECRETARY. Hague March 8 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A meeting of the Dutch Communist Party's Central Committee was held in Amsterdam on March 7. The Party's Secretary-General, Paul de Groot, delivered a speech.

Emphasizing that the United States is preparing for war, de Groot stated; "The Dutch Communist Party fully supports Thorez' and Togliatti's declarations, which stated that people's masses in their countries will give their support to the Soviet Army should the latter be compelled to cross the frontier while pursuing imperialist aggressors. The Dutch imperialists know that Amsterdam will follow the example of the working masses in Paris and in Rome in the event Anglo-American aggressors and their satellites start a war against the Soviet Union."

In conclusion de Groot said: "We do not want a war and we shall, therefore, fight with all our strength to prevent imperialists from waging it. Our first duty is to extinguish the fire of war in Indonesia. Rzeczpospolita March 9, 1949 #67 and others (24 lines) Verbatim

DANISH POPULATION DEMONSTRATES FOR PEACE  
Copenhagen March 3 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A meeting took place in Odense (Denmark) at which the Chairman of the Danish Communist Party, Larson, delivered an address.

The participants passed a resolution stating: "We two thousand participants of the meeting, strongly protest against the Government's plans aiming at Denmark's accession to the aggressive Atlantic Pact". (40 lines) Gazeta Ludowa March 9, 1949 #57 and others Excerpt

SENTENCE IN SOFIA ESPIONAGE TRIAL  
Sofia (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The sentence imposed in the trial of members of the Evangelical Church Council in Bulgaria was announced on Tuesday. The four chief defendants: Ziapkov, Ivanov, Naumov and Czerniev were sentenced to life imprisonment and a fine of a million leva each. The hearing showed that the defendants collected information of a military and economic character, which they subsequently passed on to the representatives of foreign powers. The other four defendants were sentenced to 15 years in prison. Zycie Warszawy #67 March 9, 1949 and others (17 lines) Verbatim

AMERICAN OFFICERS ENGAGED IN SMUGGLING.

Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - The British Military authorities have liquidated a gang of speculators on the black market. Members of the American air forces stationed in Norfolk were also involved.

It was ascertained that officers and air force members have been engaged for some time in smuggling various articles from the USA to England.

Gazeta Ludowa, March 9, 1949, #57, 11 lines - verbatim, only

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## COMMUNISTS IN WESTERN GERMANY ARE FIGHTING AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Foreign despatch

The KPD (German Communist Party) conference attended by 1,000 delegates ended on March 8. Its keynote was the necessity to fight against imperialistic attempts to convert Bizonia into a base for new aggression. Reiman as well as Mueller and other speakers strongly criticized American occupation authorities' policy, dangerous to European peace and bringing nothing but harm to the German nation. After the January conference of the SED (Socialist Unity Party), which operates in the Soviet occupation zone, this is another sign of further activation of progressive German forces fighting for peace. Trybuna Ludu, #67, March 9, 1949, only, 21 lines- verbatim (Note: The source of the foregoing despatch is not given.)

## NORWEGIAN PROTEST AGAINST ADHERENCE TO THE ATLANTIC PACT.

Foreign despatch

Stockholm (PAP), March 8. - It is reported from Oslo that the Norwegian Section of the World Association of Democratic Women has submitted a letter to the Norwegian Parliament underlining that Norway's accession to the Atlantic Pact will intensify the conflict between the East and the West and thereby threaten the peace. Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67 and others, 30 lines - excerpts

## A. JEFREMOV - DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Foreign despatch

Moscow, March 8 (PAP) - The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has relieved Alexander Jefremov from the post of Minister for the Machine Tool Industry and has appointed him Deputy-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Anatol Kostousov was appointed Minister for the Machine Tool Industry.

Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67 and others, 8 lines - verbatim

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ECONOMIC

## TADEUSZ GEDE, C.E. APPOINTED MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Domestic despatch

Upon the proposal of the Premier, the President of the Polish Republic appointed Tadeusz Gede, C.E., hitherto Director of the Control Section in the Ministry of Industry and Trade to the post of Minister of Foreign Trade. The Council of Ministers at its session on March 8 defined the scope of activities of the Minister of Foreign Trade. These will consist primarily of economic and financial planning, conducting negotiations and drafting agreements with foreign countries in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Besides this, the Ministry will regulate the exchange of goods with foreign countries and settle accounts for foreign transactions. Foreign trade enterprises will be subordinated to the Minister of Foreign Trade. He will also organize and supervise Polish foreign trade agencies in foreign countries, exhibitions and fairs and foreign trade personnel. Zycie Warszawy, #67, March 9, 1949, 28 lines - verbatim

## ISRAELI TRADE DELEGATION IN WARSAW TO NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT.

Communique

An Israeli Trade delegation arrived in Warsaw on March 7 to negotiate an economic agreement with Poland. The Chairman of the delegation is Dr. Neron Gershon, director of the economic section in the Israeli Foreign Office. Other members of the delegation are: Dr. Isaac Shamir-Grunstein, Commercial Attache to the Israeli Legation

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in Warsaw, Dr. Heinz Grunbaum, director of the industrial section in the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Commerce and Dr. Itzhak Bezner director of the currency section in the Israeli Ministry of Finance.

Antoni Roman, Treaty Counselor, will be Chairman of the Polish delegation.

Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67 and others, 15 lines - verbatim

#### INCREASED COAL EXTRACTION.

Domestic despatch

During the 24 working days in February the Polish coal industry extracted 5,632,134 tons of hard coal, thereby exceeding the plan by 0.4%.

The average daily output per man-shift in February was 1,237 kg, i.e. 2.5% higher than the average daily output in the preceding month. In February hard coal mines shipped 4,263,389 tons, exceeding their shipping plan by 3.6%.

Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67, 24 lines - excerpts

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS DISCUSSED BY CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL COUNCILS.

Domestic despatch

A conference of Chairmen of Provincial National Councils took place on March 8 under the Chairmanship of Minister Mijal, Head of the State Council's Chancery.

The subject of discussion were current problems connected with changes in budgets within the limits of the Local Government Adjustment Fund granted by the State Council. The closing of accounts relating to adjustment of 1948 Local Government budgets was also discussed.

Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67 and others, 12 lines - verbatim

#### POLISH 1948 EXPORTS DOUBLED IN COMPARISON WITH 1947

Domestic Despatch

Detailed statistical calculations concerning Poland's foreign trade, completed a few days ago, show that the volume of Poland's transactions with foreign countries exceeded one billion dollars in 1948. The value of Polish exports in 1948 amounted to \$528,134,000.

A comparison between 1948 and preceding years shows that:

(1) when compared with imports in 1947 amounting to \$319,135,000 Polish imports in 1948 increased by 60%. This amounts to 349% of 1946 imports, which amounts to \$145,778,000

(2) when compared with 1947, Polish exports increased more than twice (\$248,221,000 in 1947) and more than four times when compared with 1946 (\$127,241,000 in 1946).

Attention should be drawn to the advantageous structure of trade: the import of capital goods and equipment for our industry and agriculture is steadily increasing while goods exported by us are of much greater diversity. Besides coal, we are exporting mainly agricultural products, textiles, iron, steel, pig iron, metal industry and metallurgical industry products, zinc, zinc sheets, glass, ware. Coal continues, of course, to be the principal item

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in our exports. The value of coal and coke exported in 1948 is about ten times larger than in 1945.

At the same time the geographical scope of our trade is steadily widening. Last year Poland had trade relations with 33 countries (including 23 with which we have bilateral agreements). The Soviet Union, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and England occupied the first places. In 1948 the share of the Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries in our trade amounted to 46%, the Soviet Union being in first place. It should be emphasized that their share in the total volume of Polish trade is steadily increasing and when compared with 1947, shows an increase of 8%. For the sake of comparison it should be added that in 1938 the share in Poland's trade of the USSR and of the countries now ruled by people's democracy was only 7%.

On the other hand we observe that trade with the United States is shrinking. A further stepping up of trade and ever broadening economic co-operation with the Soviet Union and with people's democratic countries are the key stones in our post-war trade policy. Kurier Codzienny, #67, March 9, 1949, 120 lines - excerpts

#### STEADY GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND. Foreign despatch

London (PAP), March 8 - According to official reports there were 112 strikes in England with 54,000 workers participating. In the coal industry there were 63 cases of work stoppage. 47 cases under dispute between employers and workers demanding increased wages have so far not been settled. "The Labour Gazette" states that unemployment in England is growing systematically. On January 10 the number of unemployed in the country amounted to 375,000 people, which means an increase of 48,000 in one year. Unemployment is noticeable in all parts of England, especially in London and in the South-Eastern parts of the country.

Gazeta Ludowa, #57, March 9, 1949 and others, 20 lines - verbatim

#### A PRIEST AND SPECULATOR, SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

Domestic despatch

The District Court in Krakow sentenced Rev. Tomasz Slosarczyk, head of the establishment of the Salvatorian Order, to seven years imprisonment for speculation. A search carried out in the monastery, where Rev. Slosarczyk was Prior, revealed a completely equipped tannery with 400 hides being processed. In addition, illegal slaughter was carried out in the establishment of the Salvatorian Order.

After the search, the defendant tried to hush up the matter and to bribe a Security officer with 200,000 zl. to drop the case. When the latter rejected the proposal Rev. Slosarczyk said that he will, nevertheless, deposit 177,000 zl., with the officer's sister and will pay the balance of the 200,000 zl. at a latter date.

Rzeczpospolita, March 9, 1949, #67 and others, 18 lines - verbatim

#### U.S. FORBIDS MARSHALL COUNTRIES TO CONCLUDE COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH EASTERN EUROPE.

Foreign despatch

Stockholm, March 8 (PAP) - An article from the "New York Herald Tribune" was reprinted in the local press, stating that the U.S. demands that Marshall countries restrict their trade with the USSR and Eastern European countries. Gazeta Ludowa, March 9, 1949, #57,

only, 28 lines- excerpts



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SECTION B

## DIPLOMACY OF THE SPYING VARIETY Article

(Verbatim)

"Political intelligence service was the normal function of American and British diplomats accredited to Eastern European countries after the last war." This is clearly and frankly stated in one of the recent issues of the British periodical: "The Economist". It is difficult for us to disagree with this opinion of the organ of British financiers. We remember from our own experience the activities of Messrs. Cavendish-Bentinck and Bliss Lane. We also recollect the role played by the workers of Anglo-Saxon missions in Rumania and Bulgaria. We recently heard details of the activity of Mr. Chapin in Hungary. As we see, the list of "normal functions" of Western diplomats is extensive. A resume of such facts was made by Annabella Bucar, former official of the American Embassy in Moscow. In the book recently published by her, she proves on the strength of many examples that the staff of American diplomats in countries in the anti-imperialist camp swarms with many spies of higher or lesser rank. It is not by accident that, in the countries behind the so-called "Iron curtain", imperialists sought the support of remnants of the bourgeoisie and landed gentry for their activities. It is also not by accident that, after the tremendous achievements of all these countries, this natural base of support has shrunk to a minimum. Today the political activity of imperialists has greatly receded and espionage, diversion and attempts at sabotage have assumed foremost importance.

Espionage centers are at present being extended by imperialists in all countries. In Western Europe their task is to foment anti-communist baiting and to help warmongers in their "pious work". For example, in Western Berlin the American "Office for Strategic Services" is operating and controls tremendous sums of money and hundreds of agents. Similar institutions under various names are being created everywhere within the reach of Anglo-Saxon diplomacy. Rightist "socialists" are being drawn into the Anglo-American intelligence service more and more openly. The notorious "Eastern Section" of Schumacher's German Socialist Party is a badly masked central espionage agency. The same applies to the "Trade Union Bureau" of Mr. Irving Brown in Brussels. Certain American press representatives in Eastern and Central European countries are also used for espionage purposes. All these "merits" of diplomats of suspicious behaviour caused anxiety even in great capitalistic circles. In the above mentioned article "The Economist" criticizes the behaviour of American diplomats, considering their work methods as too crude and transparent. The British periodical has, of course, no objections to the objectives of their activities. Appealing to the State Department for "certain moderation" and for maintenance of appearances in the espionage work in foreign countries, "The Economist" suggests that "the lines of political representation, of intelligence service and of other functions, such as for instance, aid to refugees, should not intermingle in too obvious a manner" for, as the paper says, "there is no room for amateurs" in anti-imperialist countries. We may also add that in the countries of the democratic camp there is no room for professional spies, not only for amateurs. This is our casual comment. We are grateful to the reactionary Western papers, which raised such an uproar about the trial of Mindszenty and other traitors, for their admission that this uproar was intended to hush up the truth by the notorious method of the thief who shouts: "catch the thief". Trybuna Ludu #66  
March 8 only (114 lines)



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## INCREASED WAGES IN THE CHEMICAL, GLASS AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

Domestic paper  
 Sosnowiec. As previously reported a National Conference of representatives of the Chemical Industry Employees' Union has taken place in Sosnowiec, at which many basic resolutions were adopted. The recent wage reform in the chemical industry, followed by a real increase in wages, was also widely discussed. In the chemical industry 80% of employees received an increase of pay; in respect of 15% adjustments in previous pay remained in force and only 5% of employees, with disproportionately high pay, had their pay slightly reduced. All employees in the paper and glass industries had their pay increased. Dziennik Zachodni, March 6, 1949, #64, only, 75 lines - excerpts

## THE SPECIAL COMMISSION IS WATCHING.

Domestic despatch

The Special Commission agency in Lodz had to impose fines on many dishonest merchants. These fines of 5,000 to 250,000 zlotys were imposed on owners of fruit, grocery, meat, shoe and hairdressers' shops which charged excessive prices for their wares or services. Glos Wielkopolski, #64, March 7, 1949, only, 9 lines - verbatim

## THE ROLE AND THE TASKS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY. Article by Stefan Arski

In Poland and other countries, which were liberated from Hitlerian enslavement by the Soviet Army, the revolutionary regime of people's masses, headed by the worker class, took the form of people's democracy. In the correct Marxist-Leninist interpretation of this problem, people's democracy is a transitional system from capitalism to socialism. It is a system in which a class struggle is waged between people's masses, headed by the worker class, and the capitalistic elements. The evolution toward socialism is possible solely on condition that in the process of class struggle the capitalistic elements are systematically eliminated. People's democracy, thus understood, is a variety of the general revolutionary path toward socialism outlined by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It has nothing in common with bourgeois democracy and with any so-called "middle path" or "golden mean", desired by neo-reformists and opportunists. The tasks of people's democracy, outlined in the Ideological Declaration of the Polish United Worker Party, will be accomplished under the enlightened leadership of this Party, which is following the directives of Marxism Leninism.

Trybuna Ludu, #64, March 6, 1949 only, 225 lines - excerpts

## THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

Lead editorial

Recently members of forest bands were tried by the courts and two priests, Fertak and Lubinski, were adjudged guilty. Now the verdict has been pronounced in another similar trial, in which the principal delinquents were again three Catholic priests. Both verdicts, especially the latter, have disclosed to our people boundless cynicism having nothing in common with true Christianity.

We want to believe that such criminal practices will be condemned by the majority of Polish clergymen and we are waiting with impatience for the highest Church dignitaries to express themselves on this matter. Kurier Codzienny, #64, March 6, 1949, 60 lines - excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

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## SAVINGS CAMPAIGN IN POLISH MARITIME ECONOMY.

Domestic despatch

In the Ministry of Navigation a conference concerning realization of the savings plan in maritime economy was held with participation of representatives of bureaus and establishments included in the Ministry's budget. During the conference the Minister of Navigation, Adam Rapacki outlined guiding principles for the planned savings system in the maritime ministry. Further, the conference discussed all possibilities for best use of all financial reserves, liquidation of wastefulness and improving efficiency in the bureaus and establishments subordinate to the Ministry of Navigation, using established standards as their guide. Also chief guiding principles in the savings campaign for 1949 were established and tasks emanating from the plan were assigned to persons on all levels of service. Polska Zbrojna, #66, March 8, 1949, only, 27 lines - excerpts

## STUDY IS THE PRINCIPLE OF ZMP (POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION) SCHOOL CIRCLES.

Article

The attitude of youth towards studies and towards the duty of regularly and thoroughly preparing lessons, explained in school, has radically changed compared with pre-war days. Last Saturday's conference of leading pupils, ZMP members, organized by the ZMP Municipal Administration, was devoted to the problem of improving the results of teaching in schools and to the proper organization of this campaign.

A resolution adopted at this conference pledges youth to activate school self-help, to introduce competitive teams in studies, to exchange experiences, to acquaint youth with Marxist and Leninist teachings, to cooperate with Pedagogical Councils, to energetically combat neglect and absenteeism, so that by acquiring the maximum amount of learning youth can contribute towards the country's reconstruction.

Dziennik Polski, March 6, 1949, #64, only, 30 lines - excerpts

## HYPOCRISY.

Article

The Norwegian Government has rejected the Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact. In its Note to the Soviet Union we find matchless examples of sophistry. The Norwegian Government thinks that it must absolutely accede to the Atlantic Pact because the UN does not give sufficient guarantee for the security of Norway. A few lines below we read in the same declaration that the Norwegian Government thinks a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union to be superfluous because the UN Charter gives sufficient guarantee for non-aggression to all members of the UN.

These are tricks worthy of our small town magicians who, in request of the public, pull a rabbit out of their sleeve or put one in. Hypocrisy fills the entire text of the Norwegian Note. But the rejection of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, with simultaneous accession to the Atlantic Pact, is above all a crime against its own nation. The Norwegian Government is conducting this policy at the demand of Wall Street. However, it does not have the courage to admit the real motives for its policy to its own nation and that is the reason why there is so much hypocrisy in the Norwegian Government's Note. Trybuna Ludu, #64, March 6, 1949, 72 lines - excerpts (Note: Similar articles appear in other papers.)

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## PEASANT DELEGATION'S REPORT.

Lead editorial

Our issue of today's date brings particulars of the conference of the Polish peasant delegation reporting on their three-week sojourn in the Ukraine as guests of the peasants of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic. They describe the powerful economic base supplying socialized agricultural husbandry. They describe tractors and combines manufactured by the Soviet state industry for the use of kolkhozes. They tell that upon this technical foundation and by utilizing the achievements of Soviet science, USSR agriculture has attained an unprecedentedly high level, and that the prosperity of kolkhoz members is steadily growing. They tell of the cultural revolution effected in the rural areas and of absolute equality of rights for women.

The truth about kolkhozes, the truth about the affluent life and cultural development of the Soviet peasants, will penetrate the minds of Polish peasants. This truth will enable them to emerge from the narrow confines of rural poverty, backwardness and ignorance into the broad highway of social reconstruction and - jointly with factory workers - to lay the foundations of socialism in Poland. Polska Zbrojna, #63, March 5, 1949, 82 lines - excerpts (Note: Similar articles appear in other papers)

## THWARTED PLANS

Lead Editorial

'Thorez' and Togliatti's statements and the reaction which they provoked among the working masses, have thwarted imperialist plans. Millions of French workers and peasants, as well as representatives of science and art, declare in letters, telegrams and resolutions adopted at large meetings that the French nation is definitely opposed to all aggressive plans. It fully recognizes the absolute community of interests of the French nation and of the nations of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies defending peace: it will defend peace and will oppose by force an eventual aggression by imperialism.

The struggle for peace carried out by the steadily growing forces in the democratic camp continues. One of its very important moments is the frustration of imperialist plans in France and Italy. Warmongers must now take into account that in the event of aggression the French and the Italian nations will be actively engaged on the side of the powerful forces in the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union. This is yet another victory of the democratic and peaceful forces which, in a continuous and stubborn struggle for peace, are striking blow after blow at the imperialist camp attempting to unleash a storm of new aggression. Polska Zbrojna March 6, 1949 #64 (63 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

PLAN FOR SURVEYING ENTIRE POLAND  
ADOPTED AT SURVEYORS' MEETING

Domestic despatch

The fourth National Congress of Surveyors has been in session since March 2 in the Tourist House in Wroclaw. Plans were adopted concerning land parcelling and resettlement and development of agricultural regions. In 117 of 150 Polish towns land surveying is under way in connection with industrialisation, reconversion and

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expansion within the framework of the Six Year Plan. All large capital investment plans should be based on a speedy and thorough survey of land. The expansion of Szczecin, the construction of the Oder-Danube canal, the land improvement work in the Bialystok region require many skillful and experienced surveyors who should use the latest methods for surveying land with the help of aerial photography. Zycie Warszawy #64 March 6, 1949 (28 lines) and others

REPATRIATION MOVEMENT.

Verbatim  
Domestic despatch

Apart from the large number of settlers expected to arrive in the province of Szczecin from the districts of Pomorze, Lodz, Lublin, Krakow and Rzeszow after March 1st., PUR (The State Repatriation Bureau) is looking forward to the arrival of several transports of re-emigrants from Westphalia and the Soviet zone of occupation. Four shuttle trains have already been prepared for this service; they consists of sleeping-cars, ambulances, medical sections, kitchens and freight cars. About 120 families are also expected to arrive from Czechoslovakia. These will be distributed all over the country. Kurier Polski, February 28, 1949, precis

HOUSING IN GDYNIA.

Domestic despatch

During 1948 relatively few new dwellings were placed at the disposal of the population; 475 were repaired and 287 completely rebuilt. Hopes are entertained of developing such work in the course of the present year, since it has been calculated that some 6,000 such dwellings are necessary to house the whole population comfortably. Kurier Polski, February 28, 1949, precis

CZECH ARCHITECTS IN POLAND.

Domestic despatch

A group of Czech architects recently paid a visit to Szczecin. They are keenly interested in the plans for the reconstruction of the town. A conference was held with representatives of the planning section of the municipality, during which the visitors became acquainted with the procedure in the long-term planning programme. The Czech visitors left later for Warsaw. Kurier Polski, March 1, 1949, precis

PZPR MEETING IN KWIDZYN.

Domestic despatch

At a district conference of the PZPR held in Kwidzyn recently a speaker said that the development of Polish economy would be the best reply to the war-mongers. "Let the Anglo-Saxons prepare for war! We will tend pigs, and they will come to us for bacon." Glos Wybrzeza, March 1, 1949, precis

DIPLOMATS UNMASKED (CONTINUATION OF EXCERPTS FROM ANNABELLA BEWCAR'S BOOK).

Article

In addition to characteristic espionage, information and propaganda activities of American Embassy's employees (in Moscow), Annabella Bewcar also exposes them as speculators. She reveals, on the basis of elaborate evidence, that "almost every employee in the American Embassy in Moscow is a speculator on a smaller or a larger scale, either by illegally importing Soviet currency under the protection of diplomatic immunity, or by importing whisky, cigarettes and other articles without paying duty on them. These articles are sold with an

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enormous profit" (page 97). Embassy employees, speculating on a large scale, "return home with tens of thousands of dollars, often in the form of valuable objects of art (taken out of the country thanks to the immunity of diplomatic luggage) and sometimes in the form of cheques" (page 97). This refers not only to the rank and file of the Embassy.

"As far as dirty speculation is concerned", writes Annabella Bewcar, "Ambassador Smith himself is not without guilt. He committed ugly deeds which were not in the least compatible with the high post of an U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union." Annabella Bewcar devoted her book to the memory of her mother, a simple American woman from the State of Pennsylvania. Annabella Bewcar is herself a mother now.

On pages 130 and 131 of her book she writes as follows: "As a mother I look into the future to see the kind of world in which my son will have to live. As a mother I realize that the future belongs to the Soviet Union and that my son will lead a more beautiful and fuller life in this country than would be possible anywhere else in the world. I know that in the Soviet Union he will grow up and will receive the best education, for which he will not have to fight as I had to. He will not have to wander endlessly through the streets looking for work when bad times come, because there will be no bad times in the Soviet Union despite all the enemies' attempts to provoke them. The armament kings and the oil monopolists will not turn my son into cannon fodder. In the same way as his Soviet compatriots, my son will be a free man and a participant in the most magnificent progressive movement ever attempted by mankind."

Her work in the American Intelligence Service and then in the American Embassy in Moscow convinced Annabella Bewcar that "diplomats responsible for U.S. foreign policy will do everything in their power to provoke a world disaster. The sharp edge of their policy always was and still is directed against the Soviet Union which, as I have found out, frustrates their diversionary activities against peace and against the trend of nations towards a better and happier life." Wolnos, March 6, 1949, #50, 337 lines - excerpts (Note: Other papers have also carried excerpts)

GENERALS ARE NOT ENOUGH.

Lead editorial

At a moment when warmongers have cynically rejected peaceful Soviet proposals, when the Atlantic Bloc is being persistently built, the leaders of the French and Italian Communist Parties have made exceedingly important declarations. As a result of this, the creators of the Atlantic Pact are faced with a difficult problem. What will this Bloc, which is being constructed so elaborately finally give them? Will it be worth as much as a scrap of paper which bears illustrious signatures but is void of any real value? Experts became convinced long ago that a war cannot be won by the atomic bomb alone. Generals alone cannot win it either. It is necessary to have infantry as well. The declarations made by Thorez, Togliatti and others dispel the hopes of warmongers that the workers and peasants of France, Italy and of any other country would be willing to sacrifice their own and their families lives for the interests of Wall Street. Thus the announcements made by Thorez, Togliatti, Politt and Lowvlien, which met with the support of the people, strengthen the chances of peace and frustrate the plans of warmongers. Dziennik Zachodni, #63, March 5, 1949, 92 lines - excerpts (Note: Other papers also carry editorials on this subject)

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PREMIER ATTLEE CONFERS WITH GERMAN  
"POLITICIANS"  
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

After spending two days in Berlin, Premier Attlee left for London. Attlee held a number of conferences with representatives of Anglo-Saxon and French occupation authorities and with German politicians. The latter included Kopf, Premier of Lower Saxony, a war criminal whose extradition was demanded by Poland some time ago and Reuter, pseudo mayor of Western Berlin, notorious for his prominent participation in the currency exchange affair.

The topics discussed included the future position of Western Germany in Europe and the rectification of the Western-German frontiers. Zycie Warszawy #66 March 8, 1949 and others. Verbatim (19 lines)

THE WEEK OF BROTHERHOOD AND FRIENDSHIP

Lead Editorial

The week of Polish-Czech Friendship development starts to-day. During these seven days, both in our country and in the fraternal neighbourly Republic, we shall review all our activities aimed at developing closer relations and cooperation between our countries. And much is being done in this direction on this and on the other side of the frontier.

In order to realize the enormity of progress attained in this respect, it is sufficient to compare present Polish-Czech relations with the pre-war situation.

This situation cannot recur; it has passed, together with the whole nightmare of fascism.

This new type of Polish-Czech relationship which is possible only between countries which have freed themselves from the yoke of capitalism, is reflected in continuously increasing economic exchange. The latter is followed by intensified cultural exchange.

Thus the two fraternal Republics are giving an example to Western European countries, prostrated under the burden of Marshall "aid", of cooperation for the benefit of nations, of peace for the broad masses of people, an example of mutual disinterested assistance and of good neighbourly relations.

The basis of this important crucial point is the common ideological link and the common opportunity for future development. Discord and disputes, which are characteristic features of the capitalist era, are behind us and facing our fraternal nations is the splendid vision of our growing cooperation and brotherhood, a vision of relations between socialist countries. To-day, the first day of Polish-Czech Friendship Development Week we wish our brothers, the Czechoslovaks, the quickest possible realization of this vision. Trybuna Ludu March 7 1949 #65 (58 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers.)

SHEPHERDS GONE ASTRAY

Domestic dispatch

On March 4, the Regional Military Court in Lodz pronounced a verdict in the trial of the "Murat" gang and of the Rev. Losos and Rev. Ortowski, two catholic priests cooperating with the gang.

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It would be a fundamentally false approach to seek in the motives of the decree any designs upon religion. It is the other way round: in meting out severe but well-founded sentences on people who shield their crimes with ecclesiastical garb, the administrators of justice could much rather be deemed defenders of catholic dogma whose main principles are expressed in the commandments; "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor".

It is bad enough for some community to be too abundantly supplied with "sheep gone astray", but it is absolutely intolerable for it to contain "shepherds gone astray".

It was not priests that the Regional Military Court condemned but citizens Losos and Ortowski who disgraced their calling and betrayed their country and the law.

(Note: Similar articles appear in other papers)  
Dziennik Ludowy #64 March 6, 1949 (86 lines) Excerpts

#### VERDICT IN THE SOFIA TRIAL

WILL BE ANNOUNCED ON MARCH 8

Foreign despatch

Sofia March, 7 (PAP)

The prosecution and the Defense Counsel have finished their speeches in the trial of the espionage group, members of the Evangelical Church Council in Bulgaria. The Court also heard the addresses of the defendants.

The defendant Nicola Mihailoff asked the Court to give him an opportunity to atone for his crimes by doing honest work. The defendants Janko Ivanoff and Vasil Ziapkov openly admitted their guilt. The other defendants also expressed repentance and asked for mercy. The verdict will be announced on March 8.

Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others (15 lines) Verbatim

#### INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON EASTERN BALTIC PORTS WILL ASSURE THEIR SPEEDY RECONSTRUCTION

Domestic Despatch

During a press conference recently held in the Gdansk Maritime Bureau under the chairmanship of its Managing Director, F. Modrzewski, Technical Director Turczynowicz, C.E. gave the figures in the budget for capital investments of this Bureau for the year 1949. In comparison with the 1948 budget, the 1949 budget shows a considerable increase in expenditures for the development of ports on the Eastern coasts of the Baltic. In 1948 the sum of 2,140,000,000 zlotys (i.e. 0.95 percent of the total sum of the State capital investment plan) was expended by the Gdansk Maritime Bureau on capital investments. In 1949 the sum of capital investments of the Gdansk Maritime Bureau (including special appropriations) amounts to 3,340,000,000 zlotys, (i.e. 1.08 percent of all State capital investments). Thus this year's budget is 50 percent higher than that of 1948. As regards individual items of expenditure, the largest increase applies to buildings and means of communication (150 percent), to hydrotechnical installations (50 percent) and to plans and surveying (20 percent). Solely the expenditure on electromechanical equipment is reduced in this year's budget by 20 percent but this will be amply compensated by an increased appropriation by the Central Planning Bureau for the purchase of new cranes. (Excerpts) (152 lines)  
Dziennik Baltycki #63 March 6, 1949 only

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI. Part "A", No. A-8 of February  
21, 1947 contains the following items:-

- No. 86 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau (CUP), concerning the formation of a Central Chemical Industry Administration.
- " 87 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of an Artificial Fertilizer Industry Combine.
- " 88 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Chorzow Nitrate Industry Establishments."
- " 89 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Moscice Nitrate Industry Establishments."
- " 90 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Kedzierzyn Nitrate Industry Establishments."
- " 91 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Board, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Torun Phosphorous Industry Establishments".
- " 92 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Silesia-Dabrowa Phosphorous Industry Establishments".
- " 93 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the creation of a State enterprise under the name of "Wroclaw Phosphorous Industry Establishments".
- " 94 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Kielce Chemical Industry Establishments".
- " 95 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in



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conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Bonarka Phosphorous Industry Establishments."

No.96 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Poznan Phosphorous Industry Establishments."

No.97 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Boruta United Dye-stuff Industry Establishments."

No.98 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Wokita Organic Industry Establishments on the Oder."

No.99 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Establishments for dry distillation of wood."

No.100 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Rubber Industry Establishments".

" 101 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Inorganic Industry Establishments, an autonomous State enterprise".

" 102 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Chemical Apparatus Construction Enterprise".

" 103 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Chemical Establishments".

" 104 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Coke and Chemical Establishments".

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- No.105 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau under the name of "United Paint and Varnish Industry Establishments".
- " 106 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the creation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Coke Oven Gas Establishments".
- " 107 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Erg United Chemical Industry Establishments".
- " 108 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Technical Gas Industry Establishments."
- " 109 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, concerning the creation of a State enterprise under the name of "United Pharmaceutical Industry Establishments."
- " 110 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Board concerning the formation of a State enterprise under the name of "Central Agency for Chemical Industry supplies".
- " 111 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce publishing List No.3 of articles produced by State industrial and handicraft enterprises for which prices will be fixed or a permissible margin of gross profit established.
- " 112 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration for the enterprise called "Stefan Pietowski, Precision and Mechanical Workshop in Warsaw."

ANNEX:

MONITOR POLSKI, Part "A", No.A-9 of February 26,1949  
contains the following items.

- No.113 Announcement of the Minister of Forestry publishing the sixth list of enterprises subject to nationalization.
- No.114 Decision of the Minister of Reconstruction concerning the nationalization of certain enterprises.
- No.115 Decision of the Minister of Reconstruction concerning the nationalization of certain enterprises.
- No.116 Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning a restriction on the purchase of live-stock for slaughtering purposes, of meat, fat and of meat products by authorized butchers or pork-butchers and by authorized meat and canned meat producers.

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ANNEX

JOURNAL OF LAWS of the Polish Republic of  
March 5, 1949 #10  
contains:

LAWS:

- Item 59 of February 5, 1949 concerning amendment of the Law of June 2, 1947 concerning licenses for operating commercial establishments and for professional performance of commercial activities.
- Item 60 of February 4, 1939 concerning transfer of Poznan Castle to the Administration of the city of Poznan.
- " 61 of March 1, 1949 concerning ratification of the agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic regarding mutual legal relations in civil and criminal cases, signed in Warsaw on January 21, 1949

ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

- Item 62 of February 19, 1949 concerning the scope of activity of the Minister of Domestic Trade.
- Item 63 of February 19, 1949 concerning wages for the crew on the training vessel: "Dar Pomorza".

ORDERS:

- Item 64 of the Minister of National Defense of February 3, 1949 issued in conjunction with the Minister of Public Administration regarding division of the State territory into replacement depot districts.
- " 65 of the Minister of Navigation and of the Minister of National Defense of February 12, 1949 issued in conjunction with the Minister of Justice concerning amendment of the order of January 18, 1921 issued by the Minister of the ex-Prussian Province in conjunction with the Minister of War concerning the maintenance of a register of mercantile ocean vessels.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 8, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.  
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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CHANGES IN THE POSTS OF FIRST SECRETARIES  
OF PZPR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

Domestic Despatch

By a resolution of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Central Committee, changes have been made in the posts of First Secretaries of Provincial Committees. Comrade R. Kuligowski, hitherto First Secretary of the PZPR Bydgoszcz Provincial Committee was appointed First Secretary of the PZPR Szczecin Provincial Committee. Comrade M. Minor, hitherto First Secretary in Poznan was appointed First Secretary in Bydgoszcz. Comrade J. Olszewski, former Polish Ambassador in Czechoslovakia has assumed the post of First Secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Poznan. Comrade W. Klosiewicz, until now First Secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Szczecin was transferred to the post of Assistant Chief of the Personnel Section in the PZPR Central Committee. Trybuna Ludu #66 March 8, 1949 only (24 lines)  
Verbatim

POLES JOIN THE PROSECUTION IN THE TRIAL  
OF A "LONDON GOVERNMENT" DIPLOMAT BEFORE  
A FRENCH COURT

Foreign Despatch

The Polish Press Agency (PAP) reports that the Polish State Employees' Trade Union and the Polish Red Cross have taken steps to join the prosecution in the trial of the former London "Government" envoy in Berne, Lados, who will be tried before a Paris Court.

As previously reported, in the autumn of last year Lados was arrested on the Swiss-French frontier trying to smuggle gold valued at about one million Francs in to France.

The reason why the Polish State Employees' Trade Union took action is that Lados was using an invalid diplomatic passport and thus disgraced the good name of the Polish State employee.

The Polish Red Cross had based its action on Lados' false statement that the gold smuggled by him was destined for the Polish Red Cross. Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others  
(21 lines) Verbatim

JOINT SESSION OF POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK RED CROSS Domestic Despatch  
(6 lines) Verbatim

At the Headquarters of the Polish Red Cross a two day meeting of representatives of the Chief Councils of the Polish and the Czechoslovak Red Cross Societies began on March 7. Trybuna Ludu #66 March 8, 1949 and oth

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POLISH PEASANT DELEGATION'S  
LETTER TO WANDA WASILEWSKA

Domestic and foreign dispatches

After their return to this country the members of the Polish peasant delegation to the Ukrainian kolkhoz convention forwarded a letter to Wanda Wasilewska, which reads (in part) as follows:

"We are well aware of the fact that it is to you we are chiefly indebted for establishing contact with Ukrainian authorities and for so speedy a realization of our trip that, besides visiting kolkhozes, we were able to take part in their shockworkers' convention.

"We shall keep in mind every moment of our sojourn in the Ukraine and all conversations with you which convinced us that in spite of the distance separating you from Poland you do not cease to think about those people in the Homeland who, by their consistent fight against the old world system of wrong, have extricated themselves and the soil from the land barons' yoke."

Moscow (PAP) A group of members of the second delegation of Polish peasants visited the kolkhozes of the Odessa district and the city of Odessa....  
Zycie Warszawy #66 March 8, 1949 and others (43 lines) Excerpt

POLISH CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP  
WEEK FORMALLY INAUGURATED IN  
WARSAW

Domestic Dispatch

Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Week was inaugurated in Warsaw on March 7 by a ceremonial opening of an exhibition of Czechoslovak folk art in the National Museum.... Zycie Warszawy #66 March 8, 1949  
(Excerpt (107 lines) and others

## POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Communiqué

On March 7 Minister for Foreign Affairs Modzelewski received the U.S. Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr. Waldemar John Gallman.  
Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others (3 lines) Verbatim

MEETING OF POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK  
FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Domestic Despatch

Under the High Patronage of the Government of the Polish Republic and within the framework of the "Week of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship" a solemn meeting organised by the Chief Council of the Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Society will take place in the Auditorium of the "Teatr Polski" on March 9 at 5 p.m.  
Trybuna Ludu #66 March 8, 1949 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

POLISH MEN OF LETTERS  
BRAND GREEK FASCISTS' CRIMES

Domestic Despatch

Joining in the protests against crimes perpetrated by Greek fascists, the Polish Writers' Association passed a resolution containing the following passage:

"Polish writers view with particular concern the terrible picture of human degradation in a country which had been one of the

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cradles of universal civilization and culture...."  
 Zycie Warszawy, #66 March 8, 1949 and others Excerpt (16 lines)

THE FIRST PZPR (POLISH UNITED WORKER PARTY)  
 COUNTY CONFERENCE IN STAROGARD. Starogard Domestic Despatch

The first PZPR County Conference was opened by the County Secretary, citizen Adamski, following which citizen Pirog was elected Chairman. The presidium consisted, among others, of the PZPR Central Committee's representative, citizen Domanski, of the PZPR Provincial Committee's delegate, citizen Marczewski and of the County Governor (Starosta) Rosciszewski. A lengthy speech about international policy, Polish economic policy and the Polish worker and peasant alliance was delivered by citizen Domanski.

The PZPR County Committee in Starogard consists of the following persons:- Jozef Mackiewicz, First County Secretary, Jozef Baran, Pawel Burandt, School Inspector, Fr. Pirog, Glass Factory, Mikolaj Leszkiewicz, "Spolem", Franciszek Piechowski, Polish Spirit Monopoly, Wincenty Podlubny, County Security Officer, Jerzy Rosciszewski, County Governor, M. Toruniak, Chairman of the County National Council, Fr. Jezierski, L. Wilinski, M. Dutko, M. Bielaszewska, Antoni Kaminski, Genowefa Rudzinska, Jozef Makowski, J. Lenski, Fr. Trun, Joanna Lewandowska, M. Cander, J. Maliszewska, J. W. Lisek, St Ciecholewski and G. Mierzwicka. Dziennik Baltycki March 7, 1949 only #64 (95 lines)

Excerpts

Note: The article concerning Mr. Mikolajczyk appearing on pages two and three of the summary for March 5, 1949 has appeared in Dziennik Baltycki (Baltic Daily) No. 64 of March 7, 1949 (printed in Gdynia) and in Dziennik Zachodni (Western Daily) No. 65 of March 7, 1949 (printed in Katowice). Both papers are published by the Czytelnik Publishing Co-operative.

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# F O R E I G N

REMOVAL OF SPAAK GOVERNMENT IS A  
 CONDITION FOR REALIZATION OF NATION'S  
 PEACEFUL AIMS. THE BELGIAN COMMUNIST  
 PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION  
 Brussels March 7 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Belgian Communist Party's Central Committee has adopted a resolution in which it emphasized that the "Belgian nation considers itself closely bound to all those nations which are combatting the war campaign waged against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The hypothesis of an aggressive war provoked by the Soviet Union is absurd. The Soviet Union is not an aggressor but is the strongest peaceful power in the world,

"The Belgian Communist Party's Central Committee therefore declares that should the lackeys of American imperialism, which are now ruling Belgium, succeed in involving the country in a war against the Soviet Union, the communists and the predominant majority of the Belgian working class will refuse participation in this crime and will combat the enemies of the Belgian nation and of humanity with all available means." Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others  
 (52 lines) Excerpts

A LETTER FROM THE YUGOSLAV  
GOVERNMENT TO THE LONDON CONFERENCE  
London, March 7 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A letter addressed by the Yugoslav Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bebler, was delivered at the Monday Session of the Deputy Foreign Ministers' Conference concerning the treaty with Austria. The letter contains the following requests:-

(1) To prohibit all pan-Germanic or anti-United Nations propaganda in Austria:

(2) all displaced persons, who refuse to return to their homeland, should leave Austria within three months after signature of the treaty;

(3) restitution by Austria of all cultural property appropriated by the Austrian Army in the occupied countries;

(4) demilitarization of a 20-kilometer frontier Zone;

(5) renouncement by Austria of all property rights in Yugoslavia;

(6) repayment by Austria of all her outstanding debts;

(7) Austria should be prohibited from introducing changes in the navigation system on rivers flowing from Austria to Yugoslavia. Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others (21 lines) Verbatim

RECEPTION FOR THE NEW BELGIAN ENVOY TO POLAND Foreign Despatch  
Brussels March 7 (PAP)

The Polish Minister in Brussels, Aleksander Krajewski, gave a reception in the Polish Legation for the newly accredited Belgian envoy to Poland, Mr. Arthur Wauters. The reception was attended by representatives of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Parliament, by writers and journalists. (6 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others.

POLISH AMBASSADOR BORKOWICZ PRESENTED  
HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT GOTTWALD, Foreign Despatch  
Prague March 7 (PAP)

On Monday the Czech President, Klement Gottwald, received in official audience the newly-appointed Polish Ambassador in Prague, Leonard Borkowicz, who presented his credentials. Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others (34 lines) Excerpts

COMMUNISTS' OPEN LETTER TO TRUMAN  
New York March 7 (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The Chairman of the U. S. Communist Party's Central Committee, Foerster, and the Secretary-General Dennis have addressed an open letter to President Truman in which they stated that the Communist Party, in spite of growing persecution by American reactionary circles will continue its unshaken fight for peace. (21 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others



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REGARDLESS OF WARMONGERS' THREATS  
THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD CONTINUE  
TO STRUGGLE FOR PEACE  
Vienna (PAP)

Foreign Dispatches

Koeplenig, Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, stated that Thorez's and Togliatti's statements created a comprehensible outbreak of hysteria in the reactionary camp since they revealed that in case imperialists engaged in aggression against a socialist power, communists would side with the latter.

"We are determinedly in favor of peace and of the most powerful peace-loving power, the Soviet Union" - concluded Koeplenig.

Ottawa (Telepress) - The progressive Canadian Labor Party expressed solidarity with Thorez's and Togliatti's statements concerning the Italian and French nations' attitude in the event of a war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

Canadian workmen will combat the policy of the present government which is endeavoring to draw Canada into a new war conflict that is being staged by American imperialists.

Tel-Aviv (Telepress) Deputy Wilner stated at a meeting in Tel-Aviv, on behalf of the communist party, that the people of Israel would never fight against the U.S.S.R.

Buenos Aires (Telepress) The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina issued a statement to the effect that the workmen of Argentina and other South American republics, who are under the leadership of the communist parties of those countries, would resort to every course in opposing an aggressive war which Anglo-American imperialists might launch against the Soviet Union.

Stockholm (PAP) - The Finnish press published a number of articles on the subject of Thorez's and Togliatti's enunciations. The daily "Ny Tid" stated that the attitude of Finnish workmen towards the problem of war and peace was clear. They would fight for the maintenance of peace side by side with the whole democratic alignment.  
Zycie Warszawy #66 March 8, 1949 (Excerpts) (116 lines)

NENNI'S SPEECH ON WOMEN'S DAY  
Rome March 7 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A meeting was held in Florence on Women's day at which Pietro Nenni delivered a long speech. The speaker strongly condemned warmongers' activities and the policy of the Italian Government, which is trying to involve the country in the Atlantic Pact without considering the wishes of the nation and without even consulting Parliament.

Nenni stated that should the Government join the Atlantic Pact against the will of the nation, the latter will not fulfil the commitments emanating from this Pact. The undertaking signed by de Gasperi will not be endorsed by the Italian nation. Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 (14 lines) #66 and others (Verbatim)

ARRIVAL OF POLISH DELEGATION IN PRAGUE  
Prague March 7, (PAP) Verbatim

A Polish delegation headed by the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Tkaczow, arrived in Prague on Monday. The delegation will take part in great celebrations organized for Polish-Czech Friendship week. (6 lines)

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MARSHAL SOKOLOVSKI REJECTS PROPOSALS  
TO OPEN SOVIET CONSULATES IN  
WESTERN GERMANY.  
THE PRINCIPLE OF UNITY OF GERMANY MUST  
BE PRESERVED  
Berlin, March 7 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, Marshal Sokolovski, addressed a letter to the American Governor, General Clay, in which he commented on the unacceptable methods applied by the American authorities in Germany towards the Soviet Repatriation Mission stationed in the American Occupation Zone.

Marshal Sokolovski further stated that, strictly speaking, as early as December 1948 the American authorities completely paralyzed all activities of the Soviet Repatriation Mission, advising it simultaneously that the Mission's rights should be transferred to Soviet Consular offices which could begin activities in the American Zone.

The Soviet Authorities, stated Marshal Sokolovski, can in no event accept this proposal which testifies to the intention to obtain Soviet agreement to regard occupation zones as having the alleged character of separate States. Soviet Authorities consistently respect the principle of unity of Germany and definitely reject all proposals aimed at division of this country. (60 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita March 8, 1949 #66 and others.  
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#### ECONOMIC

THE SOVIET UNION DEMANDS AID FOR  
ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD COUNTRIES  
New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

At the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council devoted to the matter of economic development of backward countries the Soviet delegate Czarapkin outlined the Soviet viewpoint to the effect that a) The Soviet Union advocates extensive economic aid to backward regions provided this aid is conducive to their development and independence, b) this aid should contribute to the development of the domestic economic resources of these regions, primarily of their industry and agriculture, c) this aid should not be subject to any political, economic or military conditions. The Soviet viewpoint was supported by the Polish delegate, Dr. Suchy.

The U.N. Economic and Social Council resumed its discussions concerning so-called compulsory labor. The Soviet Union advanced a proposal to create an international commission for the purpose of investigating the material situation and working conditions of working masses in the whole world.

The British and American delegates did everything possible to prevent acceptance of the Soviet proposal. Trybuna Ludu #66 March 8, 1949 (46 lines) Verbatim and others  
BULGARIAN TOBACCO ARRIVED IN POLAND

Domestic Dispatch

The Polish Tobacco Monopoly recently received 1,000 tons of Bulgarian tobacco supplied within the framework of the trade agreement with Bulgaria. Further shipments are on the way. Trybuna Ludu #66 (7 lines) Verbatim March 8, 1949 and oth

## ABOLITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION.

Domestic despatch  
We are informed by the Poznan District Electric Power Combine that the restrictions on consumption of electric power, introduced by this Combine last October, were abolished on March 1.  
Glos Wielkopolski, March 6, 1949, # 63 only, 6 lines - verbatim

## TRAVELERS' CHEQUES OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK. Domestic despatch

The Postal Savings Bank has introduced so-called travelers' cheques which can be purchased from its branches and agencies. A travelers' cheque cannot be ceded to a third party nor can it be cashed on the basis of a power of attorney. The cheque is valid for 30 days from the date of its issue. If the period of its validity has expired, it can be cashed only in that branch of the Postal Savings Bank from which it was purchased.  
Zycie Warszawy, #66, March 8, 1949 and others, 15 lines - verbatim

## 2,000 MACHINE CENTERS ASSIST SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN.

Domestic despatch  
At a press conference held at the Central "Peasant Self-Help" Agricultural Cooperative Agency on March 7, Deputy Pszczolkowski expounded the rural cooperative movement's role in this year's spring sowing campaign. 2,020 cooperative machine centers and their 500 village branches will take part in spring sowing. An important part in making machine centers ready for spring sowing was taken by workmen's brigades whose aid in fitting up machine centers has become general and embraces over 1,200 centers.

The most important implements for spring sowing are drills and tractors. It is planned to make use of 1,300 tractors and 9,000 drills. The work plan for machine centers provides for plowing 31,000 hectares with tractors and seeding 135,000 hectares with drills. This year, the rural cooperative movement takes full care of supplying peasants with artificial fertilizer, of which the Central "Peasant Self-Help" Agricultural and Cooperative Agency will supply approximately 380,000 tons, primarily to be distributed among small and medium-size farm owners, for so-called general tillage. This figure exceeds the amount distributed last year by approximately 100,000 tons. The rural cooperative movement will supply farmers with approximately 114,000 tons of all kinds of seeds and seedlings for spring seeding. The amount supplied last year totalled only 5,974 tons.  
Zycie Warszawy, #66, March 8, 1949 and others, 39 lines - verbatim

## GDYNIA-GDANSK ON EQUAL TERMS WITH THE LARGEST PORTS OF THE WORLD.

Domestic despatch  
One of the principal objectives of our maritime economy is to obtain for the joint Gdynia-Gdansk port the status of a base port, i.e. a port entitled to equal status with the most important ports of Europe (such as London, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.) with regard to the lowest uniform freight rates. For shipments to and from ports which are not approved base ports, shipping lines charge substantial port differentials in additions to the basic freight rate and this increases the cost of shipping as well as the expense in foreign currencies.

Apart from the number of shipments, a condition for the recognition of a port as a base port is its high technical efficiency which

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is a guarantee, for ships entering the port, that they will not be delayed. Therefore, for a long time all efforts of our maritime administration have been directed towards the greatest possible efficiency in loading and unloading in the joint Gdynia-Gdansk port. As a result of these efforts no delays were noted in the joint port during the last quarter of 1948.

A port is approved as a base port by decisions taken by shipping conferences, i.e. by shipping companies' international co-ordinating organizations. So far the joint Gdynia-Gdansk port has been approved as a base port by shipping conferences for South America, North America, Canada, the South Pacific, the West Indies and West Africa.

Recently the Ministry of Navigation was informed that in connection with an increase in shipments from Gdynia-Gdansk to ports in the Far East, the interested shipping conference has reduced the port differential by two thirds for sugar and cement and by one third for other cargo. Our shipbrokers are making an effort to have existing port differentials abolished or at least considerably reduced in the event of a substantial increase in traffic between Poland and the ports of India and Pakistan. Thus the joint Gdynia-Gdansk port is beginning to play the role of a base port on a steadily broadening scale. Zycie Warszawy, #66, March 8, 1949, only 70 lines-excerpts

#### THE FILM MUSEUM.

Domestic despatch

"Film Polski" is organizing a Film Museum. Approximately 500 full length films and more than 500 short films of Polish and foreign production have been assembled for this Museum. Other exhibits include models of old motion picture cameras and projectors, volumes of film periodicals, souvenir albums, posters and photos. The majority of exhibits was donated gratuitously.

Dziennik Ludowy, #66, March 8, 1949 only 13 lines - verbatim

#### EXPORT OF POULTRY AND EGGS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Domestic despatch

An all-round increase in the exchange of commodities between Poland and Czechoslovakia, following the conclusion of the five year agreement of 1947, has also favorably affected the export of poultry and eggs. The export of eggs to Czechoslovakia is a long established tradition and is based on natural mutual supplementing of the two neighboring countries' agricultural production. We wish to point with satisfaction to the results achieved in this field by close cooperation between Kocspol in Prague and the Central Dairy and Egg-Cooperative in Warsaw.

As compared with prewar export, the importance of the Czechoslovak market for Polish eggs and poultry has increased considerably. This fact is best illustrated by the percentage of the export to Czechoslovakia in the total amount of eggs and poultry exported by Poland before the war and now; 1938 - 6%, 1948 - 24%. On the basis of 1948 agreements we furnished the following amounts of the above articles up to Dec. 31, 1948: 53,731,440 fresh and preserved eggs, 2,003,145 kgs. of dead refrigerated poultry. The value of this export was \$4,000,000. which is 10% of Poland's total export to Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Rzeczpospolita, #66, March 8, 1949 only, 60 lines - excerpts

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SECTION B

## NEW TRADE UNION DUES

Domestic Despatch

The plenary session of the Central Trade Union Committee approved a resolution, passed by the Praesidium, concerning Trade Union members' dues. The present dues of 1 percent of the gross wage and the individual collection of membership dues is inconvenient, for both the contributor and the collector. The new schedule fixes the monthly dues at 30 zlotys for all trade unionists earning up to 8,000 zlotys and for pensioned persons. Those earning from 8,000 to 10,000 zlotys a month, pay 100 zlotys, from 10,000 to 12,000 zlotys - 120 zlotys, from 12,000 to 14,000 - 140 zlotys, from 14,000 to 16,000 - 160 zlotys, from 16,000 to 18,000 - 180 zlotys, from 18,000 to 20,000 - 200 zlotys. Those who earn more than 20,000 pay 250 zlotys, more than 25,000 - 300 zlotys, more than 30,000 - 350 zlotys, more than 35,000 - 400 zlotys, etc. The amount of membership dues is determined by a plant committee official on basis of the member's declaration concerning his earnings. Disputed cases will be settled by the factory council. The new dues come into force on April 1. The Central Trade Union Committee has simultaneously established a new distribution of sums derived from membership dues. Factory Councils will retain 5 percent of this sum and the Chief Council will receive 70 percent of this sum. The Central Trade Unions Committee receives 20 percent of membership dues and the Trade Union movement will transfer 5 percent to a special account of the Central Trade Union Committee in accordance with the National Savings Plan. The sums paid into this account in 1949, will be used in 1950 in accordance with directives approved by the Trade Union Congress. Zycie Warszawy #63 Febr. 5, 1949 (49 lines) Verbatim

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

Editorial

One of the most important achievements of the working masses in post-war Poland is the development of social insurance.

The concerning partial reform of insurance, approved by the Sejm on February 1, constitutes a step forward on the road to its development. It is a sort of introduction to the great basic reform of social insurance which we intend to carry out in the future.

The achievements of people's democracy in Poland in the field of insurance are in striking contrast to the situation in capitalist countries in this respect. For the sake of comparison let us mention that, for instance, there is no health insurance of any type in the United States and that only those who have money can obtain medical advice. One can imagine the situation of a worker in that country who, owing to sickness, became unfit for work.

The development of social insurance, in addition to all other achievements of the Polish working masses, is evidence of a steady improvement in their living standard. Trybuna Ludu March 5, 1949 #63 (62 lines) Excerpts only

AMERICAN COURT SHIELDS THOMAS  
Washington, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The Washington federal district court has postponed the trial of Thomas, former chairman of the notorious Committee for Investigating Un-American Activities for an indefinite period of time.

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The prosecutor has announced that "Thomas needs long treatment in a hospital". Thomas, who is accused of cheating the federal authorities, was to have been tried on March 17.

American progressive circles point out that the court's courtesy towards Thomas stands in contrast to the haste of American courts in connection with the trial of American communist leaders. Trybuna Ludu #65 March 7 and others (22 lines) Verbatim

# FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

## Communique

This year's International Fair at Utrecht (Holland) will take place from March 29 to April 7.

Poland, which is taking part in this fair, will have a covered pavillion with an area of 350 square meters. Polish exhibitors will include the Central Wood Industry Trading Agency, Centrostal (Steel), Metaleksport (Metal), Papeksport (tanned or asphalted roofing felt or cardboard), Minex (mined minerals), Weglockoks (coal and coke), Centrala Tekstylina (textiles), Centrala Importowo-Eksportowa Chemikali (Chemicals), Skorimex (hides) and Centrala Miesna (meat products).

In the group of small production exhibitors, central cooperative agencies hold a dominant place. They include the Handicraft, Cooperative, "Solidarnosc" Work Cooperative, Technical Handicraft Trade and Private Industry Central Agencies.

Private industrial enterprise will be represented by Chambers of Industry and Commerce while private handicraft will be represented by Handicraft Chambers. Rzeczpospolita #64 March 6, 1949 only (22 lines) Verbatim

# MINISTER SKRZESZEWSKI AMONG POLISH STUDENTS IN MOSCOW (Moscow PAP)

## Foreign Despatch

On March 5 Minister of Education Skrzyszewski, who is now in Moscow, received, in the presence of Polish Ambassador Naszkowski, a group of 37 Polish students who are studying in Moscow universities. Minister Skrzyszewski underlined the necessity for the speediest possible mastery of leading Soviet science by the students, particularly of Marxist-Leninist principles and political economy. He emphasized the importance of applying Soviet experiences to individual branches of Polish national economy and culture. Zycie Warszawy #65 (31 lines) Excerpts March 7, 1949 and others

# THERE WILL BE MORE SHOES THIS YEAR

## Article

Supplies of leather products for the market will substantially increase this year. Through the network of its own sales centers, through General Department Stores and through cooperative shops, the Central Trading Agency for the Leather Industry will this year place leather and footwear valued at 126.9 billion zl. on the domestic market. Supplies of leather industry products will therefore increase by 90% compared with the previous year, when the value of the transactions of the above Agency amounted to 68 billion zl.

With a view to improving the distribution of leather products, it is intended to substantially extend the network of retail sales centers of the Central Trading Agency for the Leather Industry.

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The Agency plans to open 25 new retail shops during the course of this year.

Thus the sales network of the leather industry will have 300 retail sales outlets throughout the country and 16 wholesale and provincial centers. Chłopi i Państwo March 6, 1949 #10 only  
(24 lines) Verbatim

THE SAME OBJECTIVES AND THE SAME PATH Article by Henryk Kassyanowicz

We wish to inaugurate "Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Week" in our paper by bringing into relief primarily those essentials which are decisive for the viability and durability of relations established between our two nations.

Polish-Czechoslovak relations have already developed far beyond the limits of political agreements.

The signing of the Polish-Czechoslovak pact of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation two years ago was pre-eminently an act of political wisdom.

The overwhelming majority of citizens of both countries realize the absolute necessity of a joint foreign policy as a prerequisite for defending peace and for effectively counteracting the threat of a revival of German aggression.

The (Polish-Czech) agreement concerning economic co-operation determines the need for an increasing number of further agreements within its framework.

Cultural co-operation is a platform on which the two nations understand each other and establish contacts with the greatest ease and sincerity. This is spiritual contact, the absence of which during the period between the wars was one of the causes of the two countries' political estrangement. It now greatly facilitates the task for those who, on this side and on the other side of the frontier, wish to compensate for past errors and neglect. In this field so much has been done that in the choice of words defining the relations between the two nations "friendship" is the most accurate definition. Rzeczpospolita #64 March 6 (120 lines) Excerpts  
(Note : Similar articles appear in other papers ).

ENGLISH MINERS MAY STRIKE Foreign Despatch

50,000 miners in the Lancashire and Cumberland districts, who were refused coal allocations at reduced prices, have announced their intention to strike at the beginning of March. Miners' trade unions in these districts approached their central organizations, asking them to support the intended strike campaign. Chłopi i Państwo March 6, 1949 #10 only (7 lines) Verbatim

RAID ON THE BLACK MARKET Domestic Despatch

The Citizens' Militia made a successful raid recently in the ul. Portowa in Gdynia when diamonds, nylons, foreign currency, quantities of silver coin, 100,000 units of penicillin, nylon parachutes, etc. were confiscated. The several persons arrested, most of them women, are being handed over to the Special Commission in Gdynia. Precis. Gdansk, Głos Wybrzeża February 24th and 25th.

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## FREIGHT MOVEMENT THROUGH SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

The aggregate figure for cargoes handled by the port of Szczecin in February was 328,880 tons, of which 279,600 tons consisted of coal, bunker coal and coke, 33,280 tons of bulk cargo and 14,700 tons of general cargo.

Rzeczpospolita, #64, March 6, 1949, only, 28 lines - excerpts

## CASUISTRY AND SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

Lead editorial

The reply of the Norwegian Government to the Soviet demarche of January 29 and to the Soviet Note of February 5 is a vivid illustration of what could be best defined as political casuistry. Casuistry originatting from lack of sincerity and of goodwill. In its Note the Norwegian Government declares that it considers the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union as superfluous because the UN Charter is a collective non-aggression pact binding on all UN members. The argumentation of the Norwegian Government clearly recalls the pitiful "arguments" of Minister Acheson who, in connection with the proposal for a joint Soviet-American declaration to refrain from resorting to war, also took cover under the UN Charter. Guided not by national state reasons of Norway but by "social-democratic" hatred toward the country of victorious socialism, listening not to the voice of its own nation but submitting to the will of American financial potentates, the present Norwegian Government furnishes proof not only of political casuistry but also of amazingly thoughtless shortsightedness.

(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

Zycie Warszawy, #64, March 6, 1949, 83 lines - excerpts

## MARSHAL BULGANIN TO MARSHAL ZYMIERSKI.

Foreign despatch

The Soviet Minister of the Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Bulganin sent the following message to the Polish Minister of National Defense, Marshal of Poland Zymierski: "Please accept, Mr. Minister, my cordial thanks for the greetings sent to me on the occasion of the anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union." Zycie Warszawy, #64, March 6, 1949 and others, 10 lines - verbatim

## THE "MAVAG" BUS PROVED A SUCCESS AND WILL BE PUT IN CIRCULATION.

Domestic despatch

The Hungarian "Mavag" autobus will be put on a three week test by the Municipal Transportation Establishments. This bus is strongly built and its body is of sheet steel without screws. The seating capacity is relatively small, 22 passengers, so that there is plenty of standing room. The normal load is 60 passengers, maximum 80. Dziennik Ludowy, #64, March 6, 1949 and others, 24 lines - excerpts

## AMBASSADOR WINIEWICZ HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - Jozef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador in Washington, returned to the United States last Sunday after a visit of several weeks in Poland. Ambassador Winiewicz, accompanied by his wife, arrived by air via London. Trybuna Ludu, #65, March 7, 1949 and others 8 lines - verbatim

## HUNGARY DEFINITELY MARCHES TOWARD SOCIALISM. Speech by Vice-Premier Rakosi.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - At the session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Worker Party, the Secretary General Matyas Rakose de-



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livered a speech outlining present domestic and foreign problems facing Hungary. He said, in part, that People's Democracy had to oppose the policy of treason which was conducted by Mindszenty. Contrary to the statement made by Western imperialists, there is no religious persecution in Hungary. Hungarian democracy has already arrived at a far-reaching understanding with all Churches in Hungary except with the Catholic Church. The arrest, unmasking and conviction of Mindszenty is not only a victory for Hungarian democracy but for international democracy as well. It is simultaneously a serious defeat not only for Hungarian but also for international reactionaries. Zycie Warszawy, #65, March 7, 1949 and all principal papers, 107 lines excerpts

#### ZMP MEMBERS IN WARSAW AND KRAKOW ON SCHOOL CELLS' TASKS.

Domestic despatch

Warsaw activists of the ZMP (Union of Polish Youth) recently held a conference in Warsaw, in which representatives of political parties, of the School Board and of social organizations also took part. Ostalowski, a representative of the Warsaw leadership acquainted the conference with the resolutions of the ZMP Central leadership. His report was followed by a lively discussion in the course of which youthful activists, among other things, drew attention to shortcomings in the work of school cells.

Much attention was devoted to the level of knowledge among school youth. Speakers pointed out that a large percentage of school youth have unsatisfactory marks and are not ideologically enlightened. By their successful studies ZMP school activists should set an example for unorganized youth and thus encourage them to make an effort to obtain better marks and to intensify the cultural activity of school theatrical groups. Simultaneously school youth should increase their contact with village youth by exchanging experience in the scientific and artistic field.

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A meeting of 300 leading pupils, members of ZMP school cells, took place in Krakow and was attended by the district school inspector and representatives of the Union of Polish teachers and of political parties. Discussions resulted in a decision to develop mutual assistance in studies on a large scale between school-mates, to organize group competition and to activate ZMP school cells in the field of social and ideological work. Trybuna Ludu, #65, March 7, 1949, only, 50 lines - verbatim

#### THE CASE OF SCANDINAVIA.

Editorial

Statements issued by our representatives at U.N. Sessions, their numerous speeches in the international arena and finally all their activities in the field of foreign policy and indirectly in the field of domestic policy are a clear indication that the Polish Government, in accordance with the will of the entire nation, is decidedly on the side of the peace camp and earnestly strives for peace. We carefully watch capitalist intrigues throughout the world, but naturally we devote our particular attention to the course of events in neighbouring countries. The conference of Poland's diplomatic envoys to Scandinavia, conducted under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zygmunt Modzelewski, was devoted precisely to the situation in Scandinavia. As is known, the Northern European countries have recently become the object of an intensified offensive by the State Department which is trying to involve Norway, Sweden and Denmark

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in the Atlantic Pact, whose aggressive character was clearly exposed by the recent Soviet Foreign Office declaration. American plans for Scandinavia are in full conflict with the U.M. Charter. They do not aim at strengthening and developing international cooperation, but on the contrary, they lead to division of the world into two opposed camps.

Various links bind us to our neighbours on the Baltic basin. Polish soldiers shed their blood in Norway during the recent war, fighting against Hitlerite aggressors. We are maintaining extensive trade relations with Sweden for the benefit of the economic life of our two countries. We are bound by traditional friendship to Denmark, in the same way as to the two above mentioned countries. It is therefore easy to understand that we are anxious over the American pressure exerted on Scandinavia. Polish public opinion believes that division of the world into two hostile camps will not contribute towards establishment of good neighbourly relations or of economic and cultural exchange.

Incidentally, this is also the opinion of the nations of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Increased demonstrations, declarations and meetings against adherence to the Atlantic Pact are an obvious indication that the Scandinavian nations do not want to surrender to adventurous American policy. We welcome with sympathy all these demonstrations for the cause of peace and of progress and we sincerely trust that cooperation between nations will not be decided by political intrigues but by the will of the broad masses.  
Glos Wielkopolski, March 5, 1949, #62, 63 lines - Verbatim  
(Note. Similar editorials appear in other papers)

## AFTER THE SENTENCE

Lead editorial

A severe but just sentence was pronounced in the grim trial in Lodz. Seldom has any trial exposed in a clearer manner the naked and brutal truth about the essence of class struggle conducted by the underground against new Poland. The sentence pronounced in the Lodz trial should serve as warning that crime brings punishment, irrespective of the criminal's position. The entire press reports trials of members of the underground. But if priests are among the defendants, the Catholic press maintains silence. And the Church hierarchy makes no announcement whatsoever on this subject. We do not know of a single instance of condemnation or of unfrocking of priests who were connected with criminal activities of the underground.

Neither do we find any announcement of the Church hierarchy in its official enunciations, except one made in the pastoral letter of October 31. But let us state clearly: in that letter neither the objective nor the methods of the underground were condemned. Let us cite another document, the message of Polish Bishops to the faithful, read from Church pulpits on September 28, 1948. Let us cite the following words: "Events are taking place that strike at the sanctity of the truisms of the faith professed by our nation, events which are contrary to the dignity of Catholic morality and which undermine faith, good morals and the veneration of God." What facts are referred to here? Is it the behaviour of such priests as Fertak and Losos, to whom the above cited words would rightly apply? No, the authors of the message did not mean that: they referred to a "fight against the Church",

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not existing in Poland and not conducted by the Polish Government, which, according to the above message, includes the up-bringing of youth. Thus, no wonder that Rev. Ortowski did not want to help in organizing Service for Poland, because he had "no appropriate order from his Bishop". He did more: he ordered the murder of the organizer of that Service. The path from cause to effect is not always long even if it is indicated by insinuations, hints and equally expressive silence. (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers.)  
 Zycie Warszawy, #64, March 6, 1949, 125 lines - excerpts

## HYPOCRITICAL REPLY.

Editorial

The Norwegian government gave a dissenting reply to the Soviet government's note proposing the conclusion of a non-aggression pact. The Norwegian reply is absolutely unequivocal although couched in terms adorned with veiled phraseology. At the same time and in the same note the Norwegian government intimates that it is starting negotiations on the subject of the Atlantic pact.

The character of the Atlantic pact is a matter of common knowledge. It is well known that the pact's edge is directed at the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. If, under the circumstances, the Norwegian government contemplates accession to the Atlantic pact, this clearly shows that the conventional statement, to the effect that Norway seeks to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, is not only insincere but verging on cynicism.

Even if we view this whole matter from the Norwegian government's angle, the reason for the latter's course is hard to understand. For, in favor of largely illusory and uncertain guarantees, the Norwegian government has seen fit to reject a genuine insurance of its country's frontiers and independence. By virtue of its decision, the Norwegian government has definitely entered the path which, regardless of all phraseology, has nothing in common with consolidation of peace.  
 Rzeczpospolita, #65, March 7, 1949, 100 lines - excerpts  
 (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers.)

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT VIOLATES UN DECISIONS CONCERNING TRUSTEESHIP.

Foreign despatch

New York, March 3 (FAP) - A practise unthinkable among civilized nations and consisting of taking away children in payment of debts is still current in the African territories of Congo and Cameroon under British mandatary administration. In defiance of an UN decision, the British government has practically annexed these areas and attached them to adjoining British colonies.

These facts were revealed in the UN Trusteeship Council by the Soviet delegate Soldatov in a discussion on the annual reports of the British and French administration in the Cameroons and Togo.  
 Rzeczpospolita, #65, March 7, 1949 and others, 15 lines - verbatim

## DAMAGE TO M.V. BATORY.

Domestic despatch

It is now stated that the damage suffered by the "Batory" recently was caused after leaving Copenhagen. Owing to heavy fog and high seas the vessel ran aground in the channel leading to the Baltic, but reached Gdynia according to schedule. It was found that some of her plates had

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been damaged and, on Monday last, she went into dry dock at Southampton where she was examined and the necessary repairs were effected. After spending 4 days in dock, she continued her journey to New York on Thursday evening.

Kurier Polski, February 24 and 25, 1949, precis

30 MILLION PEOPLE ARE DYING OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION EACH YEAR WHILE FOOD IS BEING DESTROYED IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

STATEMENT BY POLISH DELEGATE TO UN.

Foreign despatch

Lake Success (PAP) - The UN Economic and Social Council has begun discussions concerning the report made by the International Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the wasting of food in certain countries. FAO representative Mc.Dougall stated that the world food situation has improved in 1948 but he had to admit that a considerable section of the population of Asia is chronically undernourished. Polish delegate Boratynski underlined the fact that capitalist countries have done nothing to increase food production. He said that 30 million people are dying every year of hunger and malnutrition, of whom approximately 20 million in China. As an example of wasting of food, Boratynski cited the destruction of potatoes in the United States. Zycie Warszawy, #64, March 6, 1949 and others, 70 lines - excerpts

RIFLES WERE OF NO AVAIL.

Article

On March 6 the Rumanian People's Republic celebrated the fourth anniversary of its first truly democratic people's government, the Groza government, which came to power despite Radescu's riflemen. Rumania is rapidly going forward and is making up for what was neglected in the past, owing to hostile activity of reaction grouped round the monarchy. Her road is not free of obstacles and hardships. Nevertheless the worker class has not given up the struggle and is striving to eliminate remains of the bourgeois system. The bourgeoisie, which has been deprived by the people of its political and economic importance, would have been idle but for chauvinist intrigues and whispered propaganda. At present reaction wants to embitter the problem of national minorities by playing chauvinist elements against one another. However, in this field too, the People's Government can boast of considerable success: the laws putting into practice equality of all national minorities and making it possible for them to cultivate their own culture, to study in their own language and to develop freely have spiked the guns of intriguing chauvinist and nationalist groups.

Today Rumania contemplates her future with confidence. Her economy is developing at an accelerated pace. Her industry is growing, her agriculture is entering the path of mechanized farming. March 6, 1949 has brought abundant fruit. Rzeczpospolita, #64, March 6, 1949, 105 lines - excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers)

"TO FILL THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION" TO BE SLOGAN OF BRITISH COMMUNISTS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

Foreign despatch

London (PAP) - Elections to local government councils will begin in May throughout Great Britain. 600 candidates of the British Communist Party will submit their candidacy on a platform of filling the needs of the working population, cheap housing, medical care, schools and hospitals.

Zycie Warszawy, #64, March 6, 1949 and others, 9 lines - verbatim

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 7, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

MESSRS. A, B AND M.  
or the continuation of diplomatic conversation

In yesterday's issue of "Zycie" we wrote about a dramatic broadcast made at one time by the Voice of America and the FBC. It was supposed to contain a description of Mikolajczyk's flight and was filled with many details, as romantic as they were improbable. In this entire story a decisive role was supposed to have been played by a Polish forester's noble heart, by natural accessories such as a dark night, mountains, forests, fields about which a popular song says: "Such is a soldier's fate",

We unmask the incognito

However, a "diplomatic" fate is different, as is indicated by a certain conversation at Aleja Szucha somewhere between October 16 and 18 of last year, about which we also wrote in yesterday's article. Let us hope that that article interested our readers, particularly the person of the mysterious gentleman whom we called Mr. X. We do not want to mystify you further, dear Readers and as a reward for the patience you have shown in reading thus far, we unmask the incognito of Mr. X.

That was MR. GEORGE D. ANDREWS, at that time First Secretary of THE U.S. EMBASSY IN WARSAW.

As we see, it was not so much a Polish forester's heart as an American diplomat's heart which aided Mr. Mikolajczyk. Consequently, why should it be surprising that American affairs were always closer to his heart than Polish affairs?

After that conversation Mr. Mikolajczyk waited. One can guess that he waited with impatience and certain alarm. It is true that he was accustomed to waiting for directions from his principals and he hoped they would not abandon him in view of his long service for them but, who can tell if they still need him now? Consequently he lived through exciting hours. Happily, there were not many of these hours, only 48.

THE SECOND VISIT

Two days after Mr. Andrews' visit, there called upon Mikolajczyk (this time we will tell at once who it was in order not to abuse the reader's patience) A CERTAIN MR. MONROE W. BLAKE. At that time he

was Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and for a certain time he was even Acting Consul in Krakow. Consequently, it was not some one very important in the diplomatic hierarchy. It is not surprising that on the first occasion "political" matters were the subject of discussion while Mr. Blake spoke with Mr. Mikolajczyk only about concrete technical details: what, when and how.

### EXPERTS ON FSCAPES

Nevertheless, technical details constituted a subject of serious anxiety for Mikolajczyk. According to the radio story Mikolajczyk was supposed to have shown great calm and courage in the dark forest. In reality, however, during the conversation with Mr. Blake, which did not take place in a forest but in a cozy apartment, Mr. Mikolajczyk was very nervous. The guest quietened him with the argument that "GREAT EXPERTS HAVE CONFERRED IN THIS MATTER". Mikolajczyk was not at all surprised that there are great experts in American diplomacy for the matter of the escape from Poland of COMPROMISED AGENTS.

Mr. Blake terminated the conversation with the assurance that on such and such a day at such and such an hour on designated street an American Embassy automobile will await Mikolajczyk. It will take him to a certain spot from which flight from the country will be possible.

We do not know in what frame of mind Mikolajczyk lived through the following days, whether he became calmer. But his friends did not fail him - his further fate is known.

As regards the further fate of Messrs. Andrews and Blake, regrettably we only know that these gentlemen terminated their diplomatic careers in Poland after this very undiplomatic interview.

Malicious persons claim that they left our country, shortly after Mr. Mikolajczyk, not quite of their own will. It is possible, however, that the climate, for instance, did not suit them in Poland, and that all other suppositions would be "undiplomatic".  
Zycie Warszawy #64 March 6, 1949 only (108 lines) (Signed) WILCZEK

THE POLISH PRESIDENT RECEIVED THE  
POLISH PEASANT DELEGATION AFTER ITS  
RETURN FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

Domestic Dispatch

On March 5 the Polish President received the Polish Peasant Delegation after its return from a three-week visit to the Ukraine.

"Tell your neighbours all you saw", said the President to the delegates. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 and others  
(37 lines) Excerpts

CZECH BOOK EXHIBITION

Communique

At 6 p.m. on March 7 an exhibition of Czech books will be opened in the "Książka i Wiedza" ("Book and Knowledge") bookstore at 49 Nowy Swiat in Warsaw. Admission free.

The exhibition will be open every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. until March 21. Rzeczpospolita #64 March 6, 1949 only (7 lines)  
Verbatim

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## COMRADE L.FINKELSZTAJN'S LECTURE

Communique

The Propaganda Section in the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Central Committee is organizing a lecture by the editor of the publication "For lasting peace and for people's democracy", Comrade L.Finkelsztajn, on the subject of the current problems of the international worker movement. The lecture will take place on March 8 at 4.30 P.M. in the lecture room of the Central Technical Organization on Czackiego Street 3/5. Admission free. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 only (9 lines) Verbatim

## DEPARTURE OF DELEGATION OF POLISH WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR LONDON.

Communique

A delegation of the Polish Women's League, consisting of Deputy Chairman of the Central Leadership, Comrade Zofia Wasilkowska and Chairman of the Provincial National Council in Poznan, Citizen Hetmanska, left for London on March 5 at the invitation of English women.

The representatives of the Polish women's organization will attend the celebrations on International Women's Day. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 and others (11 lines) Verbatim

## PROTEST AGAINST THE DETENTION OF POLISH EMIGRANTS IN FRANCE.

"PAFA AG" (STATE RAILWAY CAR FACTORY)

WORKERS CONDEMN FRENCH REACTIONARIES

Domestic Despatch

Over three thousand workers of the State Railway Car Factory in Wroclaw recently held a protest meeting against the detention of Poles by reactionary groups in France. The Central Leadership of the Association of Fighters against fascism has also adopted a protest resolution. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 and others (96 lines) Excerpts

## POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Communique

On March 5 the Minister of National Defense, the Marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski, received the new Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr. Ferdinand Kozovsky.

Ambassador Kozovsky, who is a Lt. General and the recent Vice-Minister of National Defense in the Bulgarian People's Republic, took an active part in the Spanish war for freedom in 1936 and 1937 and was one of the first commanders of the Polish battalion named after Jaroslaw Dabrowski. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 and others (14 lines) Verbatim

## U.S. DOES NOT WANT TO RETURN BASES IN GREENLAND. London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

Reuter reports the beginning of talks in Washington with Danish Foreign Minister Rasmussen on the subject of Denmark's possible accession to the Atlantic pact. Reuter points out that the question of American bases in Greenland will be a serious obstacle. The United States demands that these bases be leased to the U.S. for a period of twenty to thirty years, to which the Danish Government is believed to raise objections, to say nothing of Danish public opinion (17 lines) Trybuna Ludu #65 March 7 and others Verbatim

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# SOLEMN BURIAL OF SOVIET SOLDIERS IN BYDGOSZCZ Domestic Despatch

A solemn funeral of 5 Soviet soldiers, whose bodies were exhumed from a tank which sank to the bottom of the Bydgoszcz Canal during the fighting in January, 1945, took place in Bydgoszcz on March 6. The tank was raised from the canal by Polish military engineers. Zycie Warszawy #65 March 7, 1949 and others (7 lines) Verbatim

## POLISH WORKING MASSES EXPRESS THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH PROGRESSIVE FORCES AT MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Domestic Despatch

Reports of meetings and gatherings at which thousands of workers condemn war mongers and express their complete solidarity with the forces of progress, struggling to strengthen and stabilise peace are arriving from all parts of Poland. Zycie Warszawy #65 March 7, 1949 (66 lines) Excerpts and others

## PUBLICATION OF THE LAW CONCERNING LEGAL RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA Communique

The President of the Polish Republic has ordered the publication of the law of March 1, 1949 concerning ratification of the agreement between Poland and Czechoslovakia relating to mutual legal relations in civil and penal cases signed in Warsaw on January 21, 1949. The law will be published in the Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

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## F O R E I G N

## POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP AS A BULWARK AGAINST THE THREAT OF IMPERIALISM Prague, PAP Foreign Despatch

On the eve of great manifestations and festivities which will take place in Czechoslovakia within the framework of "Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Week" all Czechoslovak newspapers publish extensive articles devoted to the life of people's democratic Poland and emphasize the Polish nation's immense achievements in the economic, cultural and social fields in the space of the past four years as well as the great importance of Czechoslovak friendship and co-operation for the further development of both countries and for the consolidation of peace in Europe. Trybuna Ludu #65 March 7 (115 lines) Excerpts

## BRUTAL PERSECUTION OF MINERS IN FRANCE Foreign Dispatch Paris March 5 (PAP)

An aggregate penalty of 200 years imprisonment was meted out to 1200 miners who had taken part in the latest strike. These figures were revealed by a committee newly established in Paris for the purpose of forcing through an amnesty for the workers. The committee established that a further 500 miners are being detained in prison without trial. Rzeczpospolita #64 March 6, 1949 and others (39 lines) Excerpts

## A. GROMYKO'S APPOINTMENT Moscow (PAP) Foreign Despatch

The TASS Agency reports that the Soviet Council of Ministers has appointed Gromyko first Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. Trybuna Ludu March 6, 1949 #64 and others (4 lines) Verbatim

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A FIRM FRONT OF FIGHTERS FOR PEACE  
AGAINST WARMONGERS' INTRIGUES

Foreign Dispatch

The struggle of the masses throughout the world against warmongers and against attempts of Anglo-Saxon ruling circles to create aggressive blocs is becoming increasingly intensive.

Copenhagen (PAP)

A great meeting to protest against attempts of reactionary circles to involve Denmark in the aggressive North-Atlantic Pact was held in Copenhagen.

The Chairman of the Danish Communist Party, Larsen, made a long speech in which he said that the Danish nation will firmly oppose all plans aiming at exploitation in the interests of American imperialists.

Brussels (PAP)

The Secretary General of the Luxembourg Communist Party, Dominique Urbany, issued a declaration stating that should the Soviet Army, while defending the cause of nations and of socialism, be compelled to pursue aggressors into the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Luxembourg working people will act similarly to the working masses in Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia during the war of liberation against Hitlerism, Trybuna Lud March 6, 1949 #64 and others.  
(106 lines) Excerpts

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT CONFERS ON THE ATLANTIC PACT.  
SECRET RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRO-GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.  
COMMUNIST PARTY'S MOTION.  
Oslo (Telepress)

Foreign Despatch

At its Friday session the Norwegian Parliament discussed the Atlantic Pact. During the debate the leader of the Norwegian Communist Party, Loevlien declared that the Norwegian nation has no illusions about the fact that the Government will give way to American pressure and grant the United States military bases on Norwegian territory. This concession will follow the decision to accede to the Atlantic Pact and will not be brought to public knowledge. The Communist M.P. Johansen said that the Parliamentary debate was merely a manoeuvre tending to deceive the Norwegian nation, for this debate followed a secret session at which the Social-Democratic and Conservative majority decided to support Norway's accession to the Atlantic Pact. During the debate, Johansen submitted a motion to the effect that Norway should resist United States pressure, reject the Atlantic Pact and should accept the Soviet offer to conclude a non-aggression pact. This motion was rejected by the reactionary majority in Parliament. Zycie Warszawy #64 March 6, 1949 and others (152 lines) Excerpt

BRITISH PREMIER IN BERLIN  
Berlin, March 3 (PAP)

Foreign Dispatch

The British Premier, Attlee, arrived in Berlin by airplane at 11 P.M. on March 4. He was accompanied by Henderson, British Minister for German Affairs, and Marshal Williams, Commander of the British Air Force in Germany. Premier Attlee was met at the Gatow airport by General Robertson, British Governor in Germany, by representatives of foreign missions in Berlin and by many journalists. (12 lines)  
Rzeczpospolita #64 March 6, 1949 Verbatim

## TRIAL OF PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN IN SOFIA.

Foreign despatch

Sofia, March 5 (PAP) - "The chief prosecutor in the trial of protestant church officials in Bulgaria yesterday demanded the maximum penalty for the four principal defendants. In his speech on the last day of the trial, the prosecutor stated that the defendants had been engaging in espionage, at first in the interest of Hitlerite Germany and subsequently for the United States and Great Britain.

According to the PAP report, all defendants, including the four principal ones: Zypkov, Ivanov, Mokhailov and Tchervev, had even previously pleaded guilty. The prosecutor stated that the defendants had been inciting representatives of two foreign powers to liquidate the power of the Patriotic Front and to introduce a bourgeois-fascist system in Bulgaria.

Rzeczpospolita, #64, March 6, 1949 and others, 19 lines - verbatim

## VERDICT IN THE TRIAL OF MINDSZENTY'S CO-DEFENDANTS.

Foreign despatch

Budapest (PAP) - The verdict was announced in the trial of thirteen of Mindszenty's co-defendants, accused of currency offenses. They were sentenced to imprisonment for one to eight years.

Trybuna Ludu, March 6, 1949, #64 and others, 5 lines - verbatim

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ECONOMIC

## ACTIVITIES AND PLANS OF POLISH TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA.

Domestic despatch

The National Conference of delegates of the Polish Engineers, Technicians and Mechanics' Association ended on March 4. An excursion of Association members to the Soviet Union and exchange of technical lecturers between the two countries will be arranged during the course of this year.

Trybuna Ludu, March 6, 1949, #64 and others, 57 lines - excerpts

## VERDICT IN THE TRIAL OF FORMER TIMBER INDUSTRY DIRECTORS.

Domestic despatch

The fourth day of the trial of six former timber industry directors, accused of abuses, was devoted to speeches by Public Prosecutors and by Defense Counsel. The Court then announced verdicts sentencing Szyn to twelve years, Fusiecki and Szczygielski to ten years, Goszcz to six years and Wlodarczyk to four years imprisonment. With regard to the defendant Olszewski the Court applied the amnesty and sentenced him to one and a half years imprisonment.

Trybuna Ludu, March 6, 1949, #64 and others, 15 lines - verbatim

## POLICY OF THRIFT IN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Domestic despatch

"After overcoming initial difficulties in reconstruction of the transportation system the railway administration must now apply a planned policy of thrift by rational organization of work and reduction of overhead expenses," said Minister Rabanowski at a conference of directors of Polish State Railway districts and divisions.

Zycie Warszawy, #64, March 6, 1949, only, 72 lines - excerpts

## MORE THAN A MILLION TONS OF FREIGHT PASSED THROUGH GDYNIA AND GDANSK IN FEBRUARY.

Domestic despatch

1,023,000 tons of freight passed through the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia in February. Exports amounted to 928,000 tons, of which 820,000 tons were coal and imports amounted to 95,000 tons. Zycie Warszawy,

#64, March 6, 1949, only, 6 lines - verbatim

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## NEW STRIKE EXPECTED IN BRITISH COAL MINES. Foreign despatch

The Central Union of Elevator Operators in coal mines has sent a strike warning to the Minister of Labor and to the National Coal Board. Recently the Union made a demand for an increase in wages and a number of other suggestions, all of which have been rejected. Now the Union has announced the proclamation of a strike to begin March 20. The strike would force 80% of British mines to stop work. The leader of the Union, Short, states that the National Coal Board did not even want to start negotiations. The Union will not agree to any compromise. Trybuna Ludu, #65, March 7, 1949, only, 21 lines-verbatim

## SAVINGS - AN EVERY-DAY REQUIREMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY. THE FOSTERING OF INVENTIONS AND OF NEW IDEAS WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THIS CAMPAIGN. Article

In accordance with the decree of February 19, 1949 introducing a planned system of savings in all departments, the aggregate sum of savings this year should reach 115 billion zl. The savings campaign in industry was already initiated in 1946 and 3,653,000,000 zl. was saved by industry in that year. In 1947 the sum of 11,754,000,000 zl. was saved by industry, compared with 6,700,000,000 zl. planned. Thus the savings plan was exceeded by 75%. The 1948 State Savings Campaign program provided for savings by industry to the amount of 3,649,000,000 zl.

Polska Zbrojna March 6, 1949, #64, only, 64 lines - excerpts

## COMPETITION AND NEW WORKING METHODS WILL RAISE OUTPUT. MEETING OF LABOR CHAMPIONS. Domestic despatch

A national meeting of labor champions in the building trade took place in Warsaw on March 6. During discussion Citizen Garnkowski underlined the great advantages of work in teams of 3 workers, thanks to which a bricklayer saves approximately 10,000 superfluous movements daily and instead of 3, builds 10 meters of wall. Resolutions were passed branding the attempts against unity in the World Federation of Trade Unions and against the murder of the chairman of Greek Trade Unions by Athens fascists. A protest against the detention of Polish repatriates by the French Government was also made. Zycie Warszawy, #65, March 7, 1949 and others, 29 lines - excerpts

## DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY'S PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Domestic despatch

The newly created Ministry of Domestic Trade has already been given a provisional organizational statute. Besides the minister's chancery the following departments and bureaus are in operation: the planning, financial, organizational, personnel, industrial products trade and agricultural produce trade sections, and the budget and economic, price control and trade service bureaus.

Moreover, the Chief Weights and Measures Office and the Polish Food Supply Committee are subordinated to the Ministry of Domestic Trade. The newly created ministry has taken over from the Ministry of Industry and Trade the industrial products trade section, the agricultural produce trade section and the Price Bureau. Rzeczpospolita, #64, March 6, 1949, and others, 19 lines - verbatim



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**"ORBIS" ORGANIZING EXCURSIONS TO POZNAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR.**

Domestic despatch

On instructions of the Director of the Poznan International Fair, the Polish "Orbis" Travel Bureau will handle Polish and foreign visitors to this Fair. Through all its branches "Orbis" will organize cheap excursions for workers and youth. 200 rooms in Poznan hotels and 1,000 beds in the "Gospoda Targowa" Tourist Hotel and in other collective quarters will be at the disposal of "Orbis". Prospective visitors should apply to the nearest "Orbis" office at least in a week in advance. Visitor's cards, entitled holders to reduced railway fares and admission tickets are available at "Orbis" offices. Tickets for meals in Poznan restaurants and lunch-rooms can also be bought there. The International Fair Housing Bureau in Poznan at 14 Marshal Rokossovski Street (Former Foch Street) will provide living quarters for visitors. "Orbis" intends to run several popular trains to Poznan from other large towns at least twice a week.

Glos Wielkopolski, #62, March 5, 1949, only, 38 lines - verbatim

**WE SHALL PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY DECALCOMANIAS.**

Domestic despatch

For the first time in Poland, a group of Polish experts has recently succeeded in producing a paper with a special chemical composition suitable for transferring designs to high quality china. Development of large scale domestic production will solve all difficulties hitherto encountered in this field.

Rzeczpospolita, #64, March 6, 1949 and others 17 lines - excerpts

**TOR REPAIRED TRACTORS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.**

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform has received a report stating that the plan for repair of tractors has been fulfilled by all regional branches of the Technical Agricultural Service (TOR). Thus all tractors in this Service will be available for spring sowing. By February 28 the tractor repair plan was fulfilled in the following TOR regions: Lubuska, Warsaw, Upper Silesia, Radomsko-Lublin, Lodz and Rzeszow. The tractor repair plan for the above regions required the repair of 1,904 tractors. Thanks to labor competition, TOR workers have repaired 1,816 tractors, i.e. 722 in excess of plan (sic). The remaining regional branches which undertook to accomplish their work by February 23, have so far repaired 1,336 tractors in Upper Silesia and 380 in Poznan. Of the TOR branches which were to have finished their work by March 15, the following have already reported as follows: Olsztyn 740 tractors, i.e. 54 tractors in excess of plan and Bydgoszcz-Gdansk, which has repaired 1,010 tractors according to plan. Dziennik Ludowy, #64, March 6, 1949 and others, 35 lines-verbatim. (Note: This item contains no explanation of the inconsistency in the published figures)

**A LARGE PASTURE BASE IN THE NAREW BASIN.**

Domestic despatch

This year plans for land improvement are focussed on the largest meadow area covering about 300,000 hectares situated in the south-eastern part (sic) of Poland, in the basin formed by tributaries of the Narew on the right side of that river from the Biebrza to the Orzyc rivers (the northern part of Bialystok province and the north-eastern part of Warsaw province). After land improvement and other work has been finished it is planned to organize a stock breeding base in this area able to feed about 600,000 head of livestock.

Gazeta Ludowa, #55, March 6, 1949 and others. 27 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

WHY ARE THEY SILENT ?

Article

(The current trial) is not the first time that criminal activities of certain priests have been revealed. However, we have so far not heard a single word of condemnation for these priests from competent representatives of the Church hierarchy in Poland. We have not heard of a single case of unfrocking of a priest convicted for cooperation in murders by the verdict of a Polish Court.

"Pastoral letters" published in Poland deal with various problems; enough space was even found to attack the labor competition movement in them; however, a deep silence hangs over the cases of criminal activities of certain priests.

This must be stated clearly. Those who tolerate crimes are also responsible for them as well as those who have the opportunity to oppose the criminals and have done nothing. Church dignitaries must realize the meaning of their silence concerning their subordinates priests.

One of the basic component factors in imperialist plans and machinations directed against people's democracies is to count on deterioration of relations between the Church and the people's democratic State. It is, however, doubtful whether this is in the interest of the Church. Leading elements in the Church hierarchy in Poland, therefore would do better to stop listening to foreign inspiration and to make an effort to clearly condemn the criminal activities of priests of the Fertak, Ortowski and Losos type. Trybuna Ludu, March 4, 1949, #62, only, 81 lines - excerpts

#### DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY IN THE SZCZECIN REGION.

Domestic despatch

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society now has 235 circles in the Szczecin Coastal region with more than 18,000 members, of whom 10,000 reside in Szczecin. The Society's Headquarters in Szczecin have their own library of 1,000 volumes, subscribe to 11 dailies and to 53 weekly and monthly magazines.

The Society recently received a film depicting life in the Soviet Union. This film is being shown in all Government estates. The Society has organized a so-called "friendship corner" in every recreation center, equipped with books, booklets and periodicals. Gazeta Ludowa, #53, March 4, 1949, only, 20 lines - verbatim

#### MORE FERTILIZER.

Domestic despatch

Production of artificial fertilizer is steadily growing. Last year's production of cyanamide of lime was 31 percent greater than in 1947, production of nitrate with ammonium saltpetre exceeded 1947 production by 78%, sulphate of ammonium by 46 %, superphosphate by 52 percent.

The plan for the current year provides for production of 140,000 tons of cyanamide of lime, 104,000 tons of ammonium saltpetre, 7,400 tons of sulphate of ammonia and 360,600 tons of superphosphate. Rzeczpospolita, #62, March 4, 1949, only, 11 lines - verbatim

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## IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES IN SCANDINAVIA.

Foreign despatch

(By the "Trybuna Ludu" correspondent): The Swedes, anxious to retain their neutrality, deceived themselves that Foreign Minister Lange will return empty-handed from Washington and will act accordingly. The Norwegians felt somehow as if on the spot, under the fire of fraternal nations. Meanwhile, opposition against the Atlantic Pact was growing and has penetrated, although for only a short time, even the ranks of Social-democracy, i.e. Lange's Party.

What reply could Lange have brought from people who try to bind others, without intending to bind their own hands, even formally. In these circumstances Minister Lange's position on the eve of his Party's Congress was clearly unstable. There were even rumours of resignation.

It appears, however, that he is far from resignation. And far-ther still from a change in Norwegian foreign policy, which even the American Press mentioned. Why? Because the State Department had different intentions and it knows how to exercise pressure on countries like Norway, governed by people easily yielding to the persuasions of the American financial world.

It was not difficult to forecast Lange's and the Norwegian Government's reaction to Washington's reply to the effect that the American "Defense Council" considers that non-adherence of Norway and of Denmark (this concerns Greenland) to the Atlantic Pact will "weaken these countries strategically and psychologically".

The Norwegian Government was alarmed by the signs of dissatisfaction overseas. As if at the touch of a magic hand, voices of opponents of the policy of blocs and pacts disappeared from the Norwegian Press. And at the Congress of the Social-democratic Party the opposition melted away rapidly.

The final text of a resolution stating that Norway must seek solution of her "security" problems in cooperation with America was unanimously approved. This was the decision of the Social-democratic Party's Congress. One sign of dissatisfaction by the American patrons has sufficed to make the "socialists" of the Wall Street brand stand at attention.

The Norwegian nation, which was consulted the least in this matter knows, however, what to think about it. And those who still do not understand it properly were assisted by the "New York Times" which wrote that Norway must realize that accession to the Atlantic Pact implies the necessity of technically adapting Norwegian air-fields and ports to receive American "help". This is what preparation for aggression is called in diplomatic language. Trybuna Ludu, March 4, 1949, #62, only, 128 lines - excerpts

## WHAT IS LEFT OF BEAUTIFUL PROMISES.

Article

During January and February Truman and the new Congress were supposed to start realization of the election program and of their pompous promises. Instead of this, a parliamentary debate began with the sole objective of escaping from obligations undertaken toward voters.

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SECTION B

WHY ARE THEY SILENT ?

Article

(The current trial) is not the first time that criminal activities of certain priests have been revealed. However, we have so far not heard a single word of condemnation for these priests from competent representatives of the Church hierarchy in Poland. We have not heard of a single case of unfrocking of a priest convicted for cooperation in murders by the verdict of a Polish Court.

"Pastoral letters" published in Poland deal with various problems; enough space was even found to attack the labor competition movement in them; however, a deep silence hangs over the cases of criminal activities of certain priests.

This must be stated clearly. Those who tolerate crimes are also responsible for them as well as those who have the opportunity to oppose the criminals and have done nothing. Church dignitaries must realize the meaning of their silence concerning their subordinates priests.

One of the basic component factors in imperialist plans and machinations directed against people's democracies is to count on deterioration of relations between the Church and the people's democratic State. It is, however, doubtful whether this is in the interest of the Church. Leading elements in the Church hierarchy in Poland, therefore would do better to stop listening to foreign inspiration and to make an effort to clearly condemn the criminal activities of priests of the Fertak, Ortotowski and Losos type. Trybuna Ludu, March 4, 1949, #62, only, 81 lines - excerpts

## DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY IN THE SZCZECIN REGION.

Domestic despatch

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society now has 235 circles in the Szczecin Coastal region with more than 18,000 members, of whom 10,000 reside in Szczecin. The Society's Headquarters in Szczecin have their own library of 1,000 volumes, subscribe to 11 dailies and to 53 weekly and monthly magazines.

The Society recently received a film depicting life in the Soviet Union. This film is being shown in all Government estates. The Society has organized a so-called "friendship corner" in every recreation center, equipped with books, booklets and periodicals. Gazeta Ludowa, #53, March 4, 1949, only, 20 lines - verbatim

## MORE FERTILIZER.

Domestic despatch

Production of artificial fertilizer is steadily growing. Last year's production of cyanamide or lime was 31 percent greater than in 1947, production of nitrate with ammonium saltpetre exceeded 1947 production by 78%, sulphate of ammonium by 46 %, superphosphate by 52 percent.

The plan for the current year provides for production of 140,000 tons of cyanamide or lime, 104,000 tons of ammonium saltpetre, 7,400 tons of sulphate of ammonia and 360,600 tons of superphosphate. Rzeczpospolita, #62, March 4, 1949, only, 11 lines - verbatim

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## IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES IN SCANDINAVIA.

Foreign despatch

(By the "Trybuna Ludu" correspondent). The Swedes, anxious to retain their neutrality, deceived themselves that Foreign Minister Lange will return empty-handed from Washington and will act accordingly. The Norwegians felt somehow as if on the spot, under the fire of fraternal nations. Meanwhile, opposition against the Atlantic Pact was growing and has penetrated, although for only a short time, even the ranks of Social-democracy, i.e. Lange's Party.

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I remember well the last big pre election meeting in the largest auditorium in New York City, Madison Square Garden. This was a few days before the elections. It was only once that the President and candidate for the Presidency was able to rouse the enthusiasm of the assembled. This was when he stated the necessity of abolishing the hateful enslaving Taft-Hartley Bill.

What has happened in this matter barely three months after the elections : According to a witty statement made recently by the author of this Bill, Senator Robert Taft, the Democratic party intends to primarily withdraw the name of this Bill "while retaining at least two thirds of its contents."

An equally popular Truman pre election slogan was his sharp criticism of the inglorious Committee for Investigation of un-American activities. But in this case as well, a complete retreat was made after the elections. This Committee was retained, contrary to pre election promises, and even an appropriation was voted for it. In his election campaign Truman mentioned most frequently the building of cheap housing. But nothing is heard about this just now.

Wall Street capitalists prefer to build expensive apartment houses without participation of the Government. After a long debate at the Democratic Party Convention in Philadelphia, the slogan of equal rights for Negroes was included in the Party program

This matter has not advanced by an inch. As long as the United States produces atomic bombs and spends half of its budget on armaments, Truman's pre election promises cannot possibly be fulfilled.

The dilemma is an old one: guns or butter, and its new edition is: atomic bombs or cheap housing.  
Zycie Warszawy, #62, March 4, 1949, only, 184 lines - excerpts

#### STAVISKY AFFAIR IN BERLIN.

#### Article

During last week western Berlin under "mayor" Reuter's rule became the scene of a scandal tinged with an interesting political flavor - although ostensibly it bears the character of ordinary money speculation.

At the end of last week, "Die Welt", press organ of the British occupation authorities, published a report "from Leipzig" alleging that an issue of new eastern Mark banknotes was planned for eastern Germany and Berlin. All banknotes now in circulation were, allegedly, to be shortly exchanged for new ones, and the inhabitants of western Berlin were to be entitled to exchange only 50 marks per capita while the remainder was to be frozen.

In the throes of a panicky mood deliberately spread by the press, radio and whispered propaganda, the population of western Berlin made a run on exchange brokers' offices in order to "save their money" by changing their eastern marks for western marks. This was the chance bank owners were waiting for. They immediately raised the rate of exchange to 6 eastern marks for 1 western. In the evening, after closure of banks, the rate was raised by street dealers to as much as 11 to 1.

In the late evening hours a warning appeared in the shape of an official dementi on the part of the Economic Commission of the eastern zone of Germany, stating it neither was nor had ever been intended to put new banknotes into circulation or to withdraw old ones and that the statement concerning exchange was a lie from beginning to end.

The following morning brought a complete reversal of the situation. Thousands of people who only a day before had endeavored at any price to get rid of their eastern marks, reappeared in front of money exchange offices in order to buy back their previously owned eastern marks.

Profits earned by speculators in little more than a few hours are estimated at 70 million eastern marks. The chief participants in these gains were exchange offices licensed by the Reuter municipal administration. There is little doubt, however, that the proprietors of these offices must have shared these light-gotten gains with those whose attitude and propaganda had rendered this whole machination possible.

The initiated claim that a goodly share of this windfall went to the pockets of the western Berlin city administration as well as to a number of editors of those periodicals which created the panicky atmosphere.

As for Reuter, this gave him an opportunity to come out with the assertion that the eastern mark was an unstable currency. The fact that the poorest inhabitants of the city had been subjected to a loss of 70 million marks does not seem to have evoked any twinges of the Mayor's conscience.

Rzeczpospolita, #60, March 2, 1949, 147 lines - excerpts

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR FORMER PEASANT SELF-HELP WORKERS FOR ECONOMIC SABOTAGE. Domestic despatch

On February 28, the District Court in Walbrzych tried Wladyslaw Bartosinski, former chairman of the Peasant Self-Help Union's county board in Walbrzych, and Piotr Gach, agricultural instructor of the same institution, according to summary procedure.

From loans appropriated for the seeding campaign by the State Agricultural Bank, the Defendants distributed only 20 percent, and even this amount found its way entirely into the hands of rural capitalists

The undistributed loans totalled 1,540,000 zlotys for fertilizer and 500,000 zlotys for grain.

At the hearing, the court examined 23 witnesses and experts who corroborated the charges specified in the indictment.

The court sentenced Wladyslaw Bartosinski to 10 years imprisonment with 5 years' forfeiture of civic rights and Piotr Gach to 10 years imprisonment.

Rzeczpospolita, #62, March 4, 1949, only  
22 lines - verbatim

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# FOR UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

Lead Editorial

The policy of aggression and of fostering a new war, carried on by U.S. and British ruling circles, encounters increasingly wide-spread and resolute opposition from all honest men and women in the world.

Maurice Thorez's recent anti-war declaration sounded like an oath taken by the French working people, like a powerful warning to the aggressor.

Every honest man in capitalist countries is face to face with the question: on whose side is he? on the side of the powerful camp of peace and democracy led by the Soviet Union or on the side of the camp of war and reaction led by the United States?

In this respect the declaration issued by Lanchashire and Cheshire trade unions is significant. They have declared, on behalf of 950,000 workers in these two large industrial centers in England, that it is possible to prevent war by a common effort.

The appeal to fight for peace and unity, directed by English workers to the population of Leningrad, met with wide response on the part of the Soviet people. On behalf of 1,400,000 trade union members in Leningrad and in the Leningrad district, 10,000 delegates accepted the hand of friendship stretched out to them from the British Isles.

This reply again confirms that the Soviet people, engrossed in their tytanic peaceful work, brought up in a spirit of true democracy and respect for other nations, will continue to be the vanguard in the fight for universal, lasting, democratic peace, in the fight against warmongers. The fact that in their fight they are being joined by ever increasing millions of common people all over the world, that the world democratic camp is consolidating its forces, is the best guarantee that Stalin's prophetic words will come true about the disgraceful failure of all those who want to push mankind into the sanguinary welter of a new calamity.

Wolnosc #46 March 2 only (120 lines) Excerpts

## ON THE TRACK OF WAR CRIMINALS.

### 4 YEARS OF ACTIVITY OF THE CHIEF COMMISSION

#### FOR INVESTIGATING GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND. Domestic Despatch

In the near future the Chief Commission for investigation of German criminal activity in Poland, with its seat in Warsaw, will celebrate its fourth anniversary.

The basic aim of its activity is to examine and to collect material concerning crimes perpetrated by the Germans during the Second World War on Polish citizens in Poland and abroad.

As a result of collaboration of the delegate of the Chief Commission with the American Prosecutor's Office in Nuremberg, the Chief Commission obtained copies of the records of nearly all the trials of war criminals (the aggregate weight of the records is about 1 ton). The files of the Chief Commission at present contain about 10,000 names of German war criminals. So far 1900 have been extradited to



Poland. For some time the Anglo-American authorities have been creating difficulties for the extradition of German war criminals residing in Germany.

A great many prominent German generals, notorious for their exceptional bestiality towards the Polish and Jewish population, are in the Anglo-American zones. (196 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita, March 4 #62 only

FOR A UNIFORM EDUCATIONAL TREND Article by Tadeusz Sarnecki

The surest instrument for co-operation between school and home is a well organized Parents' Committee.

The role and the tasks of new Parents' Committees have now been defined by a resolution of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Ministry of Education has issued special regulations which will give legal form to Parents' Committees.

Parents' committees have in the past collected funds to cover not only certain school expenses but also to add to teachers' salaries. Thus between the parents' committee and the body of teachers a relation of financial dependence grew up of which advantage was immediately taken to exercise ideological influence on the school, often conflicting with the interests of People's Poland.

Another object of the reform connected with re-organization of Parents' Committees is to establish closer bonds between the school and the labor world, between the teachers and the worker class. This will be possible by setting up School Welfare Committees.

The campaign covering the formation of School Welfare Committees and the elections to Parents' Committees will begin shortly and will be terminated at the latest within the next three months. Political and social organizations will take an active part in this campaign. The Democratic Party welcomes this effort to enlighten school welfare organizations politically and socially and will take an active part in the campaign for the formation of a social educational machine. The establishment of bonds between the working classes (including the working intelligentsia), and the school will link the school to progress and socialism. Kurier Codzienny #63 March 5 only (180 lines) Excerpts

BOILING MASSES STRUGGLE FOR PEACE Lead Article

Peace offensive. These two words give the most accurate definition of the policy the Soviet Union and people's-democratic countries have been pursuing for the last few months....

As far back as last year, the Soviet Union submitted to the U.N. a concrete plan for reducing armaments of great powers by 50 percent.

We are aware that the peace offensive has driven warmongers into a state of intense fear. The American bourgeois press goes even so far as to cynically predict that continued peace might result in "breaking up the boom" in the United States....

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People's masses in Marshallized countries actively demonstrate their discontent with attempts to embroil them in war.....

The peace offensive has instilled fear among warmongers while it has aroused immense enthusiasm among broad people's masses which are rallying their forces in order to counteract all attempts to use them as a scapegoat for purposes of an imperialist war....  
Dziennik Ludowy #63 March 5, 1949 only (Excerpts) (100 lines)

ALBANIA AND RUMANIA AT THE POZNAN FAIR                      Domestic Despatch

Among the record number of foreign exhibitors at the Twenty second Poznan International Fair we shall see official stands of Albania, of the Soviet Occupation Zone in Germany and of Rumania for the first time.

In the Albanian stand we shall, among other things, admire magnificent decorative metal fancy goods. Rumania, in addition to the official stand, is to have a pavilion selling excellent wines, pork-butcher's products and articles of the well-known peasant art industry. Zycie Warszawy March 5, 1949 #63 only (14 lines) Verbatim

GENERAL DRAPER'S RESIGNATION                      Lead Editorial

Simultaneously with the still unconfirmed report concerning resignation of General Clay, Governor of the American occupation forces in Germany, we hear an equally sensational but uncontested report about the resignation of General Draper from the post of American Vice Minister of War. When relieving General Draper from his post, President Truman allegedly did not want to sign the usual letter of thanks for "valuable services" because General Draper's past was such that the United States President could not stomach it. General Draper had established contacts, first of a financial and later of a friendly nature, with a senior SS officer, Kremer, who helped him in profitable transactions. Draper's case contains several interesting features. First, it is not right when Generals are financiers and second, obviously membership in the SS did not shock Americans either before or after the war, and finally the third feature is still another symptom of American Pharisaism, expressed by the President's gesture. He did not want to thank the retiring General for putting into practice what clearly emanates from present American policy, in which service for the dollar, fraternization with Hitlerians and the utterance of beautiful liberal slogans strangely fail to harmonise with each other. Kurier Codzienny #62 March 4, 1949 only

Excerpts

IN THE CAUSE OF SOLIDARITY WITH COLONIAL YOUTH.  
POLISH COLLEGE YOUTH'S DEMONSTRATIONS                      Domestic Despatch

Mass rallies and meetings of college youth are taking place throughout the country on the occasion of the "Day of Solidarity with Colonial Youth".

Multitudes comprising thousands of college students passed resolutions in which they express solidarity with the struggles of progressive students in colonial countries and with the guiding principles of the International Students' Union.

The resolutions state that "the international solidarity of

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the proletariat, which rallies all forces of progress with the Soviet Union's support, will free humanity from monopolist and imperialist rule and will secure the development of culture, civilization and world peace".

Student youth will join most actively in the International Students' Union's struggle for world peace and for liberation of subjugated colonial youth, regardless of the latter's race and origin.

In the course of meetings and rallies, the Polish students launched a collection of funds to help students in colonial countries. Rzeczpospolita #63 March 5, 1949 (28 lines) Verbatim

PILATE'S SILENCE. Comments on the "Murat" trial. (By telephone from Lodz). Article

In addressing the Court, Murat knelt down before the Tribunal and asked for mercy. For the first time there was a tone of sincerity when he said: "To-day I know that I am guilty, but for so many years I never met anyone to turn me back from the path I had chosen. No one told me to abandon crime".

Yet Murat on his path met as many as three priests who failed to restrain the bandit by even a single word. On the contrary, they openly assisted him. The moment during the trial when Murat said about himself: "I am a believer" was very characteristic. The priests could have made the bandit stop illegal activities, particularly after the amnesty. The religious "feelings" of a regular murderer were fully exploited by them for purposes having nothing in common with religion. The accused priests, in face of accumulated facts clearly testifying to their guilt, tried to charge each other with responsibility, which to a certain degree facilitates understanding all the factors in the crime. Rev. Ortowski's statement was particularly significant. "I am a young and inexperienced chaplain", he said, "and no superior priest in the Church hierarchy has ever taught me what my attitude should be towards the activities of the gang operating in my area." The silence of these Church authorities resembles the silence of Rev. Farys who, when asked by Murat whether the latter should take advantage of the amnesty, gave no answer. It is a silence which so closely resembles Pilate washing his hands. Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, #63 (97 lines - excerpts)

#### DISAPPOINTMENT AT BRETTON WOODS.

Article

When, after the end of the war, international financial resolutions were adopted at Bretton Woods on a large scale and in solemn words, there were few sceptics in the world who were not glad that harmful absurdities of economic autarchy had come to an end and that at last solidary management of international capital would begin. However, less than four years have elapsed since that moment and there are now few people who believe in the practical usefulness of the Bretton Woods declaration. Those who do, must be regarded as hopeless utopians. In the course of the debate on the report of the International Bank, now taking place in the UN Economic Committee, the Polish delegate, Dr. Suchymade things plain by pointing out that the International Bank has become an institution carrying out the instructions of the American State Department to the exclusion of everything else. Small wonder therefore, that owing to American capitalists' greediness, the Bretton Woods resolutions, as well as many other beautiful propositions brought forward after the second world war, have become but a further painful disappointment for the rest of mankind. Kurier Codzienny #63, March 2, 1949

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 5, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

PARENTS' COMMITTEES AS A WEAPON IN THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATISED EDUCATION OF YOUTH. NEW ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION Domestic Despatch

On March 4 at the Ministry of Education a press conference was held devoted to the problem of Parents' Committees in schools. The Director of the Section for schools of general education, H. Garbowski outlined the recently issued regulations concerning the jurisdiction and scope of activity of Parents' Committees and of the newly-created School Welfare Committees. The Parents' Committees existing hitherto in schools of all types, functioned in an unorganised manner. In many instances privileged elements, alien to the worker-peasant movement, predominated in these Committees. The Ministry of Education has decided to normalise this important problem by creating a social-educational organisation composed of factors linked by class origin with democracy so that this organisation can lead the school and youth along the path of progress. The Parents' Committee is to cooperate with the school in realisation of the program to enroll all children in grammar schools and to enable further education for children of workers and of small and middle class peasants. Parents' Committees should exercise vigilance to assure a democratic tendency in rearing children. They should combat the influence of reactionary elements on children and juveniles and should propagate principles for democratic upbringing of children and juveniles in schools and at home among parents and the community. Simultaneously with the organisation of new Parents' Committees, School Welfare Committee will be created on the initiative of political parties and social organisations in work places, factories, Government estates and village cooperative societies. These School Welfare Committees will foster rapprochement between school and life and work places and will link schools closely to the worker class and to the peasant masses. Trybuna Ludu #63, March 5, 1949 and others (120 lines) Excerpts

LEADER OF THE "MURAT" GANG  
AND TWO PRIESTS, INSTIGATORS OF CRIMES,  
SENTENCED TO DEATH

Court News

On March 4 the Regional Military Court in Lodz announced the verdict in the trial of the leader of the "Murat" gang, Jan Malolepszy and of his co-defendants, the criminal priests Losos, Ortowski and Farys. Jan Malolepszy, Rev. Marian Losos and Rev. Wacław Ortowski were sentenced to death and Rev. Stefan Farys to eight years imprisonment.

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The Court found the highest degree of ill-will and cynicism in the conduct of Rev. Losos and Rev. Ortowski. (73 lines)  
Zycie Warszawy March 5, 1949 #63 and all principal papers.

PEASANT DELEGATES TELL WHAT THEY  
HAVE SEEN IN SOVIET UNION

Domestic despatch

The delegation of Polish peasants, which recently returned from the Soviet Union, met with representatives of the press, social organizations and political parties on March 4 in the conference chamber of the Central Management of the Peasant Self-Help Union in Warsaw.

Many of the speakers emphasized that the limitations of human language make it impossible to describe the enthusiasm prevailing among the Soviet people for building a new and better life.

Comrade Wieczorek, a peasant owning two hectares in Kampinos township, Sochaczew county was the first to speak. He said, in part: "I have seen prosperity in the houses of kolkhoz members. I have seen stocks of flour, lard, vegetables, dried fruit, larger at pre-harvest time than the stocks the Polish peasant lays away in autumn. No one can tell me now that the Soviet kolkhoz member lives in poverty and half-starvation. An average kolkhoz member looks better and is clothed better than I."

Comrade Jozef Kopec, owner of seven hectares in Gostyn county, Warsaw province, spoke of what impressed him most at the congress in Kiev: "We went to the Vassiliev kolkhoz. Here in Poland there was much talk about all kolkhoz members living together in one house. I saw that all this is untrue. Every kolkhoz member has his own house."

Comrade Maciej Wawryszczuk, of Wlodawa county, Lublin province, said: "They say that in the Soviet Union people do not believe in God. But I saw people there who believe in God and clergymen reading mass and churches which were open. In short, no one is molested in matters of religion".

Comrade (Mrs.) Regina Uscilowska, Chairman of Darlewo township (Slawno county, Szczecin province), spoke primarily of the life of the Soviet woman: "In the 'Zdobycz Pazdziernika' (October Victory) kolkhoz, members of the kolkhoz are very prosperous. The manager of the kolkhoz has even bought himself a car out of his earnings. I also want to mention that single men or women need not think of old age with anxiety. Houses for old and homeless people assure them quiet and a care-free old age." Trybuna Ludu #63 March 5 and others.  
(240 lines) Excerpts

A DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATION AND A DRINK  
OF WHISKY IN ALEJA SZUCHA

Article

One evening in May 1948 the "Voice of America" and the BBC broadcast a highly "dramatic" story in the Polish language which, contrary to the intentions of its authors, was rather humorous. The hero of the story was a certain gentleman who at one time played a certain role in so-called high-life in Poland.

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The gentleman concerned was Mr. Mikolajczyk and the story in question was supposed to tell the course of his "departure".

One of the actors in the drama was a certain forester who gave shelter to Mikolajczyk. The drama ends with an impressive outcry by Mikolajczyk: "The German frontier at last, I am free!"

Why do we now write about this broadcast, made such a long time ago? This is because we would like to supplement it with certain facts of which there is no mention in the above story.

Well, in the second half of October 1947 (we are not sure whether it was October 16, 17 or 18) a certain foreigner, for the time being let us call him Mr. X, announced his visit to Mr. Mikolajczyk. He was immediately received; as is well known, Mr. Mikolajczyk had a passion for Anglo-Saxons.

Thus at the appointed time an elegant middle-aged man, fairly tall, brown and balding, with a moustache, in an impeccably cut suit appeared in Mr. Mikolajczyk's apartment in Aleja Szucha. The hospitable Mr. Mikolajczyk remembered that Mr. X should be offered a drink of strong whisky, as it was known in the circles to which the two gentlemen belonged that Mr. X was very fond of this fine drink.

Conversation was, of course, conducted in English, as is the fashion of true gentlemen. (It should be mentioned here that Mr. X graduated from the most exclusive university in the entire world, namely from Oxford, where Mr. Mikolajczyk's son was also studying). However, this common topic was not mentioned in the conversation, neither did the two gentlemen speak about agricultural problems in which they were both interested. (We must again add that Mr. X was very enthusiastic about agriculture and that he devoted himself to gardening in his villa in Zalésie, near Warsaw, while Mr. Mikolajczyk apparently also had something in common with agriculture).

The topics discussed were rather of a tourist nature. First Mr. X tried to explain to Mr. Mikolajczyk that he had actually nothing more to do in Poland. Mr. Mikolajczyk agreed with this. He also agreed with the opinion of his guest that he could render better service to his patrons if he were abroad and asked how this could be arranged. A dialogue followed:-

Mikolajczyk: "This is not so easy".

Mr. X: "Do not be afraid. It is not at all as difficult as it appears to you. After all, there are certain possibilities and diplomatic privileges".

Mikolajczyk: "But I am not a diplomat".

Mr. X: "That does not matter. I am. We shall soon let you know how this can be arranged".

At this the guest left the apartment.

He left Mr. Mikolajczyk with good hopes and himself went to a conference concerning the realization of the escape plan.

Mr. Mikolajczyk waited for the answer a couple of days and you, readers, please wait just one day for further details. (137 lines)  
Zycie Warszawy March 5, 1949 #63 only. Excerpts

## CZECH FILMS IN POLISH CINEMAS

Communiqué

During Polish-Czech Friendship Week, commencing on March 7 the following full length Czech films will be shown in Polish cinemas:-

"Syrena" (The Siren), "Tchorz" (The Coward), "Przeczucie" (Premonition), "Ostatni Mohikanin" (The last of the Mohicans), "Krakatit", "Sepy" (Vultures) and "Nikt nie wie" (No one knows anything). Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949 #63 only (8 lines) Verbatim

## GERMAN CANNON FODDER

Editorial by Krzysztof Radziwill

Following Thorez, Togliatti and Pollitt who, on behalf of the French, Italian and British working masses, clearly declared themselves against the unleashing of a third World War engineered by American imperialism against the Soviet working masses, the German working masses are now raising their voice of warning. The German workers and peasants who, through the fault of the Junkers (landowners) and capitalist imperialism of the Second Reich and of National-Socialist fanaticism of the Third Reich, have spread all battlefields in Europe with their corpses before they returned to their destroyed cities and villages, are sick and tired of all this. In fact, these German masses, held in iron discipline or deluded by degenerated fanaticism of the German upper classes, have always been merely cannon fodder, in the past, for even if they fought in their own army and allegedly for their own nation, it is not they who reaped benefit from eventual victories and now it is they and not their criminal leaders who have to eat the bitter pill of defeat. It is well that, besides the voice of Frenchmen, Italians and Britishers, the voice of that nation, which has in the past supplied most of the cannon fodder in all imperialist wars, is now heard. The announcement of the German working masses, at a moment when American warmongers are contemplating a third war to be waged primarily with German hands and in their country, devastated by the last war, is undoubtedly an important contribution to peace and we do not doubt, therefore, that this announcement will also convince Americans of German descent who are regrettably, the fiercest instigators of a third war. Kurier Codzienny #62 March 4, 1949 only (128 lines)

Excerpts

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F O R E I G N

## SUSPENSION OF DEPUTIES' IMMUNITY

IN FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Paris, PAP Excerpts

Foreign Despatch

On Friday the French National Assembly considered the proposal to suspend parliamentary immunity with respect to two communist deputies, M. Cachin and R. Garaudy. This proposal is quite independent of the Government's demand for surrender of these deputies and was submitted by right wing deputies. By 296 votes to 221 (with 517 deputies present at the meeting) the National Assembly refused to suspend immunity with respect to Deputy Cachin and by 363 votes to 202 decided to suspend Deputy Garaudy's immunity. Kurier Codzienny #63 March 5 and others (30 lines)

## NEW ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED ESPIONAGE

ACTIVITY IN FRANCE Paris, PAP

Domestic Despatch (12 lines) Verbatim

Minister Moch announced at a meeting of the Council of Ministers that the next person to be arrested for alleged "spying" will be Pellaz, an engineer working in the Atomic Energy Commissariat. Pellaz was engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union in the Atomic Energy Commissariat. It is known that seven persons have already been arrested

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THE FRONT FOR PRESERVATION OF PEACE DEVELOPS  
AND EXPANDS. WORLD WORKER MASSES AGAINST WAR  
MONGERS. Copenhagen (Telepress)

Foreign Despatch

Axel Larsen, Chairman of the Danish Communist Party, declared at a meeting convoked under the slogan of defense of peace, as follows: "Should reactionary forces succeed in unleashing a new war, we shall lead the whole nation in the struggle against the aggressor, just as during the German occupation".

Oslo (PAP) A big meeting was held in defense of peace at which the leader of the Norwegian Communist Party, Emil Loevlien delivered a speech. He said that at a time when American imperialism is menacing peace and preparing an aggressive plot against the Soviet Union all nations, including the Norwegian, should unite with the great Soviet nation and with progressive forces in the entire world in order to strengthen their struggle for peace.

Stockholm (PAP) At a big meeting in defense of peace held in the town of Vennan, the chairman of the Communist group in Parliament, Hagberg underlined peaceful Soviet policy toward Sweden and stated that, just as during the war, the Soviet Union is now the strongest guarantor of peace and of the independence of Sweden, by combatting all new aggressive plans.

Vienna (Telepress) "The Austrian people do not want to lift their hands against the country of socialism and will not fight for dollars", states the Austrian Communist Party in the columns of its central organ, "Die Volksstimme." "In case Austria is drawn by war mongers into action against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the Austrian people and above all the Austrian worker class will side with the Soviet Union against the aggressors."

Mexico City. The leader of Mexican Communists, Encina, in solidarity with the announcements published by Thorez and Togliatti, appealed for creation of a firm anti-imperialist democratic front. Trybuna Ludu #63 March 5, 1949 and others (139 lines) Excerpts

CHANGES IN U.S.S.R. GOVERNMENT  
Moscow (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Council has relieved the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Molotov, from his post of Minister for Foreign Affairs and has appointed Wyszynski to the office of Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium also relieved the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mikoian, from his post of Minister for Foreign Trade and has appointed Mienshikov to this office. Zycie Warszawy #63 (12 lines) Verbatim March 5, 1949 and all principal papers.

POLISH LAWYERS' DELEGATION IN PRAGUE Foreign Despatch  
Prague, March 4 (PAP)

A delegation of Polish lawyers, composed of Professor Dr. Szer, Prof. Dr. Wasilkowski and Prof. Dr. Gruzinski, has arrived in Prague. The delegation will cooperate with Czechoslovak lawyers in evolving a new family and marriage law, particularly in application of the principles of this law to Polish-Czechoslovak relations. (9 lines)  
Rzeczpospolita #63 March 5, 1949 only Verbatim



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## SOVIET REPATRIATION MISSION HAS LEFT AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

Foreign despatch

Berlin (PAP) - Marshall Sokolovski has issued instructions to the Soviet Repatriation Mission to leave the American Occupation Zone.

As previously reported, the Soviet Repatriation Mission became the object of brutal persecution by American occupation authorities, which caused Marshall Sokolovski to issue a declaration strongly condemning the conduct of the Americans as conflicting with international agreements.

Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, # 63 and others, 11 lines - verbatim

## GENERAL CLAY'S ADVISER RECALLED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) Ambassador Murphy, the present political adviser to General Clay has been recalled from Germany to Washington where he will be the Head of a new Division for German and Austrian affairs set up in the U.S. State Department.

Murphy's Assistant, James W. Riddleberger, will be acting political adviser in Germany.

Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, #63 and others, 8 lines - verbatim

## MORE CHANGES IN U.S. GOVERNMENT ?

Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - Rumours are circulating in Washington diplomatic circles about the imminent resignation of the Ministers of the Army, Navy and Air Force, following the resignation of Forrestal, the Minister of National Defense.

The resignation of the Minister of the Army, Royall, is expected first.

Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, #63, and others - 6 lines (verbatim)

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ECONOMIC

## THE FILM "END OF THE ROAD" IN LAKE SUCCESS.

Foreign despatch

Lake Success (PAP) - A special showing of the Polish film "Ostatni Etap" will take place on March 7 in the United Nations building in Lake Success. The film will be shown to participants in the present Session of the Economic and Social Council and to members of the U.N. Secretariat upon the initiative of the Polish delegation.

The film, which is the only full-length film under the sponsorship of the U.N. Film Council, will be shown in New York cinemas beginning March 28.

Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, #63 and others, 9 lines - verbatim

## WAN (WARSAW REAL ESTATE ADMINISTRATION) ADMINISTRATOR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR ABUSES.

Domestic despatch

On March 4 the District Court in Warsaw, according to summary procedure, tried two local Government officials accused of abuses. The defendants are: Jan Rubenau, WAN administrator and Aleksander Nowakowski, an official in the Warsaw Building Inspection Bureau.

Rubenau illegally allocated houses to private enterprises for demolition, which brought him financial gains. He was sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Nowakowski's case was referred for trial according to normal procedure.

Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, #63 and others, 13 lines - verbatim

#### 50 TONS OF DUTCH TEA COMING TO POLAND TO SATISFY IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

Domestic despatch

The normal monthly demand for tea on the domestic market, both now and before the war, was about 25 to 30 tons. This demand has so far been chiefly satisfied from old stocks of the State Trading Agency (PCH) and of "Spolem".

Owing to the buying up of tea by speculators, the PCH alone sold 15 tons of tea, i.e. twice the normal quantity, in the second half of February. The PCH therefore limited the sale of tea exclusively to State shops and suspended supplies to private retail trade which is showing tendencies to conceal this commodity.

The difficulties will be alleviated by the expected arrival of the first consignment of 50 tons of Dutch tea. This consignment, as well as future consignments, should cover market requirements for six months.

Zycie Warszawy, March 5, 1949, #63 and others, 22 lines - verbatim

#### CORDIAL RECEPTION OF POLISH PEASANTS IN UKRAINIAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES. POLISH DELEGATION STUDIES ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF KOLKHOZES.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) Members of the second delegation of Polish peasants touring the Ukraine in individual groups are visiting farms, machinery and tractor centers and cultural-educational institutions. The Polish peasants, who are making excursions to towns and villages of the Soviet Ukraine, are meeting with an exceptionally cordial reception by the broad masses of workers.

Trybuna Ludu, #63, March 5, 1949 and others, 72 lines - excerpts

#### MASS DISMISSAL OF WORKERS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY. Foreign despatch

London (PAP). A feeling of indignation and anxiety is spreading among British workers due to increasing dismissals, "to effect savings", of workers employed in enterprises which bring enormous profits to their owners. A most significant example is the discharge of 750 workers employed in the film industry. Film companies motivate this action by the competition of American films and state that they cannot afford to produce such costly films as those produced in Hollywood. Instead of reducing directors' salaries, the "savings" began with the discharge of workers. Similar incidents are occurring in mechanical and steel industries.

Trybuna Ludu, #63, March 5, 1949, only, 26 lines - verbatim

#### A QUARTER MILLION PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN REBUILDING OLD AND BUILDING NEW SETTLEMENTS. RECONSTRUCTION MINISTRY'S BUDGET DISCUSSED IN THE FINANCE, BUDGET AND ECONOMIC PLAN COMMITTEE. Domestic despatch

The Finance, Budget and Economic Plan Committee yesterday discussed the draft budget of the Ministry of Reconstruction for 1949. In describing the activities and plans of this department for the near future, the rapporteur, Deputy Cieslak, stated at the outset

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that in 1948 the Polish building industry employed 180,000 persons and that in 1949 it contemplated providing employment for 250,000 persons, a task involving the training of new skilled construction workers.

Up to the present time 209,000 peasant farmsteads have been rebuilt from state funds and a further 200,000 farmsteads from villages' own funds. The 1949 plan provides for building 13,200 farmsteads including 9,000 in the Western Lands. The State's expenditure for rural construction in 1947 totalled 24,500,000,000 zlotys, in 1948 18,600,000,000 zlotys. A sum of 13,200,000,000 zlotys has been assigned for reconstruction and repairs from state funds and 10,000,000,000 from rural areas' own funds.

Capital investment expenditure listed in the budget of the Ministry of Reconstruction totals 17,492,000,000 zlotys. Moreover, the Ministry of Reconstruction is to implement and handle all that part of the economic plan which relates to capital building investments for which a sum of 63,000,000,000 zlotys has been appropriated for this year.

Capital investment expenditure of the Workers' Housing Administration (Zaklad Osiedli Robotniczych) amounts to over 22,000,000,000 zlotys.

The rapporteur expressed approval for the fact that, in spite of having undergone immense (war) ravages, we are already in a position to proceed to building new settlements while construction of new large towns was in prospect. A new powerful steel foundry now in construction with the Soviet Union's assistance, will call for the building of a new town capable of housing 100,000 people. 520,000 additional workmen, to be employed under the six-year plan, will have to be provided with living quarters.

Between 1945 and 1948, we rebuilt 13 percent of destroyed urban buildings with a total cubature of 70,000,000 cubic meters. The 1949 plan provides for the rebuilding of over 7,000,000 cubic meters containing 71,000 rooms. From granted appropriations, the ZOR (Workers Housing Administration) will rebuild 6.6 billion zlotysworth of workers' lodgings in Warsaw, 4.4 billion zlotysworth in Kielce and 2 billion zlotysworth in Gdansk, Szczecin, Lodz and Poznan.

Building enterprises directly subordinated to the Ministry of Reconstruction will carry out work to the value of 26,000,000,000 zlotys, the Central Industrial Building Administration to the value of 14,000,000,000 zlotys, the SPB (Social Building Enterprise) to the value of 14,500,000,000 zlotys, the Rural Building Cooperative - to the value of 6,000,000,000 zlotys, the Central Labor Cooperative Agency - to the value of 8,000,000,000 zlotys, housing cooperatives to the value of 1,000,000,000 zlotys and private enterprise - to the approximate value of 15,000,000,000 zlotys.

Rzeczpospolita, #63, March 5, 1949 and others, 111 lines - excerpts  
POLISH CARDBOARD FOR HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE Domestic despatch

The "Marysia" State Cardboard Factory received fairly large orders from Hong Kong and Singapore for special cardboard. Last year, the "Marysia" factory supplied the same foreign buyers with approximately 150,000 tons of cardboard. Rzeczpospolita, #63, March 5, 1949 only, 7 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

LABOUR PART SUSPENDS INDUSTRY  
NATIONALIZATION UNDER U.S. PRESSURE  
London PAP

Foreign Despatch

.... Yielding to strong pressure on the part of the U.S.A. the British government and the Labour Party's executive have decided to suspend further nationalization of British industry. The election platform of the Labour Party does not provide for further nationalization of industry and is to restrict itself to so-called "consolidation of the present achievements of socialism." Glos Wielkopolski #60 March 3, 1949 only (32 lines) Excerpt

POLISH ARMY BALLET  
IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA  
Prague

Foreign Despatch

Within the next few days the ballet of the Polish Army theater, comprising 168 persons, is expected in Czechoslovakia. During its three week tour the ballet will give performances in Prague, Bratislava, Moravian Brno and in twelve other cities. Dziennik Polski #60 March 2 only (8 lines) Verbatim

CHANGES IN EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT  
London PAP

Foreign Despatch

Reuter reports from Cairo that by Royal decree certain changes were made in the Egyptian Government. Minister of Communication Abdel Mashar Dey has resigned and has been replaced by Ibrahim Abaza Pasha, previously Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ahmed Khashaba Pasha was appointed Foreign Minister. Verbatim Dziennik Baltycki #60 March 3, 1949 only (13 lines)

PRAGUE'S GIFT TO WARSAW  
Prague March 3, 1949 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Central National Council of the City of Prague has called upon all its subordinate local National Councils to organize a collection of funds under the slogan "Prague and Czech National Councils for Warsaw" during "Polish-Czech Friendship Week". The Prague National Council donated 500,000 Czech Crowns to this fund. Rzeczpospolita March 4, 1949 #62 only (8 lines) Verbatim

OPENING OF POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK  
FRIENDSHIP WEEK

Domestic Despatch

"Polish Czechoslovak Friendship Week" will be inaugurated in Warsaw by an exhibition of Czechoslovak folk art, which will be opened in the National Museum on Monday, Febr. 7 at noon.

The Bratislava National Theater's performance scheduled for Febr. 7 has been postponed because the troupe will begin its tour with a performance in Katowice. Polska Zbrojna #62 March 4 only (13 lines) Verbatim

PREMIER QUEUILLE INVITES AMERICAN  
TROOPS TO OCCUPY FRANCE.  
ABSURD VISIONS DESIGNED TO HIDE OWN PLANS  
Paris.

Foreign Despatch

French Premier Queuille granted the United Press agency an

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interview full of "prophecies" on the subject of the menace of an invasion of France by the Soviet Army. He launched a postulate to "shift western Europe's frontiers far to the east" in order to avert the peril allegedly threatening Europe. (83 lines) Excerpt Glos Wielkoposki #60 March 3, 1949 only

PLAN FOR SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN  
PROVIDES FOR EXTENSIVE STATE ASSISTANCE  
TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED FARMS

Domestic Despatch

A Press conference took place on March 3 at the Ministry of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reform at which the Vice-Director in the Agricultural Production Section, Engineer Lukomski, submitted a plan for the Spring Sowing Campaign.

According to this plan the Spring Sowing Campaign will cover an area of 8,850,000 ha. of which 3,745,000 ha. are designated for grain crops, 2,950,000 ha. for root crops, 1,830,000 ha. for pulse and fodder plants, 100,000 ha. for plants for industrial purposes and the balance for vegetable and other miscellaneous plants.

The idle land liquidation plan covers an area of 725,000 ha.

A total of 636,963 tons of artificial fertilizer will be supplied to agriculture, including stocks left over from the Autumn Sowing Campaign, plus a production surplus of about 31,000 tons. Compared with the 1948 Spring season 191,000 tons more of artificial fertilizer will be supplied to agriculture this year.

Within the framework of the Spring Sowing Campaign an area of 532,000 ha. has been designated for the cultivation of plants for industrial purposes on a contract basis.

The plan also provides for the supply of 10,058 tons of selected and uniform sowing seed from Government estates to small and medium-sized farms.

Simultaneously Government estates are to provide farmers with 21,231 tons of sowing seed necessary for the reproduction of selected sowing seed.

The State Agricultural Bank has established a short-term loan fund of 600,000,000 zl., for the financing of the Spring Sowing Campaign, of which 260,000,000 zl. is earmarked for sowing and 340,000,000 zl. for ploughing.

Another short-term loan of 125,000,000 zl is earmarked for the liquidation of idle land and a short-term loan of 750,000,000 zl. for the purchase of artificial fertilizer. Part of this loan (300,000,000 zl) was distributed among counties by distribution committees at the beginning of January. Dziennik Ludowy March 4, 1949 (106 lines) Excerpts #62 and others.

RADAR ON POLISH VESSELS UNDER  
THE CARE OF SPECIALISTS

Domestic Despatch

The Polish Merchant Marine at present has Radar installations on two vessels, namely on the M.V. "Batory" and on the M.V. "Kilinski."

Radar installations have been ordered for the M.V. "Sobieski" operating abroad but for the benefit of her country, on the route from Italy to South America. "Dar Pomorza", one of the most beautiful frigates in the world, has a Radar installation. It is planned to install Radar in our ports, which will greatly facilitate the work of port commanders. Dziennik Baltycki #60 March 3, 1949 (43 lines) Excerpts

# TRACING LOST PERSONS

IN THE U.S.S.R. AND ARGENTINA

Communique

Correspondence relating to tracing persons staying in the Soviet Union should be addressed to the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw, 24/26 Piusa XI (Street).

The Polish Red Cross will institute inquiries through the Soviet Red Cross whose jurisdiction henceforward includes inquiries within the USSR.

In view of the above correspondence dealing with the above matters should not be addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs nor to the Polish Embassy in Moscow.

Correspondence relating to tracing persons in Argentina should be forwarded, directly by post, to the following address: Croix Rouge Polonaise, 1417 Rue Charcas, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Zycie Warszawy #62 March 4, 1949 only (21 lines) Verbatim

DELIBERATIONS OF THE POLISH-CZECH AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE  
Prague PAP

Foreign Despatch

Deliberations of the Polish-Czech Agricultural Committee are now taking place in Prague. Their object is to increase agricultural cooperation between the two countries. The topic of discussion at the last meeting was the problem of mutual exchange of high-quality seeds and cooperation between scientific experts in the field of agriculture. Dziennik Ludowy March 4, 1949 #62 only (9 lines) Verbatim

RETURN OF POLISH DELEGATION  
FROM THE UKRAINE

Domestic Despatch

The Polish delegation consisting of 24 persons, which attended the Congress of the Ukrainian Kolkhoz labor champions, returned to Warsaw in the evening of March 3.

Polish peasant leaders returned in a beautifully decorated railway car. In spite of weariness they willingly described their impressions. Maria Walas and Zygmunt Szacholczyk from (Rawa Mazowiecka County) were greatly touched by the really friendly reception. They are full of admiration for the extraordinarily high level of agricultural development in the Soviet Union. They were greatly impressed by the Labor Champion Congress in Kiev.

Mieczyslaw Grad (Polish Youth Association) cannot find adequate words to describe his impressions. "Enthusiasm", he said, "is not a sufficiently strong definition. We have seen not only the Kolkhozes but also all that is most valuable in the Ukraine. To give a full

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account of it would require a long time".

Delegation members brought many presents from the Ukrainian peasants. Rzeczpospolita March 4, 1949 #62 (28 lines) Verbatim and all principal papers

RECEPTION OF POLISH PEASANT DELEGATION  
BY SOVIET UKRAINE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
Moscow MARCH 3. (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

As we have already reported, two Polish peasant delegations have recently been visiting the Ukraine.

The first delegation, composed of 24 persons, arrived in Kiev, the capital of Soviet Ukraine, on February 14 and was present at the Ukrainian agricultural labor champions' Conference.

The second delegation, consisting of 166 persons, arrived in Kiev on February 27.

The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Ukraine gave a reception for the two delegations at which Government and Ukrainian Communist Party leaders as well as representatives of Kolkhozes and of intellectuals were present.

Ukrainian Premier Korotchenko delivered a speech in which he said, inter alia, that during their visit to the Ukraine the Polish delegates will become convinced of the superiority of the socialist system of agricultural economy.

The second speaker, the Chairman of first Polish peasant delegation, Brzeza, expressed his admiration for the magnificent successes of socialist construction in Soviet Ukrainian towns and villages. He also said that labor in the Soviet Union is not a curse, as it is in capitalist countries, but a matter of honor for every Soviet citizen.

Another speaker, citizen Kulaga from Wroclaw Province, also expressed the highest admiration for the splendid successes of Kolkhoz economy, witnessed by him in the Ukraine.

A member of the editorial staff of the Polish paper "Chlopska Droga" (Peasant Path), Pawlica, emphasized that each Ukrainian Kolkhoz is a model agricultural school.

One of the speakers was Wanda Wasilewska, who said in part:-

"You see with your own eyes the Soviet village, the development of culture and prosperity and you see that all paths here are open to the working people. I am deeply convinced that Poland, liberated by the blood of Soviet soldiers, will create a new village and a new peasant, a peasant co-ruler, a peasant citizen, to whom all paths are open. I believe in your victory." Rzeczpospolita March 4, 1949 and all principal papers. #62 (111 lines) Verbatim

WORKING MASSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD  
CONDEMN WARMONGERS' CRIMINAL PLANS  
Paris (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

50,000 Parisians attended a great manifestation for defense of

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peace, organized at the Velodrome d'Hiver. Never has such a large audience come to a political meeting.

The Secretary General of the French Communist Party, Maurice Thorez, took the floor greeted by stormy applause and the Marseillaise. After reading his declaration and emphasizing its significance, he sharply criticized the interview granted by Queuille to the American "United Press" Agency.

The Chairman of the Communist faction in the Parliament, Jacques Duclos, delivered a speech in which he stated that the French nation is definitely opposed to the Government policy of war preparations.

In conclusion the assembled adopted a resolution in which they wholly approved Thorez' declaration. Dziennik Ludowy March 4, 1949 (152 lines) Excerpts #62 and others

#### TRAINING OF PZPR VILLAGE ACTIVISTS

Article by W. Matuszewska

Among the tasks outlined by the Merger Congress, which have to be fulfilled in rural regions, the matter of ideological training of our Party activists in villages is of foremost importance. In two consecutive monthly courses in PZPR provincial schools we have assembled rural activists, exclusively, or rather their leaders, i.e. secretaries of Party township committees and candidates for secretaries. Approximately 2,300 persons have been or are at present being trained at the second course. More advanced students of this course have been trained in individual study of Marxist-Leninist classics and of the history of the "All Union Communist Party" (Bolshevik). Considerable shortcomings have become noticeable in these theoretical studies. The reason for these shortcomings is obvious: these problems require a long period of work and basic training. The problem of the worker-peasant alliance was not studied sufficiently everywhere. For example many pupils of the Lublin school who are well oriented in practical and current rural problems have manifested insufficient understanding of the problem of cooperation between the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party in villages and of the leading role of the Polish United Worker Party in relation to these two parties. The experiences of the first course show that great attention must be given to a methodical study of the program at each course while taking into consideration the political enlightenment and the scope of interest of the pupils. Every problem should be explained to pupils from the Party's viewpoint and from the whole nation's viewpoint, from the angle of class warfare and of the great effort exerted by us in connection with building foundations for socialism in Poland. Trybuna Ludu #60 March 2 (85 lines) Excerpts only

#### CREATION OF A STATE SURVEYING ENTERPRISE

Domestic Despatch

A State Surveying Enterprise was recently formed by an order of the Minister of Reconstruction issued in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and with the Chairman of the Central Planning Bureau (CUP).

The scope of activities of this enterprise includes the organizing and carrying out of all types of survey work, of preparatory work, of studies and of estimates. It does not include basic surveying of the State.



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In accordance with the law concerning purveyance, labor and services carried out on behalf of the State Treasury, of local Governments and of certain categories of legal entities, the above State enterprise should be entrusted with all activities falling within the scope of surveying. Dziennik Ludowy March 4, 1949 #62 only (18 lines) Verbatim

PROGRAM FOR STRUGGLE TO  
LIBERATE COLONIAL PEOPLES  
London PAP

Foreign Despatch

The British Communist Party has summarized its program for the fight to liberate colonial peoples in the following four points:

1. The Party demands the abolition of all anti-democratic colonial legislation and the granting of full democratic rights to colonial peoples.
2. To end British dictatorship in the Colonies and to introduce independent democratic Governments elected by universal suffrage of the native population.
3. To withdraw British troops from Colonial countries.
4. To prepare economic plans for the colonies and to give full assistance in their implementation.

When submitting the above program to a meeting of the Party's Executive Committee, Palme Dutt made an address devoted to the struggle of the democratic front in the colonies and in the Dominions. Dziennik Ludowy March 4, 1949 and others #62 (22 lines) Verbatim

PEACE DEFENDERS' VANGUARD

Lead Editorial

What Maurice Thorez stated about the French working people's probable course, and Palmiro Togliatti about the Italian working people's probable course, in the event of aggressors provoking these states into participation in an attack upon the Soviet Union, has now become an obvious truth to all and sundry....

Should even the French or Italian Governments succeed in launching war upon the Soviet Union, enlightened citizens of France or Italy, will view their own respective reactionary government and not the Soviet army as their enemy. Experts pondering upon the military value of the Western Union frequently asked themselves whether, under the circumstances, it were possible to regard the French army as of any value at all for that Union....

It is futile to try and convince public opinion of the pacific tendencies of "Atlantic pacts" and the like. Nor can Thorez be made to appear in the eyes of the people as an "agent of a foreign power" by a government which itself has a long while since turned into a Washington agency. The French people is aware that the Soviet army is stationed very far from Paris and that it will not set out for Paris unattacked. The French people is also aware that foreign staffs are residing at Fontainebleau, a mere few score kilometers from Paris, the seat of a government so heedful of its "sovereignty." Dziennik Polski #59 March 1, 1949 (122 lines)  
(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers). Excerpts

## BEFORE UNIFICATION

## Article

The joint conferences and joint meetings of the SL (Peasant Party) and PSL (Polish Peasant Party) are of great importance during the period of preparation for unification of the two parties and their fusion into one united peasant party.

Let us consider whether it is just that a poor peasant, who works much more and much harder, should receive less for his work than his wealthy neighbor for whom, in most cases, hired laborers do the work or who, owing to his wealth, is in a position to make modern machines do his work for him? There can be only one answer.

Who, therefore, has the right to forbid the small and medium size farmer to fight for improvement in his living conditions? This question should be answered as soon as possible by the peasants themselves, by their constructive collective work on social and economic reforms in rural districts.

These tasks make it imperative for us to once more make a minute review of our ranks in order, primarily, to ascertain the ideological condition of our members and next, to remove from these ranks all elements definitely hostile to the essential interests of the peasant masses. We have not the slightest doubt that our colleagues in the PSL will do the same. Then we shall become united not only by the same organization but primarily by the same idea, the idea of progress and justice.

Such unity will make it possible for us to be more efficient and thorough in instilling into the basic peasant masses the conviction that it is just and necessary to reform rural life, to fight the enemies of progress, exploiters and village speculators. Dziennik Ludowy #60 March 2 only (210 lines) Excerpts

## REV.ZIEJA'S TELEGRAM

## Article

The press bulletin of the Israeli Legation in Poland recently reported that Rev.Zieja of Slupsk, the well known chaplain of the A.K.(Homeland Army) and "Szare Szeregi" (Grey Ranks), who is undoubtedly one of the most venerable personage among the Polish clergy, has sent a telegram to the Legation reading as follows.

"May God bless the Israeli nation and the State of Israel on the day of the inauguration of their first Parliament. Shalom al Israel (Peace be with Israel)."

Minister Barzilay's reply runs as follows:

"Deeply touched by the expression of sincere friendship for the newly created State of Israel, I thank you kindly for your telegram. I have sent the venerable Chaplain's telegram to the Marshal of the Legislative Assembly".

Assuredly, Rev.Zieja's telegram accurately reflects the sentiment animating every honest man who learns that at last the fire seems to be gradually dying out in another war center.

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Weizman, as well as Ben Gurion and Foreign Minister Shertok, are Jewish statesmen who are closely connected with the U.S. Government and U.S. policy.

Their bonds with America offer an explanation for the fact that Great Britain, after the military shock received from Arab intervention has not repeated its attempt to retain the Jordan area, which it is losing. Dzis 1 Jutra #9 March 6 only (175 lines) Excerpts

U.N. AGENCY IN THE SERVICE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CAPITALISTS      New York (PAP)      Foreign Despatch

At a recent session the U.N. Social Council concluded its discussions concerning the report of the International Refugee Organisation (IRO) a special agency attached to U.N. The discussions revealed the fact that in matters pertaining to the movement of displaced persons the IRO acts contrary to the instructions of the U.N. General Assembly which already in February 1946 and later in November 1947 proposed that these persons should be assisted in returning to their native countries. Contrary to these instructions, which precisely specified IRO's tasks, that organisation has changed into a sort of Anglo-American agency for recruiting cheap labor for the United States, Great Britain and other countries. It was revealed during discussions that in the second half of 1948 the IRO sent as many as 180,000 displaced persons to the United States, Great Britain and France. In the same period only 4,000 persons returned to their native countries through the IRO. As is evident from the IRO report, that organisation intends to despatch an additional 380,000 persons to the United States, Great Britain and other countries, in the near future. The Soviet representative Majewski sharply criticised the activities of IRO. He stated that, contrary to U.N. resolutions, the IRO hampers repatriation and enables certain countries to recruit manpower on almost slave-like terms. This recruiting, carried on in accordance with directives of American and British capitalists, is an obvious violation of elementary human rights. The Soviet delegate cited many instances proving that the IRO commissions and workers who conduct recruiting among displaced persons, utilize duress and fraud in order to compel refugees to agree to the most severe terms. These refugees are recruited for work which is scorned by the natives of the respective countries. Moreover, the displaced persons are drafted into military and semi-military organisations which are used for the struggle against the progressive movement. In conclusion Majewski cited many facts proving that the IRO is employing many war criminals in leading posts, who should be tried and punished. This is done with the consent of the Anglo-American occupation authorities. Simultaneously the IRO deprives representatives of certain countries access to the camps in which displaced persons, originating from these countries, are staying. Excerpts Gazeta Ludowa #53 March 4, 1949 and all principal papers (138 lines)

14 PAPER MANUFACTURING SCHOOLS      Domestic Despatch  
(24 lines) Excerpt

In 1946 the Paper Industry possessed only five vocational schools attended by 210 pupils. In the next year the number of schools increased to fourteen with 1383 pupils. 4 schools had their own buildings. Last year, of 14 existing vocational schools, seven had their own school buildings. The number of pupils in 1948 amounted to 1834 persons. At the end of last year the Paper Industry had 10 secondary schools 2 lycees and 2 schools for industrial training

Rzeczpospolita #62 March 4, 1949

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 4, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CONFERENCE OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
CONCERNING PARENT'S COMMITTEES

Domestic Despatch

On the initiative of the Educational and Organisational Sections in the Polish United Worker Party's Central Committee, a conference was held for the purpose of discussing the recent resolution of this Committee concerning Parents' Committees and Welfare Committees in grammar and secondary schools of all types. This conference, presided over by the Deputy Chief of the Organisational Section in the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Izydorczyk, was attended by the Chiefs of Educational and Organisational Sections in Provincial PZPR Committees, by School superintendents, by Polish Teachers' Association leaders and by representatives of youth from all parts of Poland. The statement by the Chief of the Educational Section in the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Kowalczyk, was followed by discussions concerning the role of Parents' and Welfare Committees in the rearing of children and school pupils in the spirit of the new social outlook and in assuring suitable conditions for study for worker and peasant youth. The tasks of Party organisations and of educational leaders in the election campaign to the Parents' Committees were outlined. (36 lines)

Trybuna Ludu #62 March 4, 1949 only Verbatim

TELEGRAM OF POLES IN FRANCE  
TO THE POLISH PRESIDENT

Domestic Despatch

The Presidium of the recent Paris Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Poles in France addressed the following telegram to the Polish President:--

"Poles assembled at the first Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Poles in France send you, Citizen President, an expression of their highest respect and appreciation for your work and toil for the welfare of the fatherland and for the magnificent achievements of Poland, under your leadership, in her reconstruction and progress.

"Polish emigrants in France proudly emphasize their profound and unshaken devotion to the fatherland and are deeply grateful for the care and protection given them by the Government of People's Poland.

"On behalf of Polish emigrants in France the delegates promise

imprisonment for Rev. Farys.

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you, Citizen President to interpret...

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The prosecutor stated that prisoners' docks too often contain indicted bandits and their supporters in cassocks to permit these facts to be passed over indifferently. Quoting instances in recent trials, the prosecutor stressed that the crimes in which the defendants in the present trial were involved, are a manifestation of class strife.

Malolepszy's activities, instigated by international and domestic capitalists, were not directed solely against those workmen and peasants to whom has fallen the honor of wearing an officer's uniform or an ORMO (Citizens' Militia Voluntary Reserve) arm band. It is also directed against indigent and poor peasants who are the proletariat's natural allies in the battle for socialism.

The prosecutor recalled the fact that among the gang's records were found receipts for voluntary contributions from rural capitalists. Moreover, rich peasants provide the skeleton force upon which the "Murat" gang was building its intelligence network....

"Here and now it must be stated " - continued the prosecutor - "that we are not fighting religion, as is clearly shown by our entire policy ever since the dawn of independence."

Quoting enunciations of Polish statesmen announcing complete freedom for religious creeds and non-interference in internal church affairs, the prosecutor stated that the Polish state would not permit the clergy to capitalize upon the religious feelings of believers; it would also not permit the reactionary part of the clergy to engage in such attacks upon the people's state as had been revealed in the course of the present trial or in previous cases....

Counsel for "Murat's" defense pointed out that Malolepszy had been incited by instigators hostile to People's Poland, operating from reactionary centers abroad, by rural capitalists and by reactionary elements among the clergy, and that, instead of teaching the principles and rules of religion with a view to liquidating gangs these elements directed their influence in the opposite direction....

Defendant Rev. <sup>0</sup>rtotowski stated: "I am a young man and a young priest without experience and I took example from the teachings of men higher up in church hierarchy and richer in experience."

"I appeal to all priests to brand crime publicly from pulpits and to work uprightly for the good of Poland."....

The presiding officer of the court stated that the sentence would be announced at 4 p.m. of March 4. *Zycie Warszawy* #62  
Excerpts (155 lines) March 4, 1949 and all principal papers.

100 JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS  
ATTEND TRAINING COURSE.

A ceremonial opening of the third central training course for judges and prosecutors took place at the Law School of the Ministry of Justice in Lodz.

100 students, composed of judges, deputy prosecutors, vice-prosecutors and prosecutors, arrived to attend the course.  
*Zycie Warszawy* #62 March 4, 1949 only (8 lines) Verbatim

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## (MILITARY) REGISTRATION

## Article

An announcement has been issued by Regional (Military) Replacement Depots calling upon certain classes of reserves to report for registration.

What is the purpose of the registration?

Apart from war devastation, the migration of large groups of the population all over our country were partly responsible for chaos in military records.

Today there is no country that can afford to neglect putting its vital records in order. And there is no defence force in existence which can afford to possess inaccurate records of its man-power reserves. The object of the announcement concerning organization of military records is to fill existing gaps in this field. This is a sign of stabilization in our state administration in particular in our military administration, just as the normal demobilization in April of this year of the draftee class which has completed its two year term is a sign of normalization in military service in peace time.

Incidentally, a remark on the side: here and there speculators and malicious sowers of unrest have displayed intensified gossiping activity in connection with the Replacement Depots' announcement. What was their purpose? The credulous who now and then ventured to take this gossip seriously were its victims. Gossip has always helped speculators to raise prices and gossip has always been paid for by misled consumers.

Gossip should be counteracted by sound reasoning and a sense of reality which we do not lack, to be sure. But this is not enough. Scratch gossip and underneath you will find a speculator who wants to deceive you and to rob you. He should be arrested literally. Polska Zbrojna #62 March 4 only (130 lines) Excerpts

## POLITICAL CHRONICLE

## Communique

On March 3 Prime-Minister Cyrankiewicz received the Polish Minister in Helsinki, Jan Wasilewski.

On March 3 the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modzelewski, received the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr. Viktor Z. Lebediev. Rzeczpospolita March 4, 1949 and others #62 (5 lines) Verbatim  
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F O R E I G NKOREAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION  
ARRIVES IN MOSCOW. Moscow (PAP)

A Government delegation from the Korean People's Democratic Republic, headed by Premier Kim Ya Sen and Foreign Minister Pak Hen En, arrived in Moscow on March 3. Trybuna Ludu #62 March 4, 1949 and others (24 lines) Excerpt

## AMBASSADOR BORKOWICZ RECEIVED

BY MINISTER CLEMENTIS Prague March 3, (PAP) Foreign Despatch

On March 2 the new Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Leonard Borkowicz, presented a copy of his credentials to the Czech Minister for Foreign Affairs. Rzeczpospolita March 4, 1949 and others.  
(4 lines) Verbatim

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SCANDINAVIAN PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST WARMONGERS' PLOTS. PUBLIC MEETING  
IN DEFENSE OF PEACE IN OSLO. Foreign despatch

Oslo. A public meeting took place here in defense of peace, at which Emil Loevlien, leader of the Communist party, delivered a speech. He emphasized the important role of the Soviet Union in the liberation of European countries, including Norway, from Hitlerite occupation.

Copenhagen. In its lead editorial the newspaper "Land og Folk" criticizes at great length Premier Hedeboe's stand in favor of Denmark's accession to the Atlantic pact.

Stockholm. In its comment on Norwegian Foreign Minister Lange's report, submitted to Parliament after his return from Washington and London, the newspaper "Nya Dag" points out that Minister Lange has studiously avoided giving an answer to the most essential question: against what danger does the Norwegian Government desire to protect Norway by the Atlantic pact?

Polska Zbrojna, #62, March 4, 1949 and others, 100 lines - excerpts

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS OPPOSE PLANS OF WARMONGERS. APPEAL BY COMMUNIST PARTY IN UNITED STATES. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP). The United States Communist Party published an appeal stating in part: "If Wall Street provokes a new World War, the United States Communist Party would cooperate with all democratic forces in order to prevent the achievement of American imperialism's rapacious objectives and to bring such a war to a speedy end." Trybuna Ludu, #62, March 4, 1949 and others, 60 lines - excerpts

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#### ECONOMIC

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MINISTRY  
OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE BUDGET

Domestic Despatch

On March 3 the Financial-Budgetary and Economic Plan Committees discussed the preliminary budget of the Ministry of Industry and Trade for 1949. Deputy Rapaczynski (PZPR) submitted a report stating that the revenue of the enterprises managed by this Ministry, to be remitted to the State Treasury, will amount to 48 billion zlotys while the revenue of these enterprises, which will be used for amortisation, amount, to 70 billion zlotys. Trybuna Ludu #62 March 4, 1949 and others. (55 lines) Excerpts

COAL EXTRACTION PLAN FOR FEBRUARY  
OVERFULFILLED BY 0,4 PERCENT

Domestic Dispatch

The Polish coal industry exceeded its extraction quota for last February by 0,4 percent. The most productive work continues to be performed by the Chorzow Coal Industry Association whose extraction amounted to an average of 1458 kilograms per man-day i.e. 38 kilograms in excess of man-day average for January. Zycie Warszawy #62 March 2, 1946 and others (9 lines) Verbatim

MEETING AND TECHNICAL CONFERENCE  
OF SURVEYORS

Domestic Despatch

From March 4 to 6 a National Convention of delegates of the Polish Surveyor's Union will be held in Wroclaw. This Union has

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15 provincial branches and 1,500 members as a professional association of the Chief Technical Organisation. This meeting will be preceded by a technical conference organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the Chief Surveyors' Bureau, whose work in 1948 and 1949 will be discussed. The subjects of discussion at the Meetings will be the problems of agricultural structure and of surveying the country, extensive capital investments, needs of local governments and surveys in mining. Czech and Slovak surveyors, who collaborate closely with Polish surveyors, will attend this meeting. Trybuna Ludu #62 March 4, 1949 only (30 lines) Verbatim

## 12 CARLOADS OF HUNGARIAN MEAT FOR WARSAW

Domestic Despatch

This week the Warsaw meat market was supplied with meat imported from Hungary. Warsaw received 12 railway carloads of this meat. Trybuna Ludu #62 March 4, 1949 only (30 lines) Excerpt.

## SABOTEUR SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Domestic despatch

A characteristic case has been tried by the District Military Court in Bydgoszcz dealing with an attempt to sabotage the work of the State Planticulture Establishment. The defendant was K. Boski. The loss sustained by the State Treasury in connection with K. Boski criminal activity amounts to more than 1,500,000 zlotys. The court sentenced Boski to 7 years imprisonment and loss of rights for two years.

Kurier Codzienny, #62, March 4, 1949 only, 45 lines - excerpts

## SOVIET UNION AT POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic despatch

Poznan (From our own correspondent) - An area of 7000 square meters will be occupied by the Soviet Union at this year's International Poznan Fair. This will be one of the largest pavilions.

The Soviet Union will occupy an open area measuring 4500 square meters and 2 or 3 retail sales stands which enjoyed great popularity at last year's fair.

Zycie Warszawy, #62, March 4, 1949, only, 10 lines -verbatim

MODERNIZATION OF PORTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT FLEET AS THE MAIN TASK OF OUR MARITIME ECONOMY. Interview with Vice-Minister of Shipping, Dr. Kazimierz Petruszewicz.

Domestic despatch

Dr. Petruszewicz gave an interview to the editor of "Dziennik Baltycki" on the subject of the current tasks of our maritime economy.

Question: What are the main tasks facing our ports in the near future ?

Answer: In 1949 our ports will handle approximately 19 million tons of cargo. The freight rates to Gdynia from the majority of foreign ports are now 20 to 35 percent higher than those applicable to base ports. If we succeed in obtaining the recognition of Gdynia as a base port we would save many million of dollars. In order to obtain this recognition we must modernize our ports and this will be our main task in 1949 and in subsequent years.



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QUESTION: What is the role of our ports in the Six Year Plan ?

ANSWER: Up till now our ports ranked first in the hierarchy of tasks of our maritime economy. Now they will take a secondary place and the fleet and shipyards industry will become of foremost importance.

QUESTION: Will Szczecin receive the shortest line of communication with Czechoslovakia in the near future?

ANSWER: The Six Year Plan provides for the construction of a direct railway line from Szczecin to Czechoslovakia, i.e. from Liberec via Zawidow.

QUESTION: What is the future of our small ports ?

ANSWER: The problem of small ports is not uniform. Each of these ports must be dealt with separately. Swinoujscie will be made primarily an ocean fishing base. It will simultaneously be a port through which supplies will be brought. The program for the use of other ports is not yet complete but the Ministry of Shipping is drafting it.

Dziennik Baltycki, #60, March 3, 1949, only, 139 lines - excerpts

#### POLISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY INDEPENDENT OF IMPORTS.

Domestic despatch

Warsaw, PR (Worker Press Agency). A branch of the engineering industry is manufacturing textile machines of a type previously imported from abroad. Therefore, the Polish textile industry is no longer dependent on imported machinery. Reduced import is coupled with increased export. For instance, the Joseph Works in Bielsko, known throughout the world, last year exported 1,200,000 dollars worth of textile machinery.

Dziennik Polski, #60, March 2, 1949, only, 12 lines - verbatim

#### PROFIT DERIVED FROM "AIR-LIFT".

Foreign despatch

Berlin. A well known German journalist, A. Norden has delivered a lecture and has demonstrated that the notorious "air-lift" is bringing huge profit to American capitalists. "The facts", said he in conclusion, "prove that the air-life serves the interests of German and American monopolists and the purposes of American military circles." Kurier Codzienny, #62, March 4, 1949, only, 11 lines - verbatim

#### ARGENTINA THANKS POLAND FOR CHOICE GRAIN SEEDS.

Domestic despatch

Due to the efforts of the Argentine Consulate General in Warsaw, the State Planticulture Establishments have donated a collection of choice grain seeds to the Agricultural Research Station in Patagonia (Argentina), required for research on grain varieties adaptable to the frigid climate in the southern part of that country.

With reference to this, the Argentine Consul in Warsaw, Mr. Alejandro Orfila expressed his great satisfaction to a PAP representative with Poland's help for agricultural research in his country. Argentina appreciates this gift, which helps research work to develop grain production in Patagonia. In exchange, Argentina will send Poland corn and local potato seeds. Gazeta Ludowa, #53, March 4, 1949 and others, 23 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

15 BULGARIAN PROTESTANT  
CLERGYMEN

Editorial

15 members of the Evangelical (Protestant) Church Council in Sofia have been indicted for espionage. The Orthodox religion has the relatively largest group of followers in Bulgaria, and its relations with the democratic state are, on the whole, correct. In Bulgaria, as anywhere else in Europe wherever American influence and American dollars penetrate, there exist a number of small religious groups, frequently assuming various pompous names of protestant churches. These communities have proved obviously incapable of discarding the influence of their liberal donors.

15 of the most important dignitaries of various "churches" which, under the present Bulgarian constitution, enjoyed absolute freedom to spread their religious tenets, have now been caught in the act of abusing religious freedom for the purpose of contacting Anglo-Saxon imperialism to the detriment of Bulgarian democracy.

The indicted, all pure native Bulgarians, entertained close and by no means purely religious relations with such representatives of American reaction, as Cyril Black, Robert Strak, John Horner and Louise Beck, to say nothing of Major Thompson, a representative of distinctly worldly militarism. As proved in course of the investigation, these anti-democratic activities of the Bulgarian protestants were by no means actuated by idealistic motives, inasmuch as they drew fat emoluments for their activities from foreign intelligence agents. Nor did they use these remunerations for purposes connected with their cult.

Just as in Cardinal Mindszenty's case, this affair carries a distinct flavor of black market operations in foreign exchange.

All this, however, does not in any way detract from the freedom of conscience guaranteed to Bulgarians by their new constitution. Hence, Bulgarian public opinion protests most emphatically against Western European press insinuations that the trial in question is proof of religious persecution in Bulgaria.

Representatives of all creeds must at long last awaken to the simple truth that priestly privileges may not be abused to the detriment of one's own country. Kurier Codzienny #57 Febr. 27, 1949  
(64 lines) Verbatim only.

STATE AUDITING ORGANS

Lead Editorial

The Supreme Auditing Bureau has the right to investigate all, including the higher authorities and institutions "in the field of public administration and national economy from the point of view of their conformity with the guiding principles of State policy and to the economic plans, as well as from the financial, economic, organizational and administrative points of view". The Supreme Auditing Bureau is an independent organ, directly subordinated to the State Council and its Chairman is responsible to the Sejm. Appeals against its decisions are dealt with by the State Council.

As a short definition of the aim and jurisdiction of the Supreme Auditing Bureau it may be said that it is an organ appointed to

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see that obedience to law is exercised, to supervise the implementation of State and economic policy and to combat all kinds of abuses and overgrowths.

State supervision, to be really effective, must be supported not only by its own machine but also by the vigilance and the desire to help on the part of all people, which means social supervision, real supervision on lower levels.

In our conditions, i.e. the conditions of people's democracy, State interests are identical with the interests of the working masses. In our conditions there exists and must be maintained, in every respect, the closest possible contact between State supervisory organs and social supervision.  
 Tydzie Warszawski, March 3, 1949 #61 only (98 lines) Excerpts

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO THE  
 CONGRESS OF CZECHOSLOVAK WRITERS  
 Prague

Foreign Despatch

The following foreign writers, besides a numerous delegation of Soviet writers, will take part in the congress of Czechoslovak writers which will take place in Prague on March 4 - 6.

H. Michalski and S. Zolkiewski (Poland), P. Doncew and K. Kljutjavnikov (Bulgaria), E. Jobeteanu and Dr. Wittner (Rumania), S. Gergety (Hungary) M. Gold (United States), D. Thomas (Great Britain), W. Pozner (France), C. Pavese (Italy), F. Wolf (Eastern zone of Germany) and J. Amado (South America).  
 Gazeta Ludowa #52 March 3, 1949 only (15 lines) Verbatim

ANNUAL MEETING OF OFFICER SCHOOL  
 COMMANDERS WITH MARSHAL ZYMIERSKI

Domestic Despatch

An annual meeting of Officer School Commanders, of their Assistants for political and educational problems and of educational directors with the Marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski, took place on February 28 and March 1.

The meeting was also attended by the first Vice-Minister of National Defense, Lt. General Sychalski, by the Chief of the General Staff, General of the Army Korczyk and by the Commander of the Land Forces, General of the Army Poplawski.

The meeting was devoted to the summing up of the results of past activities, to the discussion of educational methods and programs for Officer Schools and to the preparation of the participants to meeting new tasks in the field of military, ideological and political training of the Army. Comprehensive reports submitted by Officer School Commanders revealed a high level of military and ideological training. Polska Zbrojna March 3, 1949 #61 only  
 (23 lines) Verbatim

REPRESENTATIVES OF STALINGRAD  
 INVITED TO COVENTRY. (London, Telepress)

Foreign Despatch

The Coventry Town Council replied a few days ago to a cordial letter received in December from the Stalingrad Town Council. The Coventry Council concluded its letter by inviting several

representatives of Stalingrad to visit Coventry. "Personal contact between Stalingrad workers and Coventry workers will be very advantageous", states the Coventry Council in its letter. "We hope that shortly cordial relations will be established between our two nations". Trybuna Ludu #60 March 2, 1949 only.  
(19 lines) Verbatim

## PARENTS' COMMITTEES

Lead Editorial

Parents' Committees are a means for shaping a uniform educational trend at school and at home. Through these committees parents can exercise influence on the political complexion of the school. Therefore Parents' Committees play a very important role, especially during the period of struggle for democratic upbringing of youth.

So far the membership of Parents' Committees has left much to be desired. Frequently merchants, former land owners, speculators etc. (who in some cases were not even parents of children attending school) were members of Parents' Committees. These people belong to an alien class, are hostile to people's democracy and are under the influence of reactionary ideology and of politicizing clergymen.

If we take into consideration that teachers were frequently dependent on additional pay received from Parents' Committees we must come to the conclusion that such a state of affairs was bound to obstruct the process of democratization in Polish schools.

Recently the PZPR Central Committee passed a resolution with a view to reforming Parents' Committees. Among other things, the resolution defines the role of Parents' Committees:

"Parents' Committees should become a social factor vigilantly striving for further democratization in schools, elimination of hostile influence, proper care for the working people's children, creation of such conditions at school and at home as will assure for our youth the best possible results from education and upbringing and will assure that not a single child of a manual worker, an intellectual worker or a peasant is left outside the school. Parents' Committees should offer advice and assistance to youth organizations, to the Union of Polish Youth and to the Union of Polish Scouts, operating in schools."

Shortly regulations will be published for Parents' Committees, issued by the Ministry of Education. On the basis of these rules elections to Parents' Committees will be held in all schools within the next two or three months.

At the same time School Welfare Committees will be set up throughout the country in factories, work places, Government estates and village co-operatives. School Welfare Committees will become an instrument for establishing close bonds between youth, employers and working masses and at the same time will contribute to tightening the bonds between teachers and the worker class.

The great campaign for organizing elections to Parents' Committees and setting up School Welfare Committees requires intensive activity on the part of our party, other democratic parties,

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trade unions, the Peasant Self-Help Union, the Women's League and all democrats unaffiliated with any organization. Our target is to create a social educational machine which, while composed of forces belonging to classes linked with democracy, will be able to lead our schools along the path of progress and to interest youth in building a foundation for socialism in Poland (90 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #61 March 3 only.

SESSION OF FINANCIAL-BUDGETARY AND  
ECONOMIC PLAN SEJM COMMITTEE

Domestic Despatch

On March 2 the above Committee met under the chairmanship of Deputy Krygier. It was attended by the Vice-Minister of Industry, Szyr and by representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Industry and Trade, of the Central Planning Bureau and of the Auditing Bureau in the State Council. After opening the session, the chairman granted the floor to Deputy Rapaczynski, (PZPR), rapporteur of Part 12 of the preliminary budget of the Ministry of Industry and Trade for 1949. The total administrative revenue of this Ministry in 1949 amounts to 2,234,680,000 zlotys. Since it assumed the tasks of the former Ministry of Food Supply, the Ministry of Industry and Trade's permanent personnel has increased by 2,210 and has reached 6,656 officials. This fact and the reform in salaries have increased the payroll by 2,614,394,000 zlotys. The network of vocational schools managed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade includes 125,000 permanent trainers of both sexes and 75,000 short term trainees. This entails an expenditure of 9,466,014,000 zlotys per annum and brings a revenue of 327,917,000 zlotys. The preliminary budget for social work amounts to 56,034,000 zlotys. A sum of 690,553,000 zlotys has been provided for scholarships for students in technical, commercial and administrative high schools, for pupils of secondary schools and vocational lycees. The rapporteur next discussed the role assigned by the Plan for Economic Reconversion to nationalised industry and outlined the extent of realisation of the plan by this industry. The value of production of the industry subject to the Ministry of Industry and Trade is 12,258,000,000 zlotys according to 1947 (sic) prices. This is a 26 percent increase in comparison with the value of 1948 production. The value of production of industry subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Trade represents more than 80 percent of the value of production of the entire State, local government and cooperative industry and approximately 88,5 percent of entire nationalised industry, including Monopolies.

In 1949 many plants will be set in motion, including power plants, chemical works producing synthetic rubber, the United Chemical Industry Works with an entirely new production of Penicillin, a Superphosphate Factory, a hosiery needle factory, a motor truck factory, an electric machinery plant producing starters and tractive motors, cement works, clothing factories, a cellulose, paper and refrigerator factory. Production of new articles will be started, including nitrate of lime, synthetic wax, approximately 60 kinds of chemical reagents, pharmaceutical articles, electrolytic copper internal combustion engines, new types of machine tools, harvesters, potato planting machines and other agricultural machinery, condensers, cranes, radio tubes, etc. As regards capital investments for social purposes, hygiene, accident prevention, vocational schooling, the budget for 1949 in individual central agencies is as follows: health and hygiene 1,100,000,000 zlotys, accident prevention 296,700,000 zlotys, vocational training 2,147,600,000 zlotys,

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housing construction 14,936,600,000 zlotys. Through reorganization of the cooperative structure, the network of cooperative societies includes 910 wholesale stores and 24,000 retail shops. This has been integrated in the framework of planned economy. At the end of 1948 the network of the State Central Trading Agency included 1,835 units, of which 666 were centers for purchase of agricultural products, 164 were wholesale stores, 132 were consumer-industrial branches, 145 were wholesale meat and fodder stores, 35 were wholesale yeast stores and other establishments.

The development of this agency may be illustrated by the fact that its transactions in October, 1948, amounted to 7,500,000,000 zlotys in external and 1,700,000,000 zlotys in internal trade. In 1948 the number of State wholesale stores has increased to 2,740 with a turnover of 268 billion zlotys, and the number of cooperative wholesale stores was 910 with a turnover of 254 billion zlotys while the number of private wholesale stores decreased to 5,500 with a turnover of 40 billion zlotys. As regards retail trade the number of State stores in 1948 was 1,800 with a turnover of 52 billion zlotys, the number of cooperative stores was 26,000 with a turnover of 327 billion zlotys, while private retail stores still number 125,000 with a turnover of 650 billion zlotys.

The value of commercial transactions with foreign countries in the post-war period was as follows in dollars:

	<u>IMPORT</u>	<u>EXPORT</u>
1938	232,439,000	215,647,000
1946	146,227,000	127,189,000
1947	317,426,000	246,141,000
1948	509,511,000	528,134,000

Within the framework of the Six Year Plan imports in 1950 will amount to 718 million dollars and in 1955 - 901 million dollars. Exports in 1950 will amount to 716 million dollars and in 1955 to 989 million dollars. Summing up the achievements and tendencies in development of Polish Foreign trade, the rapporteur said that Poland strives for trade with as many countries as possible without regard to their policy towards the countries of People's Democracy. The best proof of this is the fact that trade agreements have been concluded by Poland with 23 countries. Gazeta Ludowa #52 March 3, 1949 only (446 lines) Excerpts

#### OPERATION "H" (STOCK BREEDING CAMPAIGN)

Provincial conferences held in the district of Wroclaw resulted in contracts for 63,400 farm animals. According to declarations received up to the present time, this number increased to 90,000 animals. Owing to increased production, Lower Silesia will be able to cover the demand for meat on the Lower Silesian market in 18 months time. Gazeta Gospodarcza February 23 only (Precis)

#### PZPR PARTY TRAINING COURSE

The second training course (ideological and propaganda) was started by the PZPR Party at Katowice. 110 adults are taking part in the course, and will become active village leaders. Trybuna Robotnicza Katowice, Febr.24      Precis.

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## CLAY'S HERITAGE

## Editorial

General Clay's staff is hastily organizing ... a German secret political police. The object of this police is: (a) to combat "doubtful" elements (read: left-wing and democratic); (b) to watch these "elements"; (c) to suppress all indications of dissatisfaction with the occupation authorities, among the population; (d) to persecute and discredit all progressive social institutions and their leaders.

The head of this organization is the former Obersturmbannfuhrer SS ( German SS unit leader) Hengelhaupt and his assistants are experienced Gestapo men.

Incidentally, what a pity that Himmler is dead! He would now be of use to General Clay.

However, in view of the policy pursued by the American authorities in relation to war criminals and Hitlerites in general, it may be expected that the Clay and Hengelhaupt organization will find enough workers. As to the effectiveness of their methods, well, one part of this company is known to us from personal experience and we know what to expect from the other part.

We would like to contribute towards the success of this enterprise and to suggest to the new police a sign over its premises bearing an impressive inscription in two languages. However, we do not know the English and German equivalents of the Polish proverb: "Birds of a feather flock together".  
Zygie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 only (65 lines) Excerpts

## SHORT ARMS AND SHORT LEGS

## Lead editorial

From all over France telegrams are pouring in to Thorez, Secretary General of the Communist party, expressing approval of his statement to the effect that, in case of aggression against the Soviet Union, the French nation would rise against the aggressor.

An identical statement by Togliatti in Italy was endorsed by Nenni, leader of Italian socialists, in his statement that the Italian nation would firmly oppose warmongers' anti-Soviet plans.

Harry Pollit, leader of English communists, stated that in case of an imperialist aggressive war against the Soviet Union, communists would organize strikes and action committees for the purpose of impeding the conduct of such a war....

International reaction endeavors to conceal its impotence in face of the desire for peace manifested by nations, collecting signatures affixed to various pacts and by establishing strategic bases in various parts of the world. Nevertheless, even these methods of blackmail and pressure upon peace-loving nations miss their mark. The arms of imperialists are too short....

In spite of their great efforts to efface the dividing line between the alignment of peace and warmongers, imperialists are unable to conceal the fact that they are confronted by the opposition of the

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powerful peace front headed by the Soviet Union, by the daily growing political enlightenment of people's masses in capitalist countries, by national liberation movements in capitalist countries and, to put it short, by an overwhelming majority of mankind.

All this gives us assurance that the plans of warmongers are doomed to complete defeat.

(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers. (66 lines) Excerpts Polska Zbrojna #61 March 3, 1949

## METAL INDUSTRY TRADE UNION MEETINGS

Domestic Despatch

The following Russian delegates arrived in Poland to take part in the meeting of trade unions:

Alexander Lopuchow - Chairman of the Central Trade Union Committee,  
Eug. Wroblewski - " " " Staff Associations, an engineer  
Michal Frolow - metal worker

The delegation was met by Comrade Ochab, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Committee.

Trybuna Robotnicza February 25th 1949 Katowice

## WHOM DO THESE GENTLEMEN REPRESENT?

The much advertised so-called Congress of European Unity was concluded in Brussels. Among Mr. Churchill's puppets there were also Polish puppets pompously and solemnly introduced as a "Polish delegation representing the Polish people" in this puppet-show. There were three of these "delegates". The first puppet was Count Edward Raczynski, at present an official of the British Ministry of Labor whose job is to deal with the problems of Poles working in British factories and mines to assure that they contribute to British prosperity and do not, God forbid, return to Poland. The second puppet was Professor Stefan Glazer, a man practically unknown who is now on the payroll of the Belgian Government. The third puppet was "Comrade" Adam Cielkosz. It is easy to guess whom this agent of Puzak and of his WRN (Freedom, Equality, Independence) clique, represents? In any case, not the Polish working class nor the Polish people. And behind the stage of the "puppet show", the professional international schemer, Dr. Jozef Retinger, also a Pole, is pulling the strings of the puppets with a satanic grin. He schemed in Mexico and in England and he will now carry on intrigues at the expense of Europe. Churchill will pay him, the Intelligence Service will supplement this and the State Department will also add something in dollars. Count Edward Raczynski, an obedient servant of those who pay him, has officially advocated the invitation of neo-Hitlerians and enemies of Poland in Western Germany to the Churchillian scheme. No, Count Raczynski, you do not represent the Polish people, neither do the "Catholic" Glazer nor "Comrade" Cielkosz, despite the BBC and "Voice of America" announcements to that effect. The Polish people turn away from all of you with contempt. All this would be funny were it not so sad, as new proof of total atrophy of the sense of dignity and moderation among representatives of the London emigres, who are in the service of foreign agencies. Rzeczpospolita #61 March 3, 1949 only (141 lines) Excerpts



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ELECTRIFICATION OF WARSAW RAILWAY  
NETWORK (CENTER) WILL LINK WARSAW  
WITH THE PROVINCES.  
STEAM LOCOMOTIVES TO DISAPPEAR FROM SUBURBAN LINES

Domestic Despatch

The electrification of the Warsaw railway center was commenced before the war in the years 1937 and 1938. At that time three lines were put into operation, namely to Otwock, Zyrardow and Minsk Mazowiecki. During the war the Germans destroyed the electric installations almost entirely.

Immediately after the liberation, reconstruction was begun. In 1946 the first electric trains were circulating between Warsaw and Otwock and in the beginning of this year between Warsaw and Miesna. The latter line will soon be extended to Minsk Mazowiecki. Further electrification is under way. In the first weeks of 1950 it is hoped to set in motion electric trains to Zyrardow.

However, the plan for electrification of the Warsaw railway center is much broader. Under the six-year plan a gradual electrification from 1951 to 1953, is to include the lines to Bloclie, Wolomin, Tluszcz, Modlin, Zegrze and, subsequently, to Zalesie Gorne.... Trybuna Ludu #61 March 3, 1949 only (Excerpts) (54 lines)

AT THE SOURCES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY Article by Stefan Arski.

After the second world war people's democracy became the regime in seven countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe. However, only in six of these seven countries has people's democracy preserved its true character of an interim regime on the road to socialism. In the seventh country, i.e. in Yugoslavia, it became degenerated and this degeneration is steadily increasing.

Neither has the Polish worker movement avoided a certain ideological confusion in the conception of the essence of people's democracy. Harmful and thoroughly false theories flourished, particularly among the right-wing ranks of the PPS (Polish Socialist Party). Their dangerous influence became stronger in view of the right-wing and nationalist deviation in the PPR (Polish Worker Party).

An all-out attack was waged against these false theories at the August Plenary Meeting of the PPR Central Committee and at the September Session of the PPS Chief Council.

There still exist antagonistic social classes in people's democratic regimes. In addition to the worker class, the working peasantry and the working intellectuals, there are also groups deriving their social income from the exploitation of human labor, such as capitalists, rich peasants and speculators. This capitalist sector has a natural tendency to expand. If it were not for the policy of planned elimination of capitalist elements pursued by the worker party and the people's State, these elements would, after a certain time, gain ground and spread in our regime, undermining its foundations. Mikolajczyk's diversion tried to pave the way for expansion of capitalist elements in Poland. It was destroyed owing to the resolute attitude of the worker movement and of the masses of working peasantry.

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Further development of people's democracy towards socialism will be possible provided it will be directed in an enlightened manner by a revolutionary party acting as a vanguard and in accordance with the teachings of Marxism and Leninism. The Polish United Worker Party (PZPR) fulfils these requirements; it is a Marxist and Leninist Party; its organization is modelled on organizational principles of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and it is closely cooperating with other revolutionary parties headed by the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik).

Our guide in the further fight for implementation of socialism in Poland is the PZPR Ideological Declaration adopted at the Great Merger Congress. Trybuna Ludu March 3, 1949  
#61 only (240 lines) Excerpt.

ANNEX:

Journal of Laws #45 Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1948

ITEM No. 335

Order of the Minister of Health of Sept. 15, 1948

Sanitary regulations in Commercial Sea Ports and on piers issued in agreement with the Ministers of: Navigation, Industry and Commerce, Finance, Public Administration, Recovered Territories, Agriculture and Land Reforms and Reconstruction.

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On basis of art. 11 - (b) of the Law of February 21, 1935 pertaining to prevention and combatting of infectious diseases (Journal of Laws #27, item 193); art. 2 of the Law of January 28, 1932 pertaining to the ratification of the international sanitary convention signed in Paris on June 21, 1946 (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland #19, item 127); art. 5 and 8 of the decree of June 25, 1946 pertaining to the organization and scope of activities of Maritime and Port Health Bureaus (Journal of Laws #32 item 202), the following is ordered:

CHAPTER I

General Regulations

Para. 1 (1) All ocean merchant vessels entering Polish commercial ports are subject to sanitary examination and particularly to:  
(a) clearance; (b) sanitary inspection.

(2) The sanitary clearance takes place on the entry and, if necessary on the departure from the port and consists of an examination of the ship's papers, of a medical examination of the passengers, crew members and primarily patients and of a general inspection of the vessel's accommodations.

(3) A sanitary inspection of the vessel may be effected at any time in order to establish whether and in what degree its sanitary condition jeopardizes the port.

(4) Sanitary clearance is effected by the Port Health Bureaus. The Maritime Health Bureau and port health bureaus are authorized to carry out sanitary inspections after having advised the harbor master's office.

(5) Sanitary inspections may be repeated during the sojourn of the vessel in port within the discretion of the authorities mentioned in point 4.

(6) The clearance and sanitary inspection of vessels carrying animals will be attended by the port veterinary surgeon.

Para. 2. Captains of all ocean vessels, when approaching Polish ports, are required to verify the condition of health of the crew and of the passengers and to verify whether the mortality of rodents on the ship has increased.

Para. 3 (1) When within sight of the port the captain of the vessel is obliged:

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1. if the ship is coming from port considered infected with one of the following diseases: plague, cholera, yellow fever, pox or spotted typhus or from a port to which Polish sanitary authorities have decided to apply quarantine regulations in view of a prevailing epidemic of other contagious diseases and the sanitary condition of the ship is satisfactory and there are no ill persons aboard suspected of a contagious disease, to raise the "Q" flag on the topmast, according to the code of international maritime signals and at night to display a white light.

2. If the ship sailed from one of the ports mentioned in point 1 and there is suspicion of a contagious disease, flag "Q" should be raised on the top-mast above the first alternate flag, and a white light by night.

3. If, before the beginning of the voyage or during the voyage, a case of one of the diseases mentioned in point 1 occurred, regardless of whether the diseased person is still aboard, flag "Q" should be raised to the most visible point and at night a red light signal should be placed at least two meters above the white light, on the fore-mast.

4. if the ship is arriving from a port located in the tropical zone or from a port located in another climatic zone but which is considered infected with one of the diseases mentioned in point 1, a radio telegram should be dispatched to the appropriate port health bureau not sooner than 12 hours before and not later than 4 hours before arrival at the quarantine anchorage, containing the following data:

- a) name of the vessel
- b) its flag
- c) port of departure
- d) the number of crew members
- e) the number of passengers
- f) the number of diseased persons
- g) the kind of diseases
- h) the number of deaths
- i) the kind of cargo
- j) the estimated time of arrival
- k) the name of the captain

2. the telegram may be despatched in clear or partly or entirely in the international code of quarantine signals. Ships arriving from ports in moderate or cold zones (exclusive of infected ports) are not obliged to dispatch quarantine radio telegrams but they may dispatch them in order to expedite the formalities connected with the sanitary clearance of the vessel.

Para. 4 (1) All ships mentioned under Para. 3 should wait at the quarantine anchorage for the arrival of representatives of port sanitary authorities to carry out a sanitary clearance or inspection. Without written permission of the port health bureau ships are not permitted:

- 1) to lower quarantine flags (Q or QL) or to remove light signals
- 2) to change anchorage and particularly to enter the port.
- 3) to send small boats ashore or to other ships
- 4) to allow small boats from other ships or from shore to come alongside, with the exception of the pilot boat, the customs authorities, the security authorities and other

State port authorities.

5) to debark passengers or crew members or allow strange persons aboard with the exception of the pilot, representatives of the customs authorities or security authorities accompanied by the health authorities.

(2) After health clearance or sanitary inspection, if the port health bureau issues no other orders, the ship will receive a sanitary certificate for free movement from this bureau and it may then remove quarantine signals.

(3) The orders issued on the basis of item 1 and 2 will be communicated to the harbor master and to the customs house by the port health bureau.

Para 5. All vessels, except those mentioned in Para.3 may enter port without a special permit from the port health bureau and may tie up at a place designated by the harbor master where they will be subjected to sanitary clearance or will be exempted from it by the port health bureau.

Para.6. When entering a port, the captain should carefully fill out a questionnaire pertaining to health conditions on the ship and should certify to the correctness of the data with his personal signature. Ships entitled to enter the port under Par.5 are subject to the following restrictions:

Para 7. (1) Any contact with land or with other boats and change of moorage is prohibited to ships entitled to enter the port under Para.5 until they have received a sanitary clearance certificate.

(2) Particularly no crew members nor passengers are allowed to leave the ship and no one is allowed to go aboard with the exception of the pilot and other officials arriving to perform official duties on the ship.

(3) Persons who have come aboard before the ship has obtained a sanitary clearance certificate will be considered in the same way as crew and passengers in the event of quarantine.

(4) Persons who, after the arrival of the ship, were exclusively occupied with unloading and receiving mail, printed matter, books, newspapers, official papers, etc. and were not in direct contact with the boat, are not subject to quarantine regulations.

Para.8. The sanitary clearance is effected by the port doctor or a delegated sanitary inspector in the presence of the ship's captain, his alternate or the ship's doctor, if the ship has one.

Para.9. Following the arrival of the port doctor (sanitary inspector) on board ship, the captain should submit to him a completed questionnaire (Para.6) and, if required, the following documents for inspection:

- (1) A list of crew members;
- (2) A list of passengers
- (3) The register of diseased persons.

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4) A Deratization certificate or a certificate of exemption from deratization.

5) Current plans of the ship

6) The ship's log.

Para. 10. The ship's captain and doctor are obliged to give accurate answers and explanations to the port physician to all questions pertaining to the sanitary condition of the vessel and to the condition of health of the crew and of the passengers.

Para. 11. (1) After all the documents mentioned in Para. 9 have been submitted, all reported diseased crew members and passengers and, if required by the person effecting the sanitary clearance, also other persons must present themselves for medical examination.

(2) It should be made possible for the person effecting the sanitary clearance to obtain accurate data pertaining to the origin of water in all the ship's tanks (drinking water, ballast water and boiler water).

Para. 12. The port doctor is authorized and should inspect the sanitary condition of the accommodations for passengers and crew, of the galley, of the food stores and of other parts of the ship.

Para. 13. Sanitary clearance of the ship will be effected by representatives of the port health bureau, if possible, immediately after arrival of the ship at its moorage or in the harbor.

Para. 14. If the sanitary clearance cannot be effected in consequence of inadequate lighting on board or for other reasons it may be postponed until the obstacles have been removed.

Para. 15. If the sanitary inspection establishes that the sanitary condition of the ship and of the persons on board is satisfactory a sanitary clearance certificate will be issued to the ship by the port health bureau.

Para. 16. In case of an unfavorable result of the sanitary inspection the port doctor will effect a detailed sanitary inspection of the ship and will issue the necessary orders restricting the ship's freedom of movement.

Para. 17. Every vessel may be entirely or partially exempted from sanitary inspection, at the discretion of the port health authorities. This pertains particularly to ships plying regularly and at short intervals between temperate zone ports and a given Polish port.

Para. 18. A ship refusing to carry out orders issued by the port health authorities on basis of the present order, should put to sea without delay.

Para. 19. The captain of the ship should report to the port health bureau without delay all diseases occurring on the ship during its stay in port and any increase in rat mortality. Diseased crew members may leave the ship on the basis of a permit in writing issued by the port doctor following medical examination.

Para. 20. The port health bureau is authorized to issue necessary sanitary orders also after sanitary clearance has been granted.

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and in special cases even to withdraw the clearance.

The port health bureau will advise the harbor master of the orders issued.

Para.21. Members of the crew suffering from venereal diseases are entitled to free treatment in dispensaries or emergency hospitals of the port health bureau.

As far as possible, the bureau will also facilitate medical treatment for ships' crew members suffering from other diseases.

Para.22. Sewage and garbage should not be dumped into port waters during the ship's stay in port. The ship should have its own tanks for accumulation of the contents of toilets during the ship's stay in port. In toilets which are so arranged that their contents flow directly into the sea, pails should be installed for the duration of the stay in port and emptied ashore in places designated for that purpose. The ships should be equipped with special containers for garbage and refuse which may not be emptied into port waters. Ballast tanks may not be emptied in the port without permission in writing of the port health bureau.

Para.22 (2) The Port Health Bureau may permit temporary non-compliance with the regulations set forth in point (1).

Paragr.23 If, as result of an accident, a vessel is stranded on the Polish coast or on a shoal in Polish waters it is subject to all the regulations of this order which it will be deemed necessary to apply in a given case and which it will be possible to apply. In such cases health control over the stranded vessel is exercised by the nearest Port Health Bureau.

## Chapter II

### Quarantine Regulations

Para.24 Quarantine regulations will be applied to infected vessels or vessels suspected of being infected, as well as in cases where sanitary conditions prevailing on a vessel give rise to objections and in cases where a vessel arrives from a port which the Port Health Bureau, on the basis of information in its possession, will recognize as infected.

Paragr.25. A vessel is considered infected or suspected of infection if

- (1) during the period of the last six weeks
  - (a) a case of a dangerous infectious disease was found on board
  - (b) increased mortality among rodents was found
  - (c) the vessel was supplied with water in a port infected by cholera, typhoid fever, bacillary or amebic dysentery or in a tropical port.

(2) the vessel carries a cargo originating from an area where there is an epidemic of bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or typhoid fever.

Paragr.26. Quarantine regulations are not applied to a vessel which only called at an infected port but did not take on board goods, food or water and whose contact with land consisted exclusively of

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- 1) disembarking passengers and their luggage;
- 2) embarking passengers and their luggage who had no contact with the port or with the infected area;
- 3) unloading or loading mail;
- 4) admitting on board exclusively persons performing their official duties.

2. The fact that the conditions set forth in section 1 have been complied with should be confirmed in writing by a certificate visseed by a Polish consular office.

Para.27. A vessel may be released from the obligation to submit to quarantine regulations if, after having left a port located in an infected area, it has obtained a clearance certificate from port located in an area free from infection in a country which has joined the international sanitary convention ratified by Poland or which has concluded a special sanitary convention with Poland.

Para.28. In case one of the dangerous infectious diseases specified in the law dated Febr.21,1935 concerning prevention and combating of infectious diseases (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic No.27 item 198) is found, a vessel may be refused freedom of movement by a port medical officer.

2. In such case no person is allowed to disembark or to transfer to another vessel without a permit in writing issued by the port health bureau.

Paragr.29. The Port Health Bureau may order the autopsy of every person who died on board either en route or in the port as well as of every person who died within the boundaries of the port if there is reason to believe that death was caused by an infectious disease. The autopsy will be made by a physician appointed by the Port Health Bureau.

Paragr.30. Sick persons on an infected vessel or on a vessel suspected of infection will be disembarked and isolated in a quarantine establishment or in another establishment designated for this purpose while the vessel or parts thereof are, if necessary, subject to disinfection, desinsection and deratization. During these activities the ship should be anchored at the approach to the port or in another place designated by port authorities.

Para.31. (1) The crew and passengers of an infected ship or of a ship suspected of being infected will, if necessary, be submitted to medical or sanitary observation.

(2) A person submitted to medical observation will be isolated in the quarantine building or any other building designated for this purpose.

(3) A person subject to sanitary observation will have freedom of movement but must leave his or her address at the port medical office, must inform the county or city medical officer at his or her place or residence of every change of address and must report immediately, when summoned, to undergo medical examination. The port medical office will forward data concerning a person under sanitary observation to the medical officer at his or her place of residence.



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Para.32. All persons under medical or sanitary observation shall submit to examination at a clinic or a laboratory, if such examination is required by the medical authorities.

Para.33. If an infected ship or a ship suspected of being infected puts into a port possessing inadequate sanitary equipment, it will be directed to another port possessing adequate equipment at the cost and at the risk of the charterer.

Para.34. (1) Cases of bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, small pox and typhus are subject to special regulations for ships, cargo and passengers contained in the international sanitary conventions ratified by Poland.

(2) If there is reason to believe that there are rats in cargo originating from an area infected with bubonic plague, such cargo may be unloaded only on the condition that measures are taken to prevent rats from reaching shore and to exterminate them.

Para.35 If cases where diseases listed below have been discovered en route from the last port or after arrival at a Polish port, the ship, its cargo and its passengers are subject to special regulations, as follows:

1. Typhoid fever and Paratyphoid fever
2. Bacillary dysentery and Amebic dysentery.
3. Relapsing Fever
4. Diphtheria
5. Scarlet Fever
6. Erysipelas
7. Malaria
8. Leprosy
9. Measles
10. Glanders
11. Psittacosis
12. Tularemia
13. Epidemic cerebrospinal Meningitis
14. Mumps
15. Pertussis
16. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis
17. Epidemic Encephalitis
18. Brucellosis
19. Tuberculosis
20. Trachoma
21. Scleroma
22. Anthrax
23. Trichinosis
24. Hydrophobia (Lyssa)
25. Botulism

(1) Sick persons shall be disembarked and isolated in a suitable medical institution; the port medical office may allow a sick person to remain on board provided the ship has a physician and adequately isolated premises;

(2) the parts of the ship occupied by sick persons and those which the port medical officer has determined to be infected are subject to disinfection. Bedding, bed-linen, articles of daily use, etc. indicated by the port medical officer are also subject to disinfection;

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(3) foodstuff determined by the port medical officer, to be infected, spoiled food and foodstuffs poisonous for any other reason shall be disinfected or destroyed in the presence of customs authorities;

(4) water suspected of being infected shall be disinfected in the ship's tanks and removed;

(5) persons and things infected with lice are subject to delousing.

Para.36 If the port sanitary authorities ascertain that as much as 10% or more of the passengers or of the crew are infected with lice, they may refuse freedom of movement to the ship or to part of the passengers or to part of the crew until they have been properly deloused.

Para.37 In case of malaria, if mosquitos are found on board, the ship is subject to disinfection.

Para.38. If during sanitary clearance of ships leaving Polish ports, cases of contagious diseases are discovered either on board or in the immediate vicinity of the ship, the port sanitary authorities shall issue orders preventing infected persons or persons suspected of being infected from getting on board and shall also order

(1) in case of cholera and typhoid fever - that infected water and infected foodstuffs may not be taken on by the ship and that the crew and the passengers be inoculated;

(2) in case of dysentery - that infected water and infected foodstuffs may not be taken on by the ship;

(3) in case of bubonic plague - that regulations concerning preventive measures against rats penetrating from quays onto the ship be strengthened and that the crew and the passengers be inoculated;

(4) in case of small pox - that crew members and passengers unable to submit an inoculation certificate less than two years old, be inoculated and that consignment of rags, old clothes and other suspected articles be disinfected;

(5) in case of typhus - that the passengers and the crew be inoculated and examined in order to immediately delouse persons and luggage infected with lice.

Para.39 If there are on board animals suspected of being infected with glanders, psittacosis, tularemia, brucellosis, anthrax or hydrophobia, they shall be examined by the port veterinary officer who shall issue necessary orders.

Para.40 At the request of the captain of a ship, the port medical office shall issue a certificate concerning the health condition of the ship, of the port and of its immediate vicinity. Persons inoculated by the port sanitary authorities will receive certificates issued by the port medical office in two languages: Polish and English.

CHAPTER III

Disinfection, Disinfestation and Deratization.

Para.41 (1) Every merchant ship putting into a Polish port must have a deratization certificate or a certificate stating that it is exempt from deratization. Such a certificate must be issued by the appropriate port on a form complying with the standard international form, which must be filled out accurately and must contain written answers to all questions without omissions. In cases where a ship is proceeding to its home port, the deratization certificate or the certificate exempting the ship from deratization may be considered valid only for one month following the expiration of the period for which it was issued.

(2) The sanitary authorities in Polish ports will consider deratization certificates of deratization exemption certificates as valid only if issued by countries which are parties to the international sanitary convention ratified by Poland or which have concluded a separate sanitary agreement with the Polish Republic.

Para.42. Ships possessing no deratization certificate or deratization exemption certificate complying with the conditions set forth in Para.41 or possessing certificates which have already expired are subject to inspection, and depending upon the result of the inspection, will receive either an exemption certificate or, after compulsory deratization at the expense of the charterer, a deratization certificate.

Para.43. If a case of bubonic plague or high mortality among rats are found on a ship, the ship is subject to compulsory deratization irrespective of whether it does or does not possess a deratization certificate or an exemption certificate.

Para.44. If a ship, subject to compulsory deratization, is to unload only part of its cargo, the port medical officer may, in cases where such a step is justified, permit the unloading of cargo destined for his port on condition that adequate preventive measures are taken to prevent rats from getting ashore.

Para.45 (1) If ships arriving from tropical countries carry a cargo of grain, rice or other bulk cargo, cargo hatches may be opened and cargo may be unloaded only in the presence of representatives of the port medical office.

(2) If dead rats are discovered, the unloading shall be stopped and cargo hatches shall be closed until the results of dissection of the dead rats are available.

Para.46 The captain of a ship infected with rats is required to take measures to prevent rats from getting ashore, as follows:

- (1) All ropes, cables etc. leading from the ship to the shore should be equipped with metal preventive shields.
- (2) Each shield should be fixed at a distance of half a meter to one meter from the ship's side.
- (3) If cone shields are used, the base of the cone should be turned towards the ship.
- (4) All shields should be absolutely smooth without dents, or ridges which would make it possible for rats to pass them; on folding shields, the edges should fit tightly.

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(5) the diameter of a flat shield should be at least 90 cm. and of a cone shield at least 60 cm.; the iron sheet of which a shield has been made should be at least 2 mm. thick.

(6) Every shield should be fixed in such a way as to allow it to turn freely on the cable round its axis, if possible, perpendicularly to the cable.

(7) In cases where cables mooring the ship to the quay cross one another, shields should be fixed either below or above the crossing point. The distance between the perimeter of a shield and the neighboring cable may not be less than 60 cm.

(8) In cases where ships are moored in a way which make it impossible to install shields, cables should be covered with tar for a length of about 1.5 m. Cables which cannot be tarred should be protected with linen cloth covered with tar; the tar should always be fresh.

(9) All gangways leading from the ship to the quay should be watched and at night should be well lighted or removed.

Para.47. The Marine Health Office and health offices in individual ports may, if they deem it necessary, apply the regulations contained in Paragraphs 1 to 47 to coastal vessels, sea-going fishing vessels and to other vessels, as well as to vessels navigating on inland waterways.

Para.49. Port medical offices may order that a given area be protected from rats or order deratization of individual sections of the port or of equipment and buildings located within the area of the port within a time limit fixed by the health office and at the expense of owners or lessees.

Para.49. New structures within the area of a port should be "rat proof" as defined in international conventions, i.e. they should be built in such a way as to make them inaccessible to rodents from outside and inconvenient for nest-building and development inside.

Para.50 Supervision over deratization of all buildings, improved and unimproved areas within the territory of ports will be carried out by the port health office.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Maintenance of Cleanliness in port areas

Para.51 (1) Garbage and waste within the port area should be deposited in tightly closed concrete garbage cans or in special metal containers. Garbage cans and waste containers should have metal lids preventing rodents and flies from penetrating inside.

(2) It is forbidden to pour liquid waste matter into garbage cans.

Para.52 Sewer pipes from dwelling houses and industrial buildings within the area of the port may lead only to the main sewer. In ports where there is no sewage system, sewers may lead only to special dumps which are emptied at regular intervals.

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Para. 53 With respect to cleanliness, buildings sections containing buildings and equipment and open areas within the territory of the port will be inspected by the port health office; the port health office may issue orders necessary for this purpose to the owners and lessees.

Para. 54. Certificates and sanitary permits issued by the port sanitary authorities as provided in this order, do not release the party concerned from the obligation of obtaining permits from other authorities in accordance with existing regulations.

Para. 55 This order comes into force on the day of its publication.

Acting Minister of Health Boguslaw Kozusznki

Minister of Navigation Adam Rapacki

Minister of Industry and Trade; Hilary Minc

Minister of Finance; Konstanty Kabrowski

Minister of Public Administration; Edward Osobka-  
Morawski

Minister of Recovered Provinces Wladyslaw Gomulka

Minister of Agriculture  
and Land Reforms; Jan Dab-Kociel

Acting Minister of Reconstruction; Stefan Pietrusiewicz

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
March 3, 1949.

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS  
THANKS POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS

Domestic Dispatch

Edward Ochab, Chairman of the Polish Central Trade Union Committee, received the following telegram from Louis Saillant, Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions:

"We have received your telegram of January 26 in which you conveyed to us feelings of proletarian solidarity on the part of the Polish working class.

"We thank you for this and request that you kindly intimate to all Polish comrades who have once more assured the World Federation of Trade Unions of their devotion and faith in its future that we highly value their support and that we shall continue with all energy and confidence the current campaign for democratic liberties, peace and fulfilment of the labor world's demands, as well as for consolidation of international unity of trade unions within the World Federation of Trade Unions." Rzeczpospolita #61 March 3, 1949  
(21 lines) Verbatim and others

CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL  
DEMANDS REPATRIATION OF POLISH  
WORKMEN FROM FRANCE

On February 2 the Central (Polish) Trade Union Council passed a resolution stating in part:

"On behalf of three and a half million organized (unionist) laborers and employees, the Central Trade Union Committee lodges the most vehement protest against the French government rendering it impossible for Polish workmen to return to their country....

"The Central Trade Union Committee demands immediate conclusion of a repatriation agreement enabling workmen whom ND (National democratic) and Sanacja (pre-war Polish) regimes, guilty of famine and unemployment, had driven into seeking work abroad - to return to People's Poland...." Rzeczpospolita #61 March 3, 1949  
(37 lines) Excerpts and others.

REFORM OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL STUDIES.  
RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL FOR PROBLEMS  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Domestic Despatch

The Chief Council for problems of science and of higher

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education met under the Chairmanship of Minister Skrzyszewski.

The Secretary-General, Professor Dr. Jaroszynski submitted an annual report on the Council's work, emphasizing the harmonious cooperation between the Chief Council, the Ministry of Education and representatives of science.

The Chairman of the Section for Higher Education, Professor Dr. Leszczycki, reported on activities connected with reorganization of institutions of higher learning.

Vice-Minister Krassowska discussed the current tasks facing Polish science and general ideas concerning reorganization of science and of higher schools.

The chief Council prepared a plan for reform of technical studies, which would facilitate training of cadres for implementation of the 6-Year Plan, and also a plan for reform of medical studies. The most urgent tasks are: reorganization of science, assuring its development and education of new scientists.

Closing the discussion which followed Vice-Minister Krassowska's address, Minister Skrzyszewski emphasized that during the period of planning and preparing a modern organization of science nothing should be lost of the great traditions of Polish science. On the other hand we must break away from authorities which are dead to-day and we must fight against backward forces hampering development of science. Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 and others  
(33 lines) Verbatim

#### FOREIGN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS AS GUESTS OF THE "PAFAWAG" (STATE RAILWAY CAR) FACTORY.

Domestic Despatch

A delegation consisting of 14 metallurgical industry workers from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland has arrived in Wroclaw.

The guests visited the "Pafawag" factory, whose workers arranged a great meeting devoted to the cause of peace. The representative of the Central Committee of the Soviet Machinery and Metallurgical Industry Workers' Trade Union, Vasyli Garov, delivered a speech. Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 and others  
(10 lines) Verbatim

#### TWO DEATH SENTENCES FOR ROBBERY

Court News

The District Court in Krakow, according to summary procedure, tried the case of a gang whose members carried out armed assaults from 1946 to 1948.

The members of the gang, Marian Kat and Kazimier Ciszewski, were sentenced to death and the other two bandits will be tried according to normal procedure. Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 only  
(9 lines) Verbatim

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"CREDO" OF MURAT'S BAND. THE ROLE  
OF REV. LOSOS IN THE BAND.  
SECOND DAY OF HEARINGS

Domestic Despatch

During the second day of hearings in the Military District Court in Ledz the parson of Szynkelow parish, Rev. M. Losos gave lengthy testimony. He admitted that on Rev. Ortowski's request he transmitted the instruction through a liaison agent to murder the "Service for Poland" commander in Konopnica and his wife. Rev. Losos concluded his testimony by saying that he realises that he is equally responsible with Rev. Ortowski and the actual executors of the instruction given by both of them for the death of teacher Praszczuk. Rev. Losos expressed regrets for his deeds, stating that he now understands the great harm which he did to the nation, the State and above all to the Church. Speaking of "Murat", Rev. Losos continually referred to him as a "bandit". This caused ill-feeling on "Murat's" part. He described his contacts with Rev. Farys, who gave his blessings to him and to his subordinates. Kurier Codzienny #61 March 3, 49 and others. (Excerpts)

FOUR FINNISH PHYSICIANS HAVE ARRIVED IN  
POLAND FOR THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN Domestic Despatch

Four Finnish physicians came to Warsaw by air on Saturday to take part in the anti-tuberculosis campaign among children launched in Poland. The physicians are supposed to leave Warsaw shortly to join teams operating in the Provinces of Olsztyn, Poznan, Rzeszow and Szczecin. The experience of the Finnish doctors will be of great value, because the inoculation campaign in Finland embraced all persons below 25 years of age and is almost completed.

Over 6 million children are to be examined in Poland. Over 2,500,000 million children have already been examined and about 50% were inoculated against the "white scourge". The campaign must be finished by the end of 1949.  
Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 only (20 lines) Verbatim

FOUR CZECH SCIENTISTS WILL COME TO POLAND  
FOR POLISH-CZECH FRIENDSHIP WEEK Domestic Despatch

Four prominent Czech scientists are expected to come to Poland for the Polish-Czech Friendship Week commencing on March 7. These are: Professor of Law at the Prague University, Dr. J. Tureczek, Professor at the Prague High School of Economy Dr. J. Janeczek, an expert on Slovak literature, W. Powazan and musicalologist Hondec.

The Czech guests will deliver a series of lectures.  
Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 only (11 lines) Verbatim

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F O R E I G N

"THE END OF THE ROAD" IN BUDAPEST  
Warsaw P.R. (Worker Press Agency)

Foreign Despatch

The Polish Film: "End of the Road" (Ostatni Etap) showing in one of the Budapest cinemas, was attended by the President of the Hungarian Republic, by the President of the Parliament, by members of the government and of the Diplomatic Corps. Before the film was shown, the Envoy of the Polish Republic in Budapest delivered a speech. The film made a great impression on the audience.  
(11 lines) Verbatim, Glos Wielkopolski, March 2, 1949 and others.



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WE WILL NOT BE CANNON FODDER FOR IMPERIALIST  
POWERS WHO DREAM OF WORLD HEGEMONY.  
DECLARATION OF SED (GERMAN SOCIALIST UNITY  
PARTY) AND ITS LEADERS. Berlin. (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Political Bureau of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) published a declaration expressing satisfaction with the statements made by Thorez, Togliatti and Pollitt on behalf of the French, Italian and British nations concerning their attitude toward aggressors in case the latter unleash a war against the Soviet Union. The German nation, says the declaration, feels closely linked with all nations who combat the bellicose campaign conducted against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is not an aggressor but the most powerful peaceable power in the world. The SED Political Bureau therefore appeals to the German nation to firmly oppose the bellicose campaign and the war preparations of the Western Powers against the Soviet Union. In case of aggression, says the declaration, the German nation must combat the aggressors and give assistance to the Soviet Army in the restoration of peace.

In the working class district of Berlin a big meeting in defense of peace was held at which the leader of the SED Party, O. Grotewohl made a speech. "We declare clearly and unambiguously" he said "that we do not want to be cannon fodder for imperialist Powers who dream of world hegemony. Should at any time a real danger arise of an outbreak of war on German soil, which I really do not believe, the imperialist aggressors should know already now that we peace-loving Germans, will do everything possible to prevent a single German from participating in these perilous and criminal plans. On behalf of Germans in the Soviet occupation zone we may state precisely now with a feeling of full responsibility; We do not want anti-Soviet baiting, we want peace!" said Grotewohl emphatically.

On Wednesday a workers' meeting was held in Dusseldorf at which M. Reimann, leader of the Communist Party in Western Germany, delivered a speech. "I protest", he said, "against the inclusion of the West German State in the military bloc of the Western Union". Reimann appealed to German youth to frustrate the plans of American imperialists who want to use German youth as cannon fodder. Kurier Codzienny #61 March 3, 1949 (74 lines) Verbatim and all principal papers.

THOREZ SAYS: WE SHALL BE ABLE TO FRUSTRATE  
THE MONSTROUS PLANS OF WAR MONGERS  
Paris (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

In reply to a radio message from the American "International News Service" Agency, the Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, Thorez cabled the following answer: "The Atlantic Pact is a new step, an exceedingly dangerous one, on the path which may lead to the third World War. This Pact emphasizes the supra-economic and purely militant character of the Marshall Plan from which it results. The Marshall Plan is a war plan against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. The Atlantic Pact is not a regional plan. It is contrary to the essential principles of the U.N. Charter. It is clearly contrary to the French-Soviet friendship pact to which the French nation intends to

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remain faithful. I am convinced that the American nation also does not want to wage war against our ally at the time of Pearl Harbor, Stalingrad and Hitlerian-Japanese aggression against our countries. I express my deepest conviction that the joint efforts of all supporters of freedom and peace in the whole world will be able to frustrate the monstrous plans of the new warmongers." Kurier Codzienny #61, March 3, 1949 and all principal papers.  
(36 lines) Verbatim

ATTACK OF AMERICAN POLICE ON  
PREMISES OF SOVIET REPATRIATION MISSION  
Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

On March 2 the American Military Police blockaded the premises of the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Frankfurt on the Main, cut off the supply of water, the telephone, electricity and gas and prohibited occupancy of the building. Simultaneously General Clay informed Press correspondents that Soviet Mission officials will receive no food supplies and will not be allowed to receive visitors. Under the leadership of Colonel Sterling Wood, who directed the campaign, armed American policemen climbed over the fence surrounding the garden of the Mission's building and delivered an ultimatum to the 8 Soviet officers, members of the Mission, to either leave Frankfurt or to die of hunger.

In connection with the above Marshal Sokolowski issued a statement to representatives of the Soviet Information Bureau, in which he said that this shameless action against the few Soviet army officers in the American Zone of Germany constitutes further evidence of the violation of international obligations by the American authorities in Bizonia, which were accepted by both the American occupation authorities and by the U.S. Government.

The eviction of the Soviet Repatriation Mission from Frankfurt on the Main, stated Marshal Sokolowski, is useful to American authorities to facilitate continuation of their policy of force against Soviet citizens, including women and children, still residing in the American zone in Germany. Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949  
(39 lines) Verbatim #61 and all principal paper

TASS DEMENTI  
Moscow, March 2 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The TASS agency has published the following denial:

"The British daily 'People' and the Turkish daily 'Jumhuriyet' have recently published reports to the effect that the Soviet Union had lately been dumping supplies of gold upon the market in order to 'thwart the rehabilitation of Europe'."

The TASS agency has been authorized to deny these absurd fabrications attesting the ignorance of their authors and incompatible with truth. Rzeczpospolita #61 March 3, 1949 and others  
(16 lines) Verbatim

YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES PERSECUTE  
SOVIET JOURNALISTS Berlin (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Yugoslav authorities have refused three Soviet journalists permission to leave Belgrade.

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The journalists are: TASS' correspondent, Latyshev, "PRAVDA'S" correspondent, Bozenko and a Soviet Information Bureau representative, Kirsanov. They desired to make a tour of Yugoslavia. Zycie Warszawy, March 3, 1949 #61 (7 lines) Verbatim

FOURTEEN LABOR PARTY MEMBERS ON THE "BLACK" LIST. Foreign despatch

London. Labor Party managers have prepared a "black list" of Members of Parliament whom they propose to deprive of their seats for "excessively leftist" convictions. The list contains fourteen names. The first victims of this peculiar purge are Zilliacus and Jutchinson whose candidacy for the next parliamentary election has been rejected by the Labor Party executive. Zilliacus' name has been deleted from the election ticket in spite of a unanimous resolution of the Labor Party organization in his electoral district supporting his candidacy.

The names of the remaining twelve Members on the black list have been kept secret. The common belief is that it contains the names of certain Members of Parliament who, prior to the Italian elections, signed a telegram to Nennit wishing him success.

Trybuna Ludu, #61, March 3, 1949, only, 30 lines - verbatim

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#### ECONOMIC

EXCELLENT RESULTS OF FIRST MONTH OF LIVE STOCK PURCHASING AND CONTRACT SIGNING CAMPAIGN. Domestic despatch

The first month of the great battle for stock breeding was February. The slogan proclaimed by Minister Minc at the Merger Congress, calling for intensification of stock breeding and for new start in this highly important branch of economy, has stirred the masses of small and medium size farmers to action. Evidence of this is that the purchasing of hogs and signing of contracts are progressing successfully at collection points organized by cooperatives. Reports to this effect are coming from all provinces throughout the country.

A great hog contract campaign was started on February 18. In all townships mass participation in the campaign of farmers, especially small and medium size farmers, has been observed. It is characteristic that a number of favorable reports were received before the beginning of the campaign and that a large number of agreements were signed in the first days of the contract signing campaign. The tempo of the campaign is best illustrated by the example of the Krakow province where about 21,600 contracts were signed between Febr. 18 and 26. There is every reason to expect that the planned number of 1,000,000 hogs, for which contracts are to be signed, will be exceeded substantially, especially since farmers have started competition in this sector.

Our achievements in purchasing and contracting are due not only to the increasingly efficient work of the staff of township cooperatives and of the Central Meat Trading organization but primarily to the great enlightening campaign carried out by political parties. PZPR activists and SL and PSL field activists have organized thousands of conferences, meetings, consultations and lectures devoted to the "H" campaign and in this manner mobilized masses of small and medium size farmers who are the principal suppliers of livestock, for strenuous work on improvement of stock breeding in Poland. Trybuna Ludu, #61, March 3, 1949 and others. 55 lines-verbatim

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FOREST ECONOMY'S RECONSTRUCTION WITH VIEW TO RAISING YIELD OF  
PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND. Domestic despatch

A national three-day conference of representatives of the Ministry of Forestry, of local State Forest administrations and of the Forestry Research Institute was held in Warsaw on the subject of new methods of afforestation in result of replacement of non-selective by selective deforestation.

An introduction of new methods will render possible a radical restoration of Polish forests to sound conditions and will raise their productivity.

Rzeczpospolita, #61, March 3, 1949, only, 12 lines - verbatim

"LOT" HAS CARRIED 80,000 PASSENGERS. Domestic despatch

"Lot" operates 7 domestic lines and seven foreign lines with a total length of more than 8,000 kilometers. Last year "Lot" planes transported more than 1,400 tons of cargo and about 80,000 passengers as compared with only 35,000 passengers in 1938.

Thanks to "Lot's" unusually efficient mechanics and excellent pilots, safety is 100%. Since March 1945 not a single accident has occurred on any of the "Lot" lines.

Zycie Warszawy, #61, March 3, 1949, only, 60 lines - excerpts

ARMY CENTRAL SAVING COMMITTEE HAS BEGUN ITS ACTIVITIES.

Domestic despatch

In accordance with an order of the Minister of National Defense, a Central Savings Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Head of the Finance and Budget Section in that Ministry. The Committee has already begun operations.

A meeting of budget comptrollers took place yesterday under the Chairmanship of the Third Vice-Minister of National Defense, Major-General P. Jaroszewicz. The entire aspect of the problems connected with savings in the Army was discussed and the need for a regular, planned and universal savings system was emphasized. Methods for combatting wastefulness and uneconomic management as well as numerous sectors, where savings would be possible and effective, were determined. Saving Committees are now being set up in all military districts and units and they will begin operations immediately.

Polska Zbrojna, March 3, 1949, #61 only. 24 lines - verbatim

NEW COLLECTIVE (LABOR) AGREEMENT IN THE COOPERATIVE MEAT AND FISH INDUSTRY. Domestic despatch

A collective agreement was concluded on March 1 between the Central Board of the Cooperative Workers Trade Union and the Central Cooperative and State Meat and Fish Agencies. The newly signed collective labor agreement provides for improved labor conditions and regulates the system of wages. Considerable increase in wages is provided for workers hitherto earning the lowest wages. The agreement provides, moreover, for bonuses for workers employed in production and sales. It also provides for a special premium fund for administrative workers.

Rzeczpospolita, #41, March 1, 1949, only 15 lines - verbatim

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## POLISH-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION. Foreign Despatch

The Polish delegation to the Permanent Commission for Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation has returned home. A meeting of the Commission took place in Budapest in a spirit of friendship and cordiality and with full understanding of the needs of both countries. During discussions on planning and statistics, a uniform method for calculating national income was established and an agreement was signed for exchange of inventions and patents. Methods for planning and preparing statistics in both countries were discussed in order to coordinate these problems. The economic plans of both countries were examined and appropriate directives for certain branches of national economy were issued. As regards industry, cooperation was established between its individual branches in order to aid in the expansion and rationalisation of industry. Cooperation in agriculture was also discussed. The commercial negotiations resulted in extending the exchange of goods between the two countries and in directives for the future. Concerning financial matters the problem of clearing was settled. Kurier Codzienny #61 March 3, 1949 (48 lines) Excerpts

## SHIPPING ON THE ODRA IN 1948

## Domestic Dispatch

The shipping plan for the Odra State shipping enterprise provided for shipment of 330,000 tons of freight by barges in 1948 and has been exceeded by 20 percent. The plan for shipments through the (river) ports at Gliwice and Koszale has also been considerably exceeded. Cargoes shipped by the Odra consisted mainly of coal, ore and gravel. In 1948 the Odra State shipping enterprise also developed large scale passenger traffic. It carried 87,000 passengers and 573 tons of baggage.

In the course of 1948 the number of tugs increased to 36 and the number of barges to 161. Rzeczpospolita #61 March 3, 1949 only. (16 lines) Verbatim

## POLISH PAPER FOR ISRAEL

## Domestic Dispatch

An agent of the Israeli United Daily Papers arrived in Warsaw, where he contracted with the Export Bureau of the Central Paper Industry Trading Agency for delivery of 500 tons of news print to Israel. Rzeczpospolita #61 March 3, 1949 only (6 lines) Verbatim

WITNESSES' EVIDENCE IN THE TRIAL  
CONCERNING ABUSES IN THE TIMBER  
INDUSTRY.

## Court News

On the second day of the trial concerning abuses in the timber industry, the Court examined witnesses who confirmed the offenses charged against the defendants.

After hearing the witnesses the Court adjourned the trial until March 3. Zycie Warszawy March 3, 1949 #61 and others (6 lines) Verbatim

## S/S KATOWICE SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA

## Communique

During a very strong gale raging in the North Sea on the night of March 1, the Polish steamer "Katowice" ran aground near the Dutch islet of Terselling. The vessel was damaged but the crew of 26 was saved by a Dutch life-boat. Zycie Warszawy March 3, #61 and  
Approved For Release 2004/04/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R002600060004-2 (8 lines) Verbatim

SECTION BNEW PRODUCTION BRANCHES IN THE  
RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK INDUSTRY

## Domestic Despatch

Last year the Railway Rolling Stock and Equipment Industry opened many new production branches. The "Pafawag" (State Railway Car) factory started the production of a special type of locomotive tender of Polish construction and of 6-axle railway cars with a carrying capacity of 70 tons. In connection with the Wroclaw Exhibition, the "Pafawag" factory completed the production of a railway restaurant car (the body for this car was supplied by the Cegielski factory) and of a prototype of a railway mail car.

The Sanok Railway Car Factory commenced the production of a standardized type of street car (tramway) and of amni-bus bodies.

Owing to great efforts of the workers in the Chrzanow Establishments, it was possible to start the production of small electric locomotives which are badly needed by our mining and foundry industry

Other production initiated in 1948 includes: four-axle second class sleeping cars, a four-axle railway tank car with a capacity of 63 cubic metres, a railway freight car equipped with ceramic containers for acid shipments, a railway freight car of the gondola type, a covered four-axle railway freight car with a capacity of 60 tons and a four-axle railway mail car with a capacity of 15 tons. The factory has also prepared designs for first and second class railway passenger cars intended for export; of a railway tank car for nitric acid shipments; of a railway tank car for chlorine shipments; of a railway freight car for live fish shipments and of a railway freight car for loose cement shipments.

Last year the Chrzanow Locomotive Factory, for the first time since the war, produced an express locomotive of the Pt-47 type, one of the largest express locomotives in Europe. Experimental tests carried out with the Pt-47 locomotives have proved their reliability. Rzeczpospolita March 2, 1949 #60 only (43 lines) Verbatim

SPIES OR DIPLOMATS ?  
REVELATIONS IN ANNABELA  
BUCKAR'S BOOK

## Article

A book entitled "The Truth About American Diplomats", written by Annabella Buckar, former assistant manager of the U.S. Embassy's Information Bureau in Moscow, has appeared in Moscow.

During the war Annabella Buckar worked for the American Intelligence Service which she joined in order to take an active part in the fight against Hitlerite Germany. In her book she gives in detail the characteristics of the managerial staff of the American Intelligence Service.

The head of the Intelligence Service was General Donovan. His collaborators were Col. Baxton, Attarton Richards (Churchill's cousin), Raymond Gast (owner of the reactionary newspaper "New York Sun"), Bill Deward (son of a millionaire, Mellon), an ex-Czarist officer and many others. The author states on the basis of her own observations that during the war the leaders of American intelligence abused the alliance with the U.S.R. and sent their spies and agents

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to the Soviet Union, where they functioned as counselors or secretaries in the American Embassy and worked in the American Military Mission. Spies were also masquerading as correspondents of American newspapers and broadcasting companies, as experts organizing Lend\*Lease deliveries.

It is characteristic that during the war against Hitlerism the largest section in the American Intelligence Service was the so-called Russian section headed by Prof. Ribbons. This section was engaged in gathering minute espionage information about the USSR, its war industry, its transportation service, etc.

"Thus", remarks the author, "an intelligence organization created ostensibly for the purpose of fighting against fascism turned, under Donovan's and his Wall Street friends' management, into a nest of reaction preparing cadres for espionage and diversion directed against the USSR."

The anti-Soviet activity of the American Intelligence Service is closely connected with a group of members of the U.S. Diplomatic Service, who are dealing with Soviet-American relations. This small group included the bitterest enemies of the USSR who wanted to be considered the best "experts" and "irreplaceable specialists". In the Department of State they represent the interests of Wall Street. By systematically striving to impair American-Soviet relations they want to strengthen their own position.

The leader of the clique is Henderson, a veteran high official of the State Department, who at one time was sent to the USSR to organize the American Embassy in Moscow. As his co-workers he selected the most rabid enemies of the Soviet Union. His closest collaborator was George Konnanth whose Russian, as a matter of fact, is bad but who on the other hand has a perfect knowledge of German. This is not at all suprising since he "studied Russia" at the Eastern European Institute in Berlin, a famous school for German spies whom Hitlerites used to send to the USSR. After his arrival in Moscow in 1934 Konnanth remained in close touch with his teachers in the German intelligence service and his friends were employees of the Hitlerite Embassy in Moscow. Konnanth, who since 1944 has been Counselor of the American Embassy, has been bombarding the State Department with telegrams full of defamatory information on the subject of Soviet policy and Soviet reality. He has been suggesting that the United States break the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Konnanth's telegrams and reports were highly valued by the then Secretary of State Byrnes and widely used in his anti-Soviet policy.

John Davis, former manager of the Information Service of the United States Embassy in Moscow and now a high official in the State Department, used the services of special correspondents who regularly furnished provocative and defamatory information about the Soviet Union. Rzeczpospolita #59 March 1 and others (225 lines) Excerpts

PARTY MEMBERSHIP IDENTITY CARD

Article by Jan Izydorczyk

All Polish United Worker Party organisations are concluding the registration of party members and candidates and the distribution of the new PZPR supplementary cards to members' identity cards. The distribution of these supplementary cards is being made on basis of executed questionnaires. Simultaneously party organisations are

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electing PZPR Committee at plenary meetings in townships, small towns and institutions. (In factories, Party Committees were already elected after the Merger Congress). Elections of delegates to county, urban and precinct Party organisations are almost concluded. 80 Party conferences have already been held in counties and towns in which registration of members is already finished. During March and April elections to County, Urban, Precinct and Provincial Committees will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. An activist, a devoted Party, social or vocational worker, a labor champion, a comrade elected to Party organs, a comrade with a good reputation who has been a candidate for more than a year but has no Party membership card may, on the strength of a resolution for his admission to the PZPR, obtain member, not only candidate's, status at once i.e. the right to vote and to be elected. The above mentioned comrades should be registered on a special list so that they may receive priority in the distribution of membership cards in May or June of this year. The registration and record of all comrades, who must be taught to respect Party identity cards, is an important current task of all PZPR organs. Trybuna Ludu #59 March 1, 1949 only (202 lines) Excerpts

ACTING "POUR LE ROI DE PRUSSE".

Lead Article

In the old days, whenever someone wished to express the thoughts that the purpose of some political action was beyond comprehension, he would possibly resort to the old French adage to the effect that a thing was performed "pour le roi de Prusse" ("in the interest of the King of Prussia")....

An instance of such an otherwise incomprehensible action, incompatible with the national interests of France, is afforded by the eminently disloyal policy of the postwar rulers of the Fourth Republic towards Polish emigrants, - a policy which recently has again undergone considerable recrudescence. We understand perfectly well that from a strictly economic standpoint, France, suffering from a shortage of man-power in her mines, views with disfavor the departure of such good and qualified laborers as the Polish miners who had settled in France during the inter-war period.....

From a political point of view, the reasoning of Mr. Moch's subordinates is just as inexplicable....

There is also another political consideration of even greater importance. For her safety from Germany, France always stood, stands and will stand in need of an economically powerful and friendly Poland. In face of such long-range considerations, all shortsighted reasons actuating individual managers who might be unwilling to go to the trouble of replacing Polish labor with Italian or German labor, cannot be seriously taken into account.

It seems, however, that the basic reason for all this anti-Polish chicanery is not to be sought in such considerations as the French nation's welfare - for therein it could scarcely be found -, but simply in the omnipotence of American imperialism manifesting itself even in this domain. American capital leaves no stone unturned in order to impair the economic development of people's democracies and, instead of banking on a strong France and a strong Poland, is banking on a strong Germany, reconstructed by American capital and



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therefore subservient to the latter. By American favor, Germany, is designed to gain the same economic hegemony over Europe which Adolf Hitler had been unable to secure for her in permanence. This is why we have given our article such a strange and anachronistic caption; the present French government's failure to keep our repatriation agreements is not only an anti-Polish act but also, and primarily, an anti-French act, inasmuch as Polish-French frictions serve the interests of no one but "the king of Prussia".  
 Kurier Codzienny #59 March 1, 1949 (Note: Similar articles appear in other papers). Excerpts  
 (136 lines)

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ILLEGALLY DETAIN  
 LOMBARDO TOLEDANO New York (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

It is reported from Lake Success that Lombardo Toledano, Chairman of the Latin American Labor Conference, who was on his way to the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council as a delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions and possessed a duly visaed passport, was detained by the American Immigration authorities in San Antonio, Texas. Louis Saillant, Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, addressed a protest to the U.N. Secretary-General against the illegal detention of Lombardo Toledano. Gazeta Ludowa #51 March 2, 1949 and others (16 lines) Verbatim

ZILLIACUS CALLS FOR CO-OPERATION  
 BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND USSR  
 London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

At a meeting of the Fabian Society in London, Labor Party Member Zilliacus delivered a speech devoted to British foreign policy. He pointed out that the Labor Party had come into power only due to the fact that its pre-election program proclaimed the principle of co-operation with all powers on equal terms. Zilliacus emphasized further that full opportunities exist for establishing normal relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union and for their co-operation in consolidating peace. Trybuna Ludu #60 March 2 (18 lines) Verbatim and others.

RECORD FREIGHT MOVEMENT IN PORTS IN FEBRUARY Domestic Despatch

Despite the short month in February and despite unfavorable weather conditions (gales and storms), our Baltic ports, according to provisional estimates, shipped an aggregate of 1,175,000 tons of coal, compared with 1,100,000 tons planned. The average daily movement exceeded 42,000 tons. As compared with preceding months, February shipments exceeded the post-war record shipments of September 1948 by 15,000 tons. Rzeczpospolita March 2, 1949 #60 (12 lines) Verbatim

ANNABELLA BUCKAR CONCERNING THE  
 "VOICE OF AMERICA" Moscow, PAP

Foreign Despatch

"Pravda" publishes further excerpts from the book written by Annabella Buckar, former assistant manager of the U.S. Embassy's Information Bureau in Moscow.

The author states in a chapter of her book that American propaganda in the USSR is conducted over the radio by broadcasting

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programs in Russian, called the "Voice of America". "The anti-Soviet clique in the State Department", states the author, "placed great hopes in 'Voice of America' programs. However, the organizers of these programs have not taken into consideration the fact that Soviet listeners are fundamentally different from American listeners. The 'Voice of America' cannot boast of any success in the USSR and practically no one listens to it."

In her remarks about the weekly "America", the author points out that it will not succeed in deceiving Soviet readers and cannot appeal to them. The Russians are not easily taken in by impudent lies. Trybuna Ludu #60 March 2, 1949 only (35 lines) Verbatim

#### ENHANCED LABOR COMPETITION OF WOMEN TO CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Domestic Despatch

At the Headquarters of the Women's League in Warsaw a press conference was held on March 1 at which Citizen Wasilkowska made a statement concerning the League's preparations for celebration of International Women's Day. Meetings of women are being held throughout the country. Their resolutions express solidarity with the World Peace Camp, headed by the Soviet Union. Almost all resolutions announce labor competition among women in order to celebrate International Women's Day and the mass movement of the League. Resolutions to collect funds for widows and orphans of fallen Greek democrats were passed at many meetings. Citizen Wasilkowska announced that the organization of British Democratic Women has invited a delegation of Polish women to take part in the celebration on International Women's Day in London. A delegation of Czechoslovak women will come to Warsaw to the celebration on March 8. (76 lines) Gazeta Ludowa #51 March 2, 1949 only

#### TRAFFIC IN CHEAP LABOR TAKES PLACE UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS' NOSE. POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS IN DEFENCE OF REFUGEES.

Lake Success, PAP

Foreign Despatch

At a meeting of the Special Committee of the U.N. Economic and Social Council Dr. Suchy, the Polish delegate, strongly criticized the activity of the "International Refugee Organization" (IRO), operating under U.N. supervision.

Dr. Suchy emphasized that in actual fact the IRO has become a huge employment agency selling cheap labor to Marshallized European countries, Canada and certain South American countries.

In the ensuing discussion the delegates of American countries tried to disprove the Polish delegate's statement to the effect that refugees were treated as slaves but were unable to produce concrete evidence in support of their protestations.

A great impression was created by the Soviet delegate's speech in which he mentioned the names of many IRO officials in Munich, known as former active Hitlerites. Trybuna Ludu #60 March 2, 1949 and (80 lines) Excerpts others

#### INCREASING NUMBER OF GASOLINE STATIONS

Domestic Despatch

In the period from 1945 to 1948 330 gasoline stations have been

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established throughout the country, of which 58 supplied crude oil and 9 bunkering stations on the Sea Coast supplied exclusively fishing boats with fuel. In view of the anticipated considerable increase in motor vehicles this year, it is planned to increase to 120 the number of gasoline stations which will supply crude oil and to build 50 new gasoline stations, of which 15 will be in Warsaw. Much attention will be given to the construction of new structures at the gasoline stations. A standardised type of brick building is planned. Their size and equipment will depend on local needs. Simultaneously with the expansion of the network of gasoline stations, a certain number of service stations will be built in the near future in all large towns of Poland by "Motozbyt" on orders of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Gazeta Ludowa #51 Febr. 2, '49 (34 lines) Verbatim and others

#### 40,000 RADIO RECEIVING SETS OF A NEW TYPE

The Lower Silesian Radio receiving set factory produced 19,000 receiving sets in 1948, chiefly assembled from parts purchased abroad. This year, the same factory plans to produce 65,000 receiving sets including 40,000 sets of a new type called "Pionier U2". They will be made entirely from parts manufactured in this country.

The new receiving set's prototype which surpasses in quality all foreign receiving sets of the same class has been executed by Professor Rotkiewicz of the Wroclaw Polytechnic.

The production of these sets will commence next July. With this in view, the factory has now set up a number of new production branches, such as e.g. switches, condensers, etc., Rzeczpospolita (18 lines) (Verbatim) #60 March 2, 1949 only

#### SWINUJSCIE - A CHIEF FISHING CENTER

Domestic Despatch

Annual statistics have revealed that the Swinoujscie area is the most important fishing center on the Western Pomoranian Coast. In 1948 fishermen there caught 1,030 tons of fish. The second place is occupied by Szczecin - 845 tons, followed by Darlowo - 334 tons. Kolobrzeg caught 621 tons, Trzebiez 507 tons, Dzwinoz 505 tons, Wolin 316 tons. Next to last was Ustka - 139 tons and finally Mrzevno on the estuary of the Rega river - 57 tons. Rzeczpospolita March 2, 1949 #60 (13 lines) Verbatim

#### MINERS INCREASE THEIR LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Domestic Despatch

The average output per man-day in February increased by 1.2% compared with the preceding month and is now 1,222 kgs.

The highest individual output of Combines, i.e. 1,448 kgs. per man-day, was achieved by the Chorzow Coal Industry Combine, which for the last year has had the highest output of all coal industry combines.

The coal loading plan for the first twenty days in February of this year was exceeded by 3% (3,000,850 tons of coal were loaded). The first place in this respect was occupied by the Rybnik Coal Industry Combine which exceeded the plan by 9%. (15 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita March 2, 1949 and others #60

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## TRIUMPH OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Lead Editorial

In the Soviet Union a communique has been published announcing a reduction in prices effective March 1.

This is the second substantial reduction of prices in the Soviet Union after the war.

All countries participating in the war the Soviet Union sustained the greatest losses. It has not only successfully rebuilt what was destroyed by the war and occupation but has considerably developed all branches of its economy.

The United States had no losses caused by the war and western European countries had quite negligible losses. In the United States people talk about the threat of depression in spite of the Marshall plan while in France, Britain, Italy and other countries covered by the Marshall plan not only have living standards been lowered, compared with pre-war years, but increasing difficulties are arising.

Such achievements as can be observed in the USSR, the development of economy after so many years of superhuman efforts, a steady growth of production and prosperity are possible only in conditions created by socialism and as a result of socialized production media and planned economy. The new reduction of prices is a new great triumph of socialist economy, a new proof of its superiority over the capitalist system.

How eloquent is the following comparison: American imperialism and countries dependent on it are investing capital almost exclusively in war industry while other branches of economy are waning; the Soviet Union, along with heavy industry, is developing light industry and the cost of production has been considerably reduced.

Some time ago, already in the course of the "cold war", a large-scale demobilization was carried out in the USSR. In certain respects a parallel can be drawn between the reduction of prices and the demobilization, for the reduction of prices can also be regarded as a "peace demonstration".

However, the Soviet Union is not wont to take any decisions for the sake of pure demonstration. Its decisions are always a tangible result of its current policy, of its peaceful policy which brings advantages not only to the population of the USSR but to entire mankind. Zycie Warszawy #60 March 2 (125 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

## NEW ECONOMIC SUCCESSES OF THE SOVIET UNION

The first months of the fourth decisive year of the post-war Stalin Five Year Plan began with new economic successes of the Soviet Union. Following the first decrease in prices, ordered at the end of 1948, the recently published official communique announces a further decrease in prices on essential commodities in the Soviet Union. Thanks to realisation of planned undertakings, the power of the Socialist State, its economic strength and the prosperity of the Soviet nation are growing from day to day. The economic successes of the Soviet Union serve as proof of superior socialist planned

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economy, of the effectiveness of Bolshevik leadership of the worker masses and of the vigorous and creative patriotism of the Soviet nation. The success of Soviet economy strengthens the countries of people's democracy, which are ideologically and politically allied with the Soviet Union and which are steadily deepening mutual economic relations with that country. The achievements of socialist Soviet economy represent a tremendously important factor for maintenance of peace and an illustration to workers in all the world of the superiority of the Soviet system. These Soviet achievements mobilise the working masses for the struggle in defense of the peaceful work of the Soviet Union against the attempts of adventurous imperialism. Polska Zbrojna #60 March 2, 1949 (120 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

## TWO DECLARATIONS

## Lead Editorial

The peace camp has recorded two great successes in the last few days.

First, Thorez declared at a Plenary Meeting of the French Communist Party's Central Committee and from the Parliamentary tribune that the masses of the French people not only will not fight against the Soviet Union, but will assist the Soviet Union in its fight against aggressive forces in the event of a conflict. Soon after this, a similar declaration was made by Togliatti on behalf of the Italian people's masses.

Warmongers have found themselves in a blind alley. They realize well that Thorez' and Togliatti's words were not cast to the winds. They know well whom Thorez and Togliatti represent. The first spoke on behalf of one-third of the French people and the second on behalf of millions of voters who have cast their votes for the People's Front.

For some time warmongers have realised the importance of these two powerful links in the peace camp and have made efforts to destroy or at least to weaken them.

Thorez' and Togliatti's declaration had the effect of a bomb-shell. The panic in the warmongers' camp is best reflected by the fact that ruling circles are helpless and ignorant of how to react to these important declarations, while the reactionary press is divided, some accusing the others of lack of decision and some recommending caution.

It is clear to us that warmongers will seek revenge for these two great blows. We must increase our vigilance. If we do not cease our fight for peace, even for one moment, we may, after Thorez' and Togliatti's declarations, rest assured that warmongers' machinations will meet a shocking defeat. Polska Zbrojna #59 March 1, 1949 (51 lines) (Note: Similar editorial appear in other papers) Excerpts

## THE THAMES OVERFLOWS IN LONDON London PAP Foreign Despatch

The Thames has overflowed at 12 points between Blackfriars and Westminster in central London. Westminster, Temple and Blackfriars underground railway stations are endangered. Police warned the residents of the south bank of the river between Southwark and Waterloo to be ready for evacuation of their houses in case of danger. In the evening during flood tide, water reached the terrace of House of Commons. Approved For Release 2004/04/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R002600060004-2

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

March 2, 1949

Steven D. Zagerski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEJM'S PLENARY SESSION

Domestic Despatch

Two Sejm Sessions took place on March 1. The Agenda included the following items: the bill concerning State auditing organs: amendments of laws concerning social insurance, Civil Service, establishment of the status of Government officials, income tax, as well as the decree concerning restoration and organisation of military records pertaining to man-power reserves.

The first item on the Agenda was discussed by the Director of the Auditing Bureau attached to the State Council, Deputy Grubecki of the Peasant Party (SL) who submitted the bill concerning State auditing organs. The bill was referred to the Law and Regulations Committee and the Treasury and Budget Committee.

The Second rapporteur, Deputy Krygier of the Polish United Worker Party (PZPR) submitted the Labor and Social Welfare Committee's report concerning the Government bill amending certain regulations relating to social insurance. The bill was unanimously approved after second and third readings.

Deputy Jarosz (PZPR) submitted a report of the Administration and Public Security Committee concerning the following Government decrees:-

1. of October 25, 1948 amending the law of February 1922 concerning Civil Service;
2. of October 25, 1948 amending the decree of May 14, 1946 concerning provisional establishment of the status of Government officials.

The above decrees were unanimously approved after a third reading.

Deputy Pszczolkowski (SL) then submitted the Treasury and Budget Committee's report concerning Government decrees of October 25, 1948 relating to turnover and income tax. The decrees were unanimously approved.

During the afternoon Session of the Sejm Deputy Bancierz (PZPR) submitted a report of the Law and Regulations Committee and of the Foreign Affairs Committee concerning the bill relating to ratification of the Polish-Czech Agreement pertaining to mutual legal relations in civil and penal cases concluded in Warsaw on January

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21, 1949. The bill was unanimously approved after second and third readings amidst prolonged applause.

Deputy Karbowski (PZPR) then submitted the Military Committee's report concerning the Government decree relating to the restoration and organization of military records of man-power reserves, which is necessary because most of the records were destroyed during the war and because of the post-war re-settlement of population.

Registration will affect men born between 1900 and 1926 and officers born between 1895 and 1926. Heads of offices, of institutions, of enterprises and the like will be held responsible for the proper compliance with the registration requirement by all employees.

It should be underlined that registration will be carried out gradually and it is not anticipated that it will be completed this year; the extensive registration work requires a long time for completion. The Sejm approved the decree unanimously.

Deputy Fijalkowski of the Democratic Party (SD) submitted a report of the Treasury and Budget Committee concerning a Government bill amending the decree of March 20, 1946 relating to communal taxes. The bill was unanimously approved after second and third readings. This was the end of the Agenda.

The next Sejm Session will take place on March 9 at 10 A.M.  
Zycie Warszawy March 2, 49 #60 and all principal papers (214 lines)  
Excerpts

#### CHIEF OF DIVERSIONIST BAND AND THREE CRIMINAL PRIESTS ON TRIAL IN LODZ

Domestic Despatch

The District Military Court in Lodz on March 1 began hearings in the trial of Jan Malolepszy, alias "Murat", chief of a diversionist band which had tormented the population of several counties in the Lodz province for several months. Three priests were brought to trial with this bandit. They maintained close contacts with "Murat" and his band, instigated them to criminal acts against persons whom they indicated and gave their blessing to the bandits when they went on their murderous expeditions. "Murat's" band murdered 55 persons including many educational, social and political leaders, members of the Security Service and also 15 citizens who were not engaged in any political or social activities. In two years of criminal activities the band committed more than 130 robberies, primarily of cooperative and Government property. The indictment, which was read in Court, charges the priests not only with moral support but also with direct instigation to the murders committed by the bandits. The accused priests are: Rev. Marian Lesos, parson of Szyrkielów parish; Rev. Wacław Ortowski, parson of Konopnica parish, and Rev. Stefan Farys of Ostrowek parish. Rev. Farys, who was examined first, admitted that he maintained contacts with the chief of the band, Malolepszy whom he met for the first time in December 1946 while taking up a Christmas collection in the villages. Rev. Wacław Ortowski, who gave his testimony next, described the circumstances which led to the murder of Antoni Praszczuk, commander of "Service for Poland" in Rev. Ortowski's parish, by "Murat's" band instigated by that priest. Rev. Ortowski testified at first that he ordered "only" the beating of Praszczuk and his wife. Finally he admitted that "possibly he ordered them killed, too." At the end of the hearings Rev. Ortowski appealed

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to all priests in Poland stating that he now understands the full meaning of the atrocities and crimes resulting from the activities of diversionist bands, that he visualises the tears of widows and orphans caused by the deeds of these bands. Rev. Ortowski appealed to all ecclesiastics not only to renounce all cooperation with bands but also to condemn their activities from Church pulpits and to try, by cooperation with the authorities, to put an end to the murders committed by bandits. In his testimony, which terminated the first day of this trial, Rev. Ortowski emphatically charged Rev. Leses with acting as intermediary between him and the "Murat" band. Rev. Ortowski added that Rev. Leses strengthened his determination to instruct the band to murder the youth leader and his wife. Hearings were adjourned to the following day. Dziennik Ludowy #60 March 2, 49 (82 lines) (Verbatim) and others.

ACTORS OF THE BRATISLAVA THEATER  
COMING TO POLAND

Communique

In connection with Polish-Czech Friendship Week commencing on March 7 a troupe of 118 actors from the National Theater in Bratislava is coming to Poland.

They will give their first performance in the "Roma" Concert Hall on March 7 by producing a regional play called "A year in a village".

After performances in Warsaw the troupe will tour the Provinces. Rzeczpospolita March 2, 1949 #60 only (9 lines) Verbatim

REGISTRATION TO RESTORE RECORDS.  
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION WILL  
DISTRIBUTE PERSONAL SUMMONSES

Communique

With a view to organizing phases important for the normalisation of peaceful national life, the Minister of National Defense has published an instruction for partial military registration in order to restore and organize records destroyed during the German occupation.

In accordance with announcements of Regional Replacement Depots in Warsaw, persons appearing for registration are required to present documents in their possession concerning their identity, age, occupation, education, relation to military service, their military rank and two photographs, 3 x 4 cm in size. (41 lines) Excerpts Zycie Warszawy March 2, 1949 #60

POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Communique

On March 1 Minister Modzelewski received the Hungarian Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Bela Szanto. Zycie Warszawy March 2, 1949 # 60 and other (2 lines) Verbatim

POLISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION  
ACTIVISTS IN THE ARMY

Article

At a meeting of Polish Youth Association leaders and instructors in army regiments, General Poplawski, Commander of the Land Forces, delivered a three hour speech about the role of Polish Youth Association members in army training, about their cooperation with



commanders in incessant improvement of discipline, perfection of training and adequate care for army property, particularly for weapons. The lecture delivered by the Commander of the Land Forces and all the other lectures delivered at this meeting took the form of instructions which outlined the directives for Polish Youth Association members and youth instructors serving in the Army, to steadily improve their work. The authority of a Polish Youth Association member, which gives him an opportunity to exercise a good influence on his colleagues in the Army, must be based on the example offered by him to others. This is the key to the work of a member of the Polish Youth Association. He must be a leading soldier in all fields of military life and service. Not all Polish Youth Association members have shown the right attitude toward weapons. Yet all of them should always remember and remind their colleagues of the fact that it was with these splendid weapons that their elder colleagues achieved national and social freedom. At the side of the Soviet Army, with these weapons they achieved a decisive victory over fascist Germany. Polish Youth Association members must spread the cult for weapons among soldier masses. By their own example they must contribute to perfect preservation of and care for weapons, so that they should always be in the best fighting condition. Polska Zbrojna #60, March 2, 1949 only (132 lines) Excerpts  
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F O R E I G N

BRITISH PREMIER WILL GO TO BERLIN  
 London PAP

Foreign Despatch

Reuter reports that Premier Attlee will visit Berlin on Friday. He will confer with the British Military Governor, General Robertson and examine the situation prevailing at present in Berlin. Gazeta Ludowa #51 March 2, 1949 and others (8 lines) Verbatim

SWEDEN WILL NOT BREAK WITH THE POLICY  
 OF NEUTRALITY, ANNOUNCES PREMIER ERLANDER  
 London PAP

Foreign Despatch

In an interview with a "Daily Mail" correspondent, Swedish Premier Erlander declared that the Swedish Government and the majority of members of Parliament are opposed to any change in present policy. The Premier said that Sweden will not break with her traditional policy of neutrality. He deplored the failure of recent talks between Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Gazeta Ludowa #51 March 2, 1949 and others (13 lines) Verbatim

AMBASSADOR BORKOWICZ HAS ARRIVED IN PRAGUE  
 Prague March 1, 1949 PAP

Foreign Despatch

The new Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Leonard Borkowicz, arrived in Prague on Tuesday. He was met in the Reception Room of the Railway Station by the Chief of the Diplomatic Protocol in the Czech Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Klvania, by members of the Polish Embassy and by office employees in Prague headed by the Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Staniewicz. Rzeczpospolita March 2 and others (8 lines) Verbatim

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BULGARIAN PASTOR ADMITS ESPIONAGE  
Sofia, March 1 (PAP)

Foreign despatch

In the present Sofia trial of 15 ministers of the protestant church, accused of high treason, espionage and speculation in foreign exchange, defendant Georg Tchernov pleaded guilty. He stated that he had been forwarding information to a representative of a foreign embassy concerning the disposition of Soviet military units in Bulgaria. Tchernov stated that at a conference held in 1946 the Supreme Council of the United Evangelical Church elaborated a plan designed to arouse riots and disturbances in the country (Bulgaria). Furthermore, Tchernov confessed that he had received sums totalling 12,000 dollars for his espionage activities in 1946 and 1947. Part of this currency he sold to two Bulgarian owners of large industrial concerns. Rzeczpospolita #60 Febr.20,49 and other (Verbatim) (19 lines)

NENNI ENDORSES TOGLIATTI'S DECLARATION  
Rome, March 1 PAP

Foreign Despatch

Nenni delivered a speech in Venice in which he referred to the Italian nation's attitude towards American imperialists' designs upon the U.S.S.R.

Referring to Togliatti's declaration on this subject, Nenni stated that the Italian nation was firmly opposed to warmongers' anti-soviet plans. Rzeczpospolita #60 March 2,49 and others (10 lines) Verbatim

A SIGNIFICANT "OMMISSION" IN  
FOREIGN OFFICE'S COLLECTION  
OF DOCUMENTS London, PAP

Foreign Despatch

At a meeting of the House of Commons, a Labor Party Member, Emrys Hughes, asked the Foreign Secretary to explain an interesting fact: why is that the then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's official correspondence on matters connected with Czecho-Slovakia at the time of the Munich conference has been omitted from a "collection of documents concerning British foreign policy between the two wars", recently published by the Foreign Office?

In reply to this embarrassing question Undersecretary Mac-Neil tried to justify the omission by pointing out that "no official correspondence with Chamberlain in matters connected with Czecho-Slovakia at the time of the Munich conference has been found in the archives of the Foreign Office". (24 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #60 March 2 and others

CLAY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR GERMAN AFFAIRS?  
Berlin PAP

Foreign Despatch

It is reported that the U.S. Government intends to create an Under-Secretariat of State for German Affairs headed by General Clay. Thus General Clay would be the superior of his eventual successor as Military Governor in Germany. Zycie Warszawy March 2, 1949 #60 (t lines) (Verbatim) and others.

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STRONG REPRESSIONS AGAINST  
PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS IN U.S.  
New York, PAP

Foreign Despatch

The American press reports that recently laws were enacted and orders issued in many states, directed against progressive elements.

Under a law proclaimed in Georgia a declaration is required from all employees of the state administration that they do not belong to the communist party. A law in Arkansas disfranchises not only members but even sympathizers of the communist party.

In Oklahoma, Nebraska and New Hampshire laws and orders are in course of preparation, under which large-scale investigations are to be made as to the "loyalty" of state employees, teachers and professors.

A representative of the American Association of University Professors, Laprad has brought to public notice that recently eight professors, who had supported Wallace's election campaign, were removed from universities. The Association passed a resolution demanding that the professors be reinstated. (38 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #66 March 2, 1949 and others

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#### E C O N O M I C

ABUSES IN COOPERATIVE STORES  
LEAD TO LABOR CAMP

Domestic Despatch

The organs of the Special Commission continue to investigate abuses committed by managers and workers in cooperative societies, stores and enterprises. These abuses were discovered either by local organs of the Special Commission or by the Cooperative Auditing Society of the Polish Republic after completion audits in cooperative institutions in connection with their reorganization. More than a dozen such instances were brought to the attention of the Special Commission. Thus the "Peasant Self-Help" township Cooperative Society in Suchowela would be developing well if not for the fact that there were dishonest persons among its workers: Jan Mroz, cashier, and shop assistants Maria Bacina and Adolf Slawinski. These dishonest "cooperative members" were sentenced by the Special Commission to 12 to 18 months in a labor camp. Antoni Maliszewski, manager of the Township Dairy Cooperative Society in Kwidzyn, acting to the detriment of public interests, decreased the production standard of this cooperative by producing and selling cheese of inferior quality. Maliszewski's punishment was 12 month's work in a labor camp. The Peasant Self-Help cooperative's township brewery in Zamosc had no luck with its cashier, Jozef Jus, who committed abuses and derived considerable material profits from them. The Special Commission meted out heavy punishment in a labor camp to him and his partner Tulidowicz. Jozef Nowak, manager of the "Peasant Self-Help" cooperative store in Bartoszyce was sentenced to 12 months in a labor camp. When taking over his post in July, 1948 he "found" approximately 800 kgs of paint in a storeroom, and an ex-German safe which were not on the store's inventory. Nowak sold these items for 22,000 zlotys which he appropriated and spent on his private needs. Excerpts Dziennik Ludowy #60 March 2, 1949 and others (105 lines)

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OVER 2 MILLION BICYCLE TIRES WILL BE PRODUCED THIS YEAR.

Domestic despatch

This year the State chemical industry will supply over 131,000 motor car tires, 15,000 motor cycle tires, over 2 million bicycle tires, over 130,000 motor car inner tubes, 15,000 motor cycle inner tubes and about 2,000,000 bicycle inner tubes. The January tire production plan was exceeded by 2% in the motor car tire section, by 20% in bicycle tire production, by 10% in motor car inner tube production, by 13% in the motor cycle inner tube section and by 1% in the bicycle inner tube branch.

Rzeczpospolita, #60, March 2, 1949 and others 15 lines - verbatim

TAX RELIEF FOR FARMERS ENGAGED IN STOCK BREEDING. Domestic despatch

The Minister of Public Administration, in conjunction with the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture and Land Reform, has issued an order fixing the amount and procedure for land tax relief granted to farmers engaged in stockbreeding in 1949. This tax relief applies to farmers who supply livestock after February 1 to cooperatives or State purchasing centers, who possess a reproducing boar on their farms and who maintain calves. The scope of land tax relief for pig breeders is from 50 percent for farmers producing up to 30 quintals to 7 percent for those producing more than 250 quintals.

Polska Zbrojna, #50, March 2, 1949 and others, 36 lines - excerpts

METAL INDUSTRY WORKERS HAVE DECIDED TO CARRY OUT THREE YEAR PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. END OF CONGRESS IN CHORZOW.

Domestic despatch

The third day of the Metal Industry Workers' Congress was taken up with discussions. After approving the division of the Union into metal industry workers and smelters the Congress elected a new leadership. The leadership of the Smelters' Trade Union was elected unanimously, as follows: Chairman - Jozef Knapczyk, rolling mill operator; Vice-Chairmen - Alfred, a lathe operator and Mrs. Helena Zgodowa, a worker in the Malapanew Smelting Works; First Secretary - Jan Wizner, a foreman in the casting department of the "Gliwice" Smelting Works; Assistant Secretary - Pawel Ciasnocha, chairman of the Katowice section; Treasurer Zygmunt Sekula, a welder in the "Bankowa" Smelting Works.

The leadership of the Metal Industry Workers' Trade Union was elected as follows: Chairman - Jan Rusiecki, Vice-Chairman - Aleksander Kowalski and Jan Florkow; Secretary General - Alojzy Firganek; Assistant Secretary - Wacław Blaszczyk; Treasurer - Leon Wojciechowski.

The resolution passed by the Congress is concluded with an appeal to all members of the union to accomplish the plan for 1949, the last year of the three year plan, by Oct. 1, 1949.

Trybuna Ludu, #60, March 2, 1949 and others, 125 lines - excerpts

KAROL KURYLIK APPOINTED MANAGER OF THE STATE PUBLISHING INSTITUTE.

Domestic despatch

On the recommendation of the Minister of Culture and Art, the President of the Council of Ministers, recalled Aleksander Bachrach, general manager of the State Publishing Institute, from his post. Bachrach, who is being transferred to another post, has been superseded by Karol Kurylik.

Rzeczpospolita, #60, March 2, 1949 only, 7 lines - verbatim

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GDANSK-GDYNIA A BASE PORT FOR PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC STATES. COMMUNICATION AND CONNECTIONS THROUGH POLISH PORTS IN 1949 ECONOMIC PLAN.  
Communique

In discussing plans relating to communication and connections through Polish ports at yesterday's meeting of the Sejm Economic Plan Committee, Minister Rapacki stated:

"As regards maritime policy and economy, the creation of the Mutual Economic Aid Council for the USSR and people's democratic countries is of absolutely revolutionary importance to us."

The Gdansk-Gdynia port will become a base port for all people's democratic states, thus developing our economic opportunities and relations. The merchant fleet development plan provides for an increase in total tonnage of our vessels to 600,000 tons by the end of the six-year plan's implementation. Two thirds of the vessels will be built in our own shipyards. This makes it necessary to extend the Gdansk shipyard and put the Szczecin shipyard into operation so as to bring their production capacity up to 100,000 tons a year. Before the war, Gdynia-Gdansk handled 16 million tons (of freight) while last year Polish ports handled 19.3 million tons. This year, 1948 figures should show an increase of 17 percent. It is estimated that standard gauge railways will carry 15 percent more freight this year and 2.4 percent more passengers than in 1948. For traffic safety purposes it is planned to increase the quantity of station signal bloc installations in 1949 by 18 percent, the number of line signal bloc installations by 22 percent and signals by 26 percent.

Also, it is planned for 1949 to rebuild or build anew 480 kilometers of railway track and 77 kilometers of electric feeder and traction network. Up to 1949 approximately 21,000 linear meters of road bridges were rebuilt. For this year, it is planned to continue the repair of road surfaces, to provide 324 kilometers of state roads with improved surfaces, to build new state roads and to complete new bridges. The state inland (river) navigation will provide for transportation of 1 million tons of freight, an increase of 80 percent. The plan contemplates fairly important achievements in our air traffic including an extension of our international lines by almost 4000 kilometers, an extension of our domestic lines by 500 kilometers, one additional domestic route and one additional international route. The 1949 postal service extension plan provides for an 11 percent increase in ordinary letter traffic and for a 20 percent increase in newspaper traffic. Increased efficiency in handling mail and servicing customers will be achieved through increasing the number of post and telecommunication offices and through a substantial augmentation of postal rolling stock (mail cars and trucks). It is also planned to provide 647 rural townships with telephone facilities.

Rzeczpospolita, #60, March 2, 1949 and others, 117 lines - excerpts

BEAUTIFUL FABRICS, EMBROIDERY AND SCULPTURE. BELGIAN PRESS ABOUT THE POLISH PEASANT ART EXHIBITION.  
Foreign despatch

Belgian papers describing the Polish Peasant Art Exhibition in Brussels unanimously express their genuine admiration for the artistic value of Polish exhibits.

Zycie Warszawy, March 1, 1949 only, 29 lines - excerpts

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SECTION B

## FOR PROPER TREATMENT OF POLES IN FRANCE.

Article by K.Banach

The behaviour of the French Government toward Poles in France arouses our amazement and deep indignation. The Polish nation as well as the French remember the devoted contribution of Poles in France to the French Resistance Movement in the struggle against the Hitlerian aggressor who trampled the free country of the French. The soil of France is amply bedewed with the blood and sweat of the Polish soldier, worker and peasant. The French Government, serving reactionaries, capitalists and war mongers, overlooks this fact, applying brutal measures to Polish workers, detaining many of them in jails and putting them on trial for their solidarity with their French brothers in their struggle for justice. Today the French Government restricts their free will and wants to retain them by force as exploited and despised laborers. The reactionary French Government, obeying the orders of the creators of the Marshall Plan, in spite of the sympathy existing between the French and Polish workers, is trying to dig an abyss between the Polish and the French peoples notwithstanding the fact that the history of both nations has been interwoven by links of mutual sympathy and by blood shed for a common cause. The working masses of both nations will not forget their common sacrifices and struggle and will unanimously condemn the illegal orders of the present French Government and its chicanes applied to Polish workers. The Polish nation completely supports the stand of our Government which demands that the French Government change its attitude toward Poles who desire to return to their native country. Gazeta Ludowa #49 Febr.27,49 (229 lines)  
Excerpts

## TRAFFICKERS IN HUMAN BEINGS

Editorial by Henryk Korotynski

The French Government refuses to extend the repatriation agreement with Poland, thus practically preventing the return home of thousands of families. This is a political problem but also a matter of unhumanitarian treatment of human beings, thus a matter of an immoral act. The door to their homeland has been shut to several hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen. This door was reopened to them after many years in 1946 by People's Poland in which there is room and means of livelihood for all Poles and which viewed the repatriation of her scattered citizens as a national problem. We made no distinction between the persons who wanted to return to their homeland and had a sacred right to return there even if only for the last years of their life. Whoever has seen how joyful were these homecomings of people recovered for the recovered land, how many happy tears were shed by the eyes of women who after fifteen or twenty years absence returned to their native regions, cannot today restrain his indignation and anger. The Government of Queuille and of Moch (for it is not France or the French people) wants to deprive thousands of persons of their right to live in their own native country. Why is the French Government acting thus? The present French Government does not want to extend the agreements on repatriation because the policy of the United States, which is hostile to democratic countries, orders the French Government contrary to the interests of France, to take hostile steps against Poland, a country which has no dispute with the French nation but much in common with it. In the atmosphere of the reactionary regime in

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permit itself to become involved in the camp of war and of aggression, provoked wrathful indignation of entire French reaction. The simple words of the French people's representative provoked a wave of fury among the bourgeoisie in that country.

Thorez's speech is based on the obvious truth that the Soviet Union, being a socialist country, where the exploitation of man by man was abolished and class differences liquidated, has not and cannot have aggressive aims. The Soviet Union is a multi-nation country, where violence is unknown; not a single Soviet soldier is outside the boundaries of his State, except when this is provided in special international agreements. The Soviet Union combats war-mongering wherever it takes place and its Army defends peace.

"The Soviet regime has countless friends in France", states the right-wing "Combat" commenting Thorez' speech. The Communist Party, one and a half million-strong, the Trade Unions and the United Socialist Party with nearly four million members, the left-wing Christian Party, almost all intellectuals, as well as the large peace-loving masses of the French people completely approve Thorez' view.

The national interests of the French people are in full conformance with the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and no one will be able to harness France to the chariot of the American policy of aggression and war against her will and against her vital interests. Dziennik Baltycki Febr.27, 49 #56 (54 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

#### COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT IN PRIVATE TRADE Domestic Despatch

At the recently held National Conference of delegates of provincial and national associations of private merchants, a "Committee for collective agreements" has been created and authorised to work out a draft and pay scales for a new collective agreement with workers in private enterprises. Thus the large private sector will also adjust its wage scale to present economic conditions. Glow Wielkopolski #57 Febr.28,49 only (80 lines) Verbatim

#### NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS WILL BE SET UP THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY Warsaw PAP Domestic Despatch

The Sejm Economic Plan Committee held a meeting under the Chairmanship of Deputy Cieslak of the Peasant Party (SL) and in the presence of Dr. Jedrychowski, Vice-Chairman of the Central Planning Board (CUP).

Deputy Rapaczynski of the Polish United Worker Party (PZPR) submitted a report concerning industry under the 1949 National Economic Plan.

Many new industrial establishments will be opened in 1949, such as: electric power plants, coke plants, synthetic chemical establishments, chemical establishments, a superphosphate factory, open hearth furnaces in foundries, a roller-bearing factory, a truck factory (start of mass production) a heavy electrical machinery plant, clothing and wearing apparel factories, a cellulose and paper factory, etc.

In addition, new types of saltpetre of lime, of various chemical re-agents, of pharmaceutical preparations, of machine tools, of

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agricultural machinery, of internal combustion engines, of condensers, of radio tubes and the like will be produced.

The 1949 employment plan provides for the employment of 1,203,90 persons in industry, i.e. 112% of the 1948 plan. Labor productivity is supposed to increase by 13.5%.

The capital investment plan of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce provides for a total sum of expenditures amounting to about 133 billion zl., i.e. an increase of about 57% compared with the 1948 plan.

Of the above total 86% is earmarked for industry; 5.7% for trade in industrial products; 2.5% for trade in agricultural products; 3.6% for cooperatives, etc.

Under the framework of the new organization in the structure of industry, the capital investment outlay will be distributed as follows: heavy industry - 42%; mining and electric power industry - 34.3%; light industry - 17.7% and food industry - 4.2%. Dziennik Zachodni Febr.28,49 No.58 and others (93 lines) Excerpts

#### A SHOCKING REFUSAL

Editorial

"The French Government has refused to renew the repatriation agreement with Poland", reports the BAP (Polish Press Agency) communique. "When reading this news every Pole at home and abroad and every honest man is asking with indignation for whose benefit has the Government of Queuille and of Moch acted in this manner.

The French Government considers that it is very easy for a Polish worker or farmer, who hardly earns enough for his daily bread, to try to return to Poland on his own. Let him return by the expensive Orient Express with small luggage, leaving his entire property behind; let him try to obtain a transit visa, through Germany, from the Anglo-Saxon authorities who, as is known, are in no hurry in such cases; let him pay the numerous expenses connected with the carrying out of various formalities.

We think that there is no need to explain the malice of this attitude. The French Government's argument that conditions in Europe are normal today and organized repatriation is therefore unnecessary does not pass criticism. As proof of this, it suffices to mention the occupation of Germany and the necessity of obtaining visas from a Permit Office. We know that there is no force strong enough to discourage Poles from returning to their homeland and we also know that the French nation has a warm feeling for Polish emigrants, who have been working in a foreign land for many years and who have shed their blood for the freedom of France.

Thus when Messrs. Queuille and Moch are deliberately trying to delay the return of our compatriots to the fatherland, they are doing this not only against the interests of Poland but also against the will of their nation.

(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

Dziennik Baltycki Febr.28,49 #57 (54 lines) Excerpts



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25,000 PEASANT FAMILIES WILL SETTLE IN THE WESTERN TERRITORIES IN 1949. SUBSTANTIAL TAX RELIEF AND LOANS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF FARMS.

Domestic despatch  
A Conference of directors of PUR (State Repatriation Office) Provincial branches and of heads of the Provincial Sections for Settlers' Problems devoted to the discussion of the 1949 settlement and re-settlement plan, was held in the Ministry of Public Administration.

A serious over-population in the villages of Central Poland was noted, while certain areas in the Western Territories are underpopulated. The over-population in the old territories and the underpopulation in the Western Territories creates favorable conditions for the settlement and re-settlement campaign. The 1949 settlement and re-settlement plan provides for transfer of 25,000 farmer families from the old to the Western Territories. They consist of landless peasants and owners of small unproductive farms or of farms whose land has been designated for afforestation by the Ministry of Forestry.

This year settlers will be directed mainly to the most sparsely populated areas in the Province of Szczecin, particularly to the territories on the Oder, where it is proposed to settle 12,000 families, to the Olsztyn Province 8,500 families, the Wroclaw Province 2,000 families, to the Lubuska District - 2,000 families, to the Bialystok Province 1,700 and to the Gdansk Province 800.

About 32,000 farm buildings were repaired by February 1. The 1949 plan for reconstruction of rural areas provides for general repair of 8,900 farm buildings at a cost of 1,435,000,000 zl. Peasant applying for agricultural farms in the Western Territories have already received loans of 221,000,000 zl. for the purchase of live-stock and equipment. Another loan fund of 175,000,000 zl. has now been established for the same purpose.

Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949, only, 90 lines - excerpts

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SOVIET UNION. INCREASE IN PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES. POPULATION WILL GAIN ABOUT SEVENTY ONE BILLION ROUBLES THIS YEAR.

Foreign despatch  
Moscow (PAP) - An official communique has been published concerning a further reduction in prices of articles of primary necessity in the Soviet Union. The first reduction of prices in the Soviet Union took place just before the end of 1947. The new reduction in prices in all sectors of retail trade means that during the present (second) stage the population will gain a total amount of about seventy one billion roubles. As a result of the new reduction in prices the purchasing power of the rouble will increase considerably and its rate will improve in relation to foreign currencies.

Rzeczpospolita, #59, March 1, 1949 and others. 160 lines - excerpts

INTELLIGENTSIA AT THE TURNING POINT OF HISTORY. Article

Intelligentsia is now at the turning point of its present path and strongly embodies both the future and the past. It is out of question that the Intelligentsia might be liquidated as a social stratum and that its social value should be lowered in the new State system. On the contrary, historical materialism has, by abolishment of the restrictions in the bourgeois system, broadened the stratum of the Intelligentsia by introducing the young and the most capable proletarian elements into the Intelligentsia. Historical materialism is a scientific theory which bases all of life on science.

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It does not, therefore, weaken the importance of science but strengthens and develops it by freeing it from the bondage of idealism and irrationalism. Thus new possibilities, greater than before, are open to the Intelligentsia for its qualitative and quantitative development. Parallel to the development of the socialist community, the importance of the Intelligentsia is always growing, for its tasks coincide with the interests of the worker class, which is not exclusive but cooperates with other classes and social strata in realization of the common political objective. This objective is the happiness of man, assured by the system. Is there a more honorable task for Intelligentsia at this turning point of history than to devote all its strength to great socialist humanism?

Kurier Codzienny, #57, Febr. 27, 1949, only, 123 lines - excerpts

## NOTORIOUS METHODS

## Article

It is not by accident that the French Government refused to conclude a new agreement on repatriation with Poland just at a time when American pressure on Marshall countries has increased. The policy now being followed by the French Government has been demanded by the interests of French capitalists which are strictly subordinated to American imperialists. And which State reasons of the present French Government could be higher than the interests of Franco-American capitalism? Thus, the French Government does not want to conclude any agreement on repatriation with Poland, desiring, at American dictation to retain the Polish emigrant mass in conditions of misery and exploitation in order to have cheap and productive manpower, in order to enrich its native and overseas patrons who, as everybody knows, are "Uber alles".

There are half a million Polish emigrants in France, of whom at least 70 percent are working underground in French coalmines. The most ardent desire of this great mass is the basic wish to return to Poland, to the homeland which at last can and wants to receive all this mass but the French authorities disregard and boycott this desire with truly Hitlerian perfidy. The policy of the French Government is consistent in one respect: it brutally directs its sharp edge against the interests of the French people and against Polish-French friendship. (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949, 159 lines - excerpts

WORK COMPETITION AND THRIFT: CHIEF MOTIONS OF METAL WORKERS' CONVENTION MEMBERS OF THE CHORZOW CONVENTION FORWARDED TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC.

Domestic despatch

The second convention of the Central Metalworkers' Trade Union, deliberating at Chorzow, forwarded a telegram to Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Polish Republic. In this message the members of the convention pledge themselves on behalf of the entire body of metalworkers to persevere unrelentingly in building a socialist state.

In the course of deliberations, an extensive discourse on the role of trade unions was delivered by Comrade Gwik, Secretary-General of the Central Trade Union Committee. Comrade Kiedzyczynski, chairman of the Central Metalworkers' Trade Union, delivered a report on the said trade union's activities. Next to speak was Comrade Jaszczuk, wojewoda (governor of the province) of Silesia-Dabrowa. In the animated discussion following these addresses, the floor was taken by metalworkers' delegates from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland.

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In discussing the international situation, Comrade Cwik analyzed the struggle of the world's peace alignment against imperialism and indicated the role which Polish trade unions are to play in this struggle. He pointed to the necessity of even closer bonds between the toiling masses of Poland and those of the Soviet Union and people's-democratic countries.

On the second day of deliberations, addresses were delivered by Vassos Georgiu, delegate of Free Greece, and Szabo Laszlo, representative of the Hungarian Metalworkers' Trade Union. The assembled members greeted the guests' speeches with stormy applause. The metalworkers' Trade Union has 345,234 members, grouped in 62 branches. Trybuna Ludu, #59, March 1, 1949 and other, 1108 lines - excerpts

## BEVIN FEARS CRITICISM.

Article

The Executive of the Labor Party had deleted the name of Zilliacus, M.P. from the list of Party candidates for Parliament. This means that after expiration of his term Zilliacus will be unable to advance his candidacy as Labor Party Member of Parliament.

Mr. Zilliacus firmly opposed the Marshall Plan, advocated a policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the countries of People Democracy, combatted the policy of armaments and the activities of war mongers. He represents the electorate of the poor industrial district of Gateshead in north England where he is very popular with his constituents.

The Party Executive repeatedly tried to undermine the confidence of the electorate in Mr. Zilliacus. For this purpose the most prominent rightist Labor Party members were sent to Mr. Zilliacus' constituency in order to agitate against him. But all these attempts have failed.

Mr. Zilliacus has not lost his popularity so far. Today he is also sure of his constituency and believes that the voters will continue to support his candidacy in spite of the attitude of the rightist Executive of the Labor Party. The removal of Mr. Zilliacus from the list of candidates for parliament is proof of the fact that the Party leaders fear all criticism. Such is the famous "internal democracy" within the Labor Party in practice. Trybuna Ludu, #59, March 1, 1949 only, 93 lines - excerpts

## 24,623,000 TONS OF COAL EXPORTED FROM POLAND. Domestic despatch.

Warsaw, February 27 - According to information from the export section of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 24,623,000 tons of coal and over 1,500,000 tons of coke were exported from Poland in 1948. Among the purchasers are the following countries: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Iceland, Italy, France, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland. Owing to production surpluses, the Polish coal export quota for last year was exceeded by 2 million tons while the coke export quota for the same year was exceeded by half a million tons. Also, the yearly export plan of both these commodities was exceeded in value. The sum of last year's additional receipts totalled approximately 28 million dollars. Making allowance for production surpluses, the plan for this year provides for the export of 28 million tons of coal. Prewar Polish coal export in 1938 amounted to a mere 11,500,000 tons. Dziennik Polski, #57, Febr. 27, 1949 only, 30 lines-verbatim

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

WARSAW, Poland

March 1, 1949.

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

248 ASSAULTS AND 43 MURDERS.  
TRIAL OF "MURAT", CHIEF OF  
"POLISH CONSPIRATORY ARMY" (KWP)  
Lodz.

Domestic Despatch

The trial of Jan Malolepszy, known under the name of "Murat", chief of the illegal organisation called the "Polish Conspiratory Army", will begin on March 1 in the District Military Court in Lodz. Simultaneously, three priests: Marian Losos, Wacław Ortetowski and Stefan Farys, accused of cooperation with bandits, will be put on trial. "Murat" and his band committed 248 assaults and murdered 43 persons. Marian Losos and Wacław Ortetowski were parsons in the parish of Szyndkielow in Konopnica township, Wielun County. They maintained contacts with "Murat" through special liaison agents, supplied him with the weekly periodical "Niedziela" (Sunday) and with the latest "sensational" political news. On their instructions, "Murat" murdered, among others, Antoni Praszczyk, a teacher who had organised a "Service for Poland" unit in his school, thereby drawing youth away from the supervision and influence of the parson. The third accused ecclesiastic is Rev. Stefan Farys, parson's assistant in Rudlice, Wielun County, who gave "Murat" his blessing. The trial of "Murat" and of his band will last several days. Zycie Warszawy #59 March 1, 49 only (54 lines) Excerpts

WORKERS WANT PEACE. FURTHER PROTESTS  
OF THE POLISH PEOPLE

Domestic Despatch

Under the slogan: "Workers want peace" a demonstration of the worker class took place in Inowroclaw at which a representative of the PZPR Executive Committee in Bydgoszcz, Drazkowski outlined the political situation. A resolution was passed stating that the workers of Inowroclaw and of the Kujawy region have decided to fight for lasting peace in the world. In Katowice a special plenary meeting of members of the Association of Former Political Prisoners has taken place. During discussions a speech was delivered by Matysiak, member of the Chief Council of the Association, who said inter alia: "While strengthening our country in the field of economics, while unmasking and isolating reactionaries as agents of the foes of peace and of the Polish nation, we shall also contribute to the great feat of winning the struggle for peace". Approximately 2,500 workers in Torun organized a second demonstration of their will to preserve world peace. In their resolution Torun workers welcome Generalissimo Stalin's declaration

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concerning the Soviet Union's inflexible will for peace and the Soviet plan for immediate reduction of armaments. A teachers' meeting concerning the struggle for peace was held in Szczecin. A resolution was passed stating in part: "Our greatest contribution to peace will consist of educating our youth to become enlightened and creative builders of our country."

Zycie Warszawy #59 March 1, 49 only (42 lines) Verbatim

## PARLIAMENTARY CHRONICLE

## Communiqué

On February 28 the Sejm Economic Plan Committee continued discussions concerning the 1949 National Economic Plan, under the Chairmanship of Deputy Cieslak of the Peasant Party (SL). Ministers Szymanowski and Rapacki and Vice-Ministers Balicki, Lipinski, Ceglecki, Petruszewicz and Widy-Wirski took part in the discussion. Deputy Bijalkowski of the Democratic Party (SD) reported on the part of the Plan relating to transportation, communications and ports in 1949.

A joint Session of the Law and Regulations Committee and of the Reconstruction Committee, under the Chairmanship of Deputy Tolwinski of the Polish United Worker Party (PZPR) took place on February 28. Deputy Jarosz (PZPR) reported on Government bills amending the decree and the law concerning the renting of premises.

On the same day a Session of the Reconstruction Committee took place at which Deputy Hizowa of the Democratic Party submitted a report concerning the budget bill of the Ministry of Reconstruction.

A joint Session of the Law and Regulations Committee and of the Maritime Committee took place on February 28. Deputy Wilanowski of the Peasant Party submitted a report on the Government bill concerning the establishment of registers for inland navigation vessels whose records have been lost or destroyed and relating to registration fees to be charged in connection with such vessels.

The bill was approved. Rzeczpospolita March 1, 49 #59 and others (33 lines) Verbatim

SENTENCE ANNOUNCED IN TRIAL  
OF NSZ (NATIONAL ARMED FORCES)  
CRIMINAL GANG

## Domestic Despatch

After hearing the case of members of the NSZ (National Armed Forces) gang which up to last year had been operating in the wojewodztwo (province) of Warsaw, the Regional Military Court announced sentences on February 28.

Czeslaw Galazka, Edward Markosik and Jozef Lukaszewicz were sentenced to death....

The Reverend Kazimierz Fertak was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment....

Czeslaw Grzywacz was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment,

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Jan Artur Kochanski to 12 years and the Reverend Wiktor Lubinski to 4 years' imprisonment.... Trybuna Ludu #59 March 1, 1949 (66 lines) Excerpts and all principal papers

BARAN AND CICHONSKI SENTENCED TO DEATH Domestic Despatch

The trial of Tadeusz Baran, Michal Cichonski and their helper Jozef Mederski, accused of several murders and robberies, was terminated yesterday in the Gdansk Circuit Court. After deliberation the Court sentenced T. Baran and M. Cichonski to death and loss of civil rights and J. Mederski to a term of 15 years in prison. Dziennik Baltycki #56 Febr. 27, 1949 only (59 lines) Excerpts

WHO KNOWS FOREIGN LANGUAGES? Communiqué

The Slav Committee in Poland invites persons knowing Russian, Czech, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Serbian and Rumanian fluently to call at the office of the Committee at No. 12 Stalin Street, Warsaw. Applicants should submit samples of translations from a foreign language into Polish and from Polish into a foreign language together with the translated text and to indicate the amount of time used to translate without a dictionary and with a dictionary. For translations from Polish into a foreign language the text should be chosen from a newspaper. Applicants should also give their address. Rzeczpospolita #59 March 1 only (16 lines) Verbatim

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# FOREIGN

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN IRAN.  
REACTION'S REPRESSIONS BEFORE  
ELECTIONS London, PAP.

Foreign Despatch

Reuter reports from Teheran that a state of emergency has been declared in all parts of Iran where troops are stationed.

Moscow, PAP. The TASS correspondent reports from Teheran that the reactionary press has of late launched an unusually violent campaign against progressive circles in Iran. The object of the campaign is to prevent progressive organizations from taking part in the approaching elections to Parliament. The press campaign is coupled with arrests and repressions. In particular in Iranian Azerbaijan relentless measures are being taken against any kind of progressive movement. Rzeczpospolita #59 March 1 only (19 lines) Verbatim

GENERAL CLAY'S RESIGNATION?  
Washington, PAP (Verbatim (8 lines)

Foreign Despatch

Minister of War Royall has stated after a conversation with President Truman that General Lucius Clay wants to resign from the post of commander of American occupation forces in Germany. It has not yet been decided who will succeed him. Rzeczpospolita #59 March 1 and others.

A BILL CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION OF  
SPIES TO THE UNITED STATES. New York, Febr. 25, 49 TASS

The U.S. House of Representatives Committee for the problems of Armed Forces has approved a "strictly confidential" bill permitting persons employed by the American Intelligence Service in foreign countries to immigrate to the U.S. Their number must not exceed 100 per annum. According to reports by the American Press, spectators and correspondents had to leave the Conference Room of the Committee when the bill was discussed. Wolnosc Febr. 27, 49 #44 only (11 lines) Verbatim

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SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY OF AMERICAN  
AGENTS IN KURDISTAN (Sofia PAP)

Foreign Despatch

The Daily "Izgrev" published an article unmasking an American attempt against Kurdistan. The article says that lively activity of American agents among the Kurdish tribes in Iran and Turkey has become noticeable recently. These activities are directed by the American Legation in Iran. The Americans maintain close contacts with Kobadian, a Deputy to the Iranian Parliament. Kobadian wants the creation of an Autonomous State of Kurdistan under American patronage. This idea is supported by certain Kurdish tribes which are interested in the maintenance of close contacts with American monopolies. Glos Wielkoposki #57 Febr.28,49 (18 lines) Verbatim and others

LEON KRZYCKI DEMANDS DISCUSSION  
OF THE ATLANTIC PACT. New York PAP

Foreign Despatch

The Chairman of the Congress of American Slavs, Leon Krzycki has sent a telegram to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Connally, demanding public discussion on the subject of the Atlantic Pact with a view to enabling the Slav Congress to present its point of view in this matter. The telegram states that all democratic organizations, including the Congress of American Slavs, which are interested in the prosperity and future of the United States and of the entire world, desire to express their opinion on the subject of this "unparalleled military alliance which is being formed by the State Department." Dziennik Baltycki Febr.28,49 #57 (17 lines) Verbatim

IMPRISONMENT OF A YUGOSLAV DIPLOMAT  
FOR PARTICIPATION IN A COMMUNIST MEETING  
Prague (TELEPRESS)

Foreign Despatch

Stanislaw Cundar, first Secretary of the Yugoslav Political Mission in Trieste and former head of the Yugoslav War Reparations Committee, was recalled to Yugoslavia. Immediately upon his arrival in that country he was put into prison. He is accused of having attended a Communist meeting in Trieste at which the resolution of the Information Bureau was discussed.

It was reported that Cundar approved the above resolution during the discussions. Polska Zbrojna, March 1,49 #59 only (14 lines) Verbatim

OFFICIAL VISIT AT MINISTRY  
OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Domestic Despatch

Comrade Hilary Minc, Minister of Industry and Commerce, received Mr. Ferdinand Kozovski, Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw, paying his first visit, on February 28. Trybuna Ludu #59 March 1,49 (6 lines) Verbatim only

DEMONSTRATION IN OSLO  
AGAINST ATLANTIC PACT. Stockholm PAP

Foreign Despatch

The newspaper "Ny Dag" publishes particulars of a mass demonstration against the Atlantic Pact in front of the Parliament

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## LARGE FRUIT-PROCESSING PLANT WILL BE OPENED IN JOZEFOW.

Domestic despatch

A large fruit-processing plant producing jam, fruit preserves and wine will be built in Jozefow on the Vistula, in Pulawy County. The Government Estates enterprise has a large orchard center in Jozefow with 34,000 fruit trees on an area exceeding 140 ha. This year the fruit crop exceeded 2,000 quintals and the profit from the sale of fruit was nearly 10 million zl.

Rzeczpospolita, March 1, 1949, #59, 10 lines - verbatim

## NEW AGREEMENT FOR TOR (AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL SERVICE) EMPLOYEES.

Domestic despatch

The object of the recently concluded collective agreement between the Central Management of the Agricultural Technical Service and the Central Leadership of the Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union is to improve the efficiency of work organization among TOR workers and employees so that the State production plan may be carried out with minimum production costs and best results.

The wages of manual workers in the new agreement are based either on a pure piece work system, according to established labor standards, or on the basis of a daily wage system; bonuses may be given under both systems and will substantially increase the real value of wages. Office employees will receive monthly remuneration according to appropriate pay groups and they can also receive bonuses.

The collective agreement stipulates different work conditions for mechanical vehicle drivers, for workshop workers, for assistants and for other motor car workers. Special bonuses will be given for economy in fuel consumption; each liter of fuel and engine oil saved, depending upon the type and consumption standard of the fuel, will serve as the basis for bonuses. Bonuses are also provided for careful use of tires and for the upkeep of vehicles.

Rzeczpospolita, March 1, 1949, #59, only 30 lines - verbatim

## 237 QUINTALS OF SUGAR BEET FROM ONE HECTARE.

Domestic despatch

Farmers in Starogard county attained the highest yield of sugar beet per hectare in Poland this year. The average yield per ha. was 237 quintals of sugar beet.

Rzeczpospolita, March 1, 1949, #59, only, 6 lines - verbatim

## POPULARIZATION OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. EVENING AND NIGHT SHIFTS IN ALL TOWNS.

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Health, in order to popularize and facilitate medical assistance in Provincial and County seats and in large industrial centers, has begun the organization of a health service for emergency and special cases requiring immediate advice and attention. In accordance with resolutions adopted at a recent Warsaw conference, provincial and county physicians will appoint local doctors for special evening and night shifts during which they will be required to give assistance, or necessary treatment and to direct seriously ill patients to hospitals. Rzeczpospolita, March 1, 1949, #59, only,

72 lines - excerpts

## THOUSANDS OF TONS OF VALUABLE RAW MATERIAL FROM USELESS WASTE.

Domestic despatch

According to data published by the Central management of the Central Usable Scrap Agency in Lodz, this Agency supplied industries,



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in 1945, with 7,896 tons of usable scrap, in 1946 with 52,143 tons, in 1947 with 66,522 tons and in 1948 with 101,985 tons.

The year 1948 is the first in which certain branches of industry were fully supplied with raw material from scrap. This applies primarily to the paper and mineral industries. In 1948, the Central Usable Scrap Agency covered the paper industry's total demand for waste paper by supplying 41,121 of this basic rawstuff. Thanks to increased deliveries of broken glass in 1948 the glass industry was able to cover its total demand for raw material. Trybuna Ludu, #59, March 1, 1949, only 36 lines - excerpts

#### INCREASED THRIFT AND EFFICIENCY. SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF THE POLISH POST OFFICE. Domestic despatch

Labor competition among Post Office workers, which began on October 1, 1948, has produced substantial results in savings, revenue and efficiency in post and telegraph bureaus within the first three months after the introduction of labor competition. Due to reductions in personnel by 2,657 employees, a saving of more than 90 million zlotys has been effected. The revenue of the Post and Telegraph in the last quarter of 1948 increased by 19,370,000,000 zlotys in comparison with the last quarter of 1947. Taking into account the increase in the postal tariff on January 1, 1948 by 35 percent, the net increase of revenue for the fourth quarter of that year was 1,041,000,000 zl. within this period 62 new post and telegraph offices have been opened. The number of village postmen was increased from 6,896 to 8,035. In the period from December 15 to 31 the number of subscribers to the worker-peasant press increased by 64,098. Zycie Warszawy, #59, March 1, 1949, only;33 lines- excerpts

#### THE SIX-YEAR PLAN WILL BRING SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN VEHICLES.

Domestic despatch

The Six-Year Plan provides for self-sufficiency in supplying the country with motor equipment in almost all branches of the motor industry. With reference to this the Polish Press Agency received information from the Managing Director of the Motor Industry, Wakalski C.E. who stated inter alia that, beside the current production plan, prototypes of four new motors will be constructed and mass-produced this year.

These prototypes are: an autobus engine, a garden tractor motor, an automobile engine and a heavy motorcycle engine with a piston displacement of 500 to 750 cubic centimeters. An autobus body for the imported "Fiat" chassis will also be constructed. In 1949 we shall produce motor trucks of Polish make: Star 20, SHL and "Sokol" 125 cc motor-cycles, "Ursus" 45 motor trucks, engines for agricultural machinery, trailers for motorcars, M 800 motor pumps, autobus bodies, bicycles and spare parts for motorcars and trucks,

We shall institute mass production of "Ursus 45" tractors and at the end of this year we shall produce 250 tractors per month. In the following years tractors with 30 to 35 HP power plants will be produced. The building of tractor producing plants has already begun, as well as the construction of passenger motorcar factories. The mass production of motorcars with a piston displacement of 1400 cubic centimeters will begin in 1950.

Zycie Warszawy, #59, March 1, 1949 and others, 43 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

THE RECOVERED TERRITORIES IN 1945-1949.  
DESTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF  
INDUSTRY. Article by L. Gluck

The estimated value of industry in the Recovered Territories in 1939 amounted to 12,900,000,000 pre-war zlotys. As a result of war destruction, the decrease in value of this industry amounted to 39 per cent (or 7,900,000,000 pre-war zlotys). In production capacity the decrease was still higher and amounted to 40 per cent in nearly all production branches. (For instance: 63 per cent in electric power production, 70 per cent in textile production, 67 per cent in wood articles production, 96 per cent in paper production, 100 per cent in cellulose production, 100 per cent in sheet iron production).

When Minister Minc, speaking during the First Industrial Congress in the Recovered Territories (held August 27 to 29, 1945) said that 300,000 to 400,000 workers are needed to put great industry in the Recovered Territories in operation and that 150,000 workers were necessary in the first year of the rehabilitation, these figures seemed to be unattainable when compared with the actual state of employment, which amounted to barely 75,235 workers (80.7 per cent of them Germans). Not quite one year later, however, the state of employment had increased to over 200,000 workers and was raised by a further 100,000 the next year. Simultaneously, with the general growth of employment, the number of German workers decreased: they were being replaced by Poles.

Industry in the Recovered Territories, gradually put in operation, increased its participation in total national production. According to the 1947 - 1949 National Economic Plan its participation in State Industry is as follows: in 1947 it amounted to 21 per cent, in 1948 to 24.4 per cent, in 1949 it is to amount to 25.4 per cent. (190 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita #55 Febr. 25, 49 only

TASKS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Domestic Despatch

During the deliberations of the plenary meeting of the Trade Union Central Committee, the Secretary-General of this Committee, Tadeusz Cwik, delivered a speech on the "Tasks of the Trade Union Movement in the light of the resolutions adopted by the First PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Congress".

When speaking about the cultural and educational campaign the speaker emphasized that this campaign should be directed towards the promotion of knowledge of Marxism and Leninism. When bringing up the masses in a spirit of love for the homeland, one should develop and deepen in them the need for international unity and solidarity by explaining the essence of internationalism. One should, on a large scale than in the past, popularize the experience of the Soviet Union, which is the richest in the history of worker movement; to acquaint the masses with the history of international and Polish worker movements; to explain the role of the worker-peasant alliance, to popularize labor competition and the Six-year Plan and to mobilize masses for the execution of the Three-year plan ahead of schedule.

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Citizen Cwik's speech was followed by an organization report submitted by Trade Union Central Committee Secretary, Citizen Edward Walaszczyk. He mentioned that the number of Trade Union members increased to 3,485,000 which is an achievement in the Trade Union movement.

The speaker also discussed extensively the need of organizing so-called "educational protection committees" in factories and workshops. Influences which are foreign and hostile to the worker class must be eliminated from schools and youth and teachers must be assisted and protected. Gazeta Ludowa Febr. 26 #48 and others (220 lines) (Excerpts)

# THE VOICE OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE

Lead Editorial

A profound anxiety for France, for the Republic and for Peace has dictated Comrade Maurice Thorez's speech made during the deliberations of the French Communist Party's Central Committee and repeated to the meeting of the National Assembly.

Thorez' statement once more confirms the fact that the workers movement headed by the French Communist Party is at present the sole and true advocate of French national interests and the expression of genuine French patriotism.

The meaning of this speech is very simple. It exposes the false and deceitful arguments of reactionary circles who, under the pretence of assuring security to France, are pursuing a policy of joining aggressive pacts and alliances directed against the Soviet Union.

Such a policy is obviously false and it betrays the interests of France, of the Republic and of democracy, because the Soviet Union has never threatened and is not now threatening France.

Moreover, the policy of the Soviet Union and of people's democracies constitutes the sole guarantee for peace to-day.

Thorez' speech provoked a wild orgy of calumnies and reprisals. The entire French reaction, from fascists of de Gaulle type to the traitors of socialism of the Blum type, raised one tune of hatred.

Thorez' statement opened a new stage in the French people's struggle for peace. This struggle has now become the struggle for the very existence of France and of the Republic. People's masses in Poland, united with the French working class by strong links of solidarity, are watching this struggle with anxiety. The sympathy of the entire progressive world is on the side of the French people and of the French Communist Party fighting for its interests. Trybuna Ludu Febr. 26 #56 (68 lines) Excerpts (Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers).

## PRESIDENT GOTTWALD SIGNED THE POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK

JURIDICAL AGREEMENT Prague PAP (6 lines) Foreign Despatch

Verbatim

President Gottwald on February 26 signed the Polish-Czechoslovak juridical agreement which was concluded in Warsaw in January and ratified by the National Assembly in Prague on Febr. 23. Zycie Warszawy #58 Febr. 28 and others

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# PREPARATORY COURSE TO SUPPLY 2,500 STUDENTS ANNUALLY TO HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. Domestic despatch

In 1949 2,700 students will graduate from preparatory courses which entitle them to enter higher educational establishments. The courses were organized in 1945 in order to promptly compensate for the deficiencies in education during the German occupation and to facilitate higher education for intelligent worker and peasant youth. 3,587 students attended the preparatory courses in three terms. From among 2,700 students graduating from the fourth term, 85 per cent are worker and peasant youths, the remaining are from working intelligentsia and artisan families.

Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949 and others. 60 lines - excerpts

## PHYSICIANS' WORK COOPERATIVES. Domestic despatch

At a conference held a few days ago, managers of provincial health departments discussed, among other things, physicians' work cooperatives which physicians themselves are organizing spontaneously in various parts of Poland. The Minister of Health approves of this initiative which has many desirable aspects: much more economic use of specialists, premises, equipment, instruments and medical supplies and much lower charges for such medical services as compared with private practice.

Zycie Warszawy, #58, Febr. 28, 1949 only, 14 lines - verbatim

## TWENTY TWO THOUSAND TEACHERS TO ENJOY VACATIONS IN 1949. Domestic despatch

In connection with the centralization of worker vacations, all the rest facilities belonging to the Polish Teachers Association will be transferred to the Central Vacation Fund by March 1. In 1949 22,000 members of the Polish Teachers Association will enjoy vacations as against 11,000 teachers and 4,000 family members in 1948. The fees for vacations in 1949 depend upon the amount of salary and total 1,960 zl. for a two-week vacation for teachers receiving up to 18,000 zl. Teachers with higher salaries will pay 2,800 zl. Members of teachers' families will pay the full fee of 500 zl. daily.

Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949 only. 32 lines - excerpts

## NEW BRITISH CONSULS IN POZNAN AND SZCZECIN. Domestic despatch

The Foreign Office has granted provisional recognition to the British Consul, in Poznan, Mr. Joseph Valters and to Mr. David Garnett Mitchell, as head of the British Consulate in Szczecin.

Dziennik Baltycki, #55, Febr. 26, 1949, only, 7 lines - verbatim

## NEW STAROSTA (DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF) FOR THE PRAGA-POLUDNIE (PRAGA-SOUTH) DISTRICT IN WARSAW. Communique

The present "Starosta" of the Praga-South district, citizen Wojciechowski resigned after three and a half years in office, The new "Starosta" is citizen Jan Brulinski.

Zycie Warszawy, #58, Febr. 28, 1949 only, 4 lines - verbatim

## PRAGUE TO SEE PAINTINGS OF POLISH MASTERS. Domestic despatch

Within the framework of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Week, a retrospective exhibition of Polish Painters will be opened in Prague on March 3.

Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949 only, 29 lines - excerpts

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF METAL INDUSTRY-WORKERS COMMENCED DELIBERATIONS IN CHORZOW. Domestic despatch

Deliberations of the Second National Convention of the Metal Industry Workers' Trade Union started in Chorzow in the "House of Foundry Workers" on February 26. The Convention is being attended by nearly 800 delegates. The object of the Convention is to sum up the activities of the Metal Industry Workers' trade Union and to divide the Union into two separate bodies, namely: a Foundry Industry Workers' Trade Union and a Trade Union of Metal Industry Workers. Delegations of foreign Trade Unions are taking part in deliberations. A particularly friendly welcome was given to the Soviet delegation.

Deliberations were opened by the Chairman of the Central Leadership of the Metal Industry Workers' Trade Union, Deputy J. Kieczynski, who summed up the 4-year achievements of metal industry workers, Trade Union members. The speaker then read the names of metal industry workers who had fallen in the fight against the enemies of democracy: General K. Swierczewski, I. Lipczynski, St. Kowalski, I. Bielecki, M. Tuszyński, W. Miklaszek, St. Rupala, M. Krolik, J. Maj and Wl. Pietrzak. The Convention honored their memory by a one-minute silence. The Secretary-General of the Central Trade Union Committee, Citizen Cwik, greeted the assembled on behalf of this Committee. The assembled decided to send telegrams to President Bierut and Prime-Minister Cyrankiewicz. The deliberations are continuing. Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949 and others, 29 lines - verbatim

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ZMP VILLAGE ACTIVISTS. Domestic despatch

A conference of ZMP (Polish Youth Association) village activists has begun in Warsaw. Agriculture Minister Dab-Kociol, greeted by warm applause, delivered a speech in which he said among other things: "Youth must come to realize the advantages of changing the system of individual farming to collective farming. Collective farming requires new skilled men trained in new special professions." Rzeczpospolita, #58, Febr. 28, 1949 and others, 70 lines - excerpts

FRENCH LABOR ISSUES A WARNING.

Editorial

In a speech delivered in the National Assembly, Maurice Thorez recalled that France was bound by a treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union, - an alliance fully answering the French nation's interests. Hence the conclusion that those who draw France into the anti-Soviet Atlantic pact are acting against the interests of the French people. Hence also the conclusion that those who fight against the Atlantic pact and who proclaim their intention to persevere in their friendship with the Soviet Union under all and any circumstances, are acting in concordance with the state and national interests of France. The French Communist Party has once more revealed itself as the only party serving the most vital interests of the French nation and defending the latter's right to live.

Through the lips of Thorez the French workman has warned the organizers of a new war conspiracy that they cannot count on his support and that the small group of people promising French cannon fodder to the American general staff is an isolated one and is selling the lion's skin while the lion is still alive. Hence the immense importance of the French Communist Party's international declaration as regards combatting the war peril. Rzeczpospolita, #56, Febr. 26, 1949, 169 lines

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THERE IS NO IRON CURTAIN.

Lead editorial

Almost simultaneously Maurice Thorez, leader of the French Communist Party, and Henry Wallace, leader of the American Progressive Party, made their speeches to the Foreign Affairs Committees of their respective Parliaments to the effect that there is no Iron Curtain in the world and that both east and west of this imaginary demarcation line, drawn by Anglo-Saxon politicians, the people desirous of a real democratic peace are unanimously working for the same objective.

Thorez has clearly formulated the thoughts of every progressive individual not only in France but in entire Western Europe, namely, that it is impossible to proclaim a better future for the working masses and simultaneously remain, in case of possible outbreak of war, on any other side but on that of the Red Army. Outlining his plan for lasting peace, Henry Wallace declared that the responsibility for the cold war is borne entirely by the American Government. In the speeches made by Thorez and by Wallace which are of course considered as high treason by indignant French and American reactionaries, there is essentially nothing which does not correspond to the real State interests of both France and America. And therefore, in spite of the baiting initiated in the French Parliament by the Wall Street servant, Rene Mayer and in spite of the indignation of the American capitalist press, which is also dependent on the same Wall Street, both Thorez and Wallace will surely be recognized by future historians as the best of patriots, expressing the correctly interpreted interests of their respective nations.

Today we cannot foretell whether Wallace's voice will, for the time being, continue to remain a voice in the wilderness in the United States and whether Thorez and his Party will not be exposed, as a result of his clear, honest declaration conforming to French interests to persecution by capitalists relying on dollar help. Revolutionary internationalism and true patriotism create a firm conviction that all progressive patriots should apply all their efforts for the struggle for peace and if, through the fault of capitalists who cannot find any other way out of their hopeless situation, the world should ~~one~~ more be exposed to a general massacre, then not only the revolutionaries but also patriots cannot be on any other side of the front but that of the Red Army, which fights for a better future for everybody.

Kurier Codzienny, #57, Febr. 26, 1949, 132 lines - excerpts

"SERVICE FOR POLAND" TO WORK IN WARSAW AND IN PORTS.

Domestic despatch

The Ministry of Reconstruction will employ around 7,000 members of "Service for Poland" in the coming building season. In Warsaw 1000 boys will work in the East-West artery and 500 will work on the reconstruction of housing. In Gdansk province 500 boys will work on the construction of a highway, in Szczecin 1000 will be employed on the construction of the so-called Odra boulevard. In Lodz province 1000 "Service for Poland" boys will construct water supply establishments as well as other objects. In Silesia-Dabrowa province in Gliwice, Porabki, Niemce, Sosnowiec and Katowice 3,000 boys will help in the installation of water pipes, sewerage and on high-way construction.

Zycie Warszawy, #57, Febr. 27, 1949, only, 21 lines - verbatim

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RIOTS IN SIAM. UNSUCCESSFUL  
COUP D'ETAT. London PAP

Foreign Despatch

Reuter reports that on the night of Saturday to Sunday serious disturbances occurred in Bangkok, the capital of Siam. A group of conspirators headed by Nai Direck Dajanama, former Siamese Ambassador in London, occupied the broadcasting station and broadcast a declaration saying that the premier, Marshal Songkram had been deposed. In the morning a battle between army detachments and marines took place near Premier Songkram's palace. According to unconfirmed reports the marines attacked the troops defending the palace. Several armored cars were destroyed. On Sunday afternoon, Reuter reports, the troops faithful to Marshal Songkram mastered the situation. Strongly armed police occupied the post office, the radio station and the airport. Last Tuesday a state of emergency was proclaimed in Siam and Premier Songkram issued a communique stating that "thanks to prompt and energetic action, a plot aiming at the overthrow of the Government was liquidated." Kurier Codzienny #58 Febr.28,49 and others. (34 lines)  
Verbatim

FROM WARSAW CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION  
TO OKECIE BY HELICOPTER (Verbatim)

Domestic Despatch

Passengers going from the city to Okecie airport will make the trip by helicopter. The Warsaw Central Railway Station to be built at Aleje Jerozolimskie will be adapted for the landing of helicopters. The plan for these improvements is now being prepared. (11 lines)  
Zycie Warszawy #56 Febr.26,49 only

SHORTSIGHTED GAME

Editorial

The French government has refused to renew the Polish-French repatriation agreement governing the repatriation of Polish emigrants in France to Poland....

It would be tantamount to breaking down open doors for us to contend that Poland is entitled to demand the repatriation of her emigrants, or that they are entitled to unrestricted departure with the chattels which they have scraped together by dint of many years' sweat and toil upon French soil....

Nowadays, (in France), the very act of expressing the wish to return home entails a danger of police reprisals and loss of employment....

The French government deems it unforgivable that just as during the war they had struggled for the freedom of France hand in hand with French workmen, so now they (the Polish emigrants) persevere in their struggle side by side with the vanguard of the French working class. Practically speaking, Poles in France are aliens "undesirable" to the Queuille regime while, on the other hand, they represent man power with which French capital is loth to dispense.

Nonetheless, whatever today's aspect of the problem, it stands to reason that Poland will spare no efforts and will prove capable of carrying out her wish that all desirous of repatriation - of whom there is a fair number among the 400,000 now in France - should be able to return.

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Conscious of the fact that the French nation determinedly brands its government's action, the Polish people will manage to retain unbiased judgment and to refrain from debiting the account of Polish-French friendship with responsibility for the French government's conduct. So far as the French government is concerned, the latter undoubtedly realizes how greatly this shortsighted policy is bound to injure the true and vital interests of France.  
Rzeczpospolita #57 February 27, 1949  
(Note: Similar editorials appear in other papers) (67 lines) Excerpts

THE VOICE OF "BORBA" AND  
THE "VOICE OF AMERICA"

Article

Attacks on Poland, on the Soviet Union and on all people's democracies have now assumed the form and extent of a systematic campaign of attacks and slander in Tito's press. Not long ago, Tito's central organ, "Borba", ventured an exceptionally violent, even in the present conditions in Belgrade, attack on Poland, "charging" us, among other things, with pursuing a policy of "discrimination" against Yugoslavia. A few days after the publication of this libel, the "Voice of America" very sympathetically supported all the "arguments" of "Borba". Both the "Voice of America" and the voice of "Borba" resounded with hostility and hatred against Poland and the entire democratic camp.

Attacks of Tito's treacherous clique have become stronger, particularly since the publication of the Polish, Soviet and other democratic countries' Notes pointing out the reasons far not inviting the present Government of Yugoslavia into the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

Attacks and calumnies directed against the Soviet Union and the entire democratic camp are, according to Tito's and Rankovitch' plan, supposed to "persuade" Yugoslav public opinion that it is not the present Government which dug an abyss between itself and the democratic world and that it is the democratic states which are responsible for this state of affairs.

One can understand the discontent of the Yugoslav people with the pro-imperialist policy of Tito's faction. For the working masses in Yugoslavia the "Voice of America" was and still is the voice of imperialism, even if officially supported by Pijade, Dzilas or by some other Tito "theoretician". There is no doubt that it is the voice of the Yugoslav people which will have the last word and not the voice of "Borba" or the "Voice of America". (110 lines) Excerpts  
Trybuna Ludu Febr.27,49 No.57 only.

PAY, NORMS AND SAVINGS

UNDER DISCUSSION AT PLENARY

SESSION OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

Domestic Despatch

On the second day of deliberations of the Plenum of the Central Trade Union Committee, Secretary Jozef Kofman examined the wage reform and work standards as well as the tasks of Trade Unions in solving the problem of labor competition and of savings. After hearing Kofman's report and after some discussion, a resolution was passed, saying in part: "In result of the recent reform, wages have been regulated to a considerable extent; the reform has reduced the injustice resulting from application of different standards under similar conditions. The increase in family allowances is also a great victory of the working classes." Rzeczpospolita #57, Febr.27,49 and others Excerpts (54 lines)



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DEVELOPMENT OF TOBACCO PLANTATIONS  
IN LUBLIN PROVINCE

Domestic Despatch

An important role in the realization of the government plan for the tobacco industry has been assigned to the Lublin area in view of its climatic and soil conditions, specially favorable for tobacco plantation.

The Lublin Tobacco Cultivation Institute, with a network of 32,000 planters, plans an increase in tobacco crops in 1949, amounting to 1,300,000 kilos of raw-material in comparison with 1948. The estimated crops in the Lublin area will constitute over 30 per cent of the national tobacco raw-material production.

In order to realize this plan the Lublin tobacco cultivation establishments carry on widely-spread activities, training planters and instructing personnel.

A training course for 100 leading planters from among small and medium-sized farm owners was held in February. The participants will later instruct peasant planters in various rural settlements. Special courses in tobacco planting also were organized for instructors and agronomists.

In order to increase the profit from tobacco planting, the Lublin Polish Tobacco Monopoly establishments have organized the training of about 100 women sorters who will visit plantations during the harvest season and acquaint planters with methods for classifying raw-material and its conservation. (54 lines) Verbatim  
Slowo Powszechnie #54 Febr.26,1949 only

## A GRIM SOURCE

Article

Recently Lilienthal, Chairman of the American Committee for Domestic Control of Atomic Energy, made a new discovery. As reported by the New York broadcasting station, when speaking at Rochester University, Lilienthal said:

"The basic sources of U.S. power and vitality are rather moral and spiritual than economic...  
True power is based precisely on these principles..."

An opinion of the "moral and spiritual" principles, which the bellicose "atomist" Lilienthal has in mind, can be formed on the basis of data published by John Edgar Hoover, Chief of the U.S. Federal Investigation Bureau (American secret police). In a conversation with a representative of the press, J.E. Hoover stated that a record number of persons had been arrested in the United States in 1948... One in every twenty U.S. residents was arrested and his finger-prints were taken at least once.

J.E. Hoover said further that, as compared with 1941, the number of arrests among young men under 21 increased in 1948 by 3.1% and among young girls of the same age by 20.9%.

These are grim but at the same time eloquent figures. These figures indicate what is the "basic source of U.S. power and vitality"  
Wolnosc #45 February 28, 1949 only (40 lines) (Verbatim)

ANNEX:

The Journal of Laws, No.9 of February 23, 1949  
contains the following items:

LAWS

- No. 48 Law of February 4, 1949 concerning the Worker Vacation Fund (FWP) of the Polish Central Trade Union Committee.
- " 49 Law of February 4, 1949 amending the law of April 9, 1938 concerning extinction of Government claims under private law.
- " 50 Law of February 4, 1949 concerning the creation and scope of activities of the Central Radiophone Bureau.
- " 51 Law of February 4, 1949 amending the law of February 24, 1948 concerning the State Capital Investment Plan for 1948.
- " 52 Law of February 10, 1949 concerning the ratification of the Convention on economic cooperation between the Polish Republic and the Rumanian People's Republic and of the agreement relating to the implementation of this Convention, both signed in Bucharest on September 10, 1948.

Orders of the Council of Ministers

- No. 53 Order of the Council of Ministers of February 1, 1949 raising the status of the Polish Association of Students' Hostels and Scholarships to the status of an Association of great usefulness.
- " 54 Order of the Council of Ministers of February 1, 1949 adjusting the boundaries of Gdansk and Malbork counties in Gdansk Province.
- No. 55 Order of the Council of Ministers of February 1, 1949 amending the order of the Council of Ministers of July 24, 1948 concerning compulsory collection of certain types of cash dues by executive organs of urban and rural townships and of Health Resert Committees.

Orders

- No. 56 Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare of Jan. 25, 1949 concerning the organization of Labor Exchanges.
- No. 57 Order of the Minister of Finance of January 31, 1949 amending the order concerning banking activities in territories liberated from occupation.

An Announcement

- No. 58 Announcement of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of January 26, 1949 rectifying an error in the order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of December 11, 1947 amending the list of handicrafts.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY  
Warsaw, Poland  
February 28, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in March are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

CZECH DECORATIONS FOR POLISH OFFICERS.

Domestic Despatch

On February 25, the anniversary of great changes, Polish generals and officers were given high Czech decorations in the Czech Embassy in Warsaw.

The persons decorated included, among others, Lt. General Spychalski, Generals Korczyk and Poplawski, Major-General Jaroszewicz, Lt. General Witold and Major-General Swietlik, all decorated with the order of the "White Lion of Victory." In addition, Lt. General Zawadzki was decorated with the order of the "White Lion of Victory" with a star. The Cross of the order of the "White Lion of Victory" was given, among others, to Major-General Zarzycki and Colonel Ochab.

On behalf of the decorated, Vice-Minister General Spychalski, replied to the congratulatory speech of the Czech Ambassador, Piszek, Zycie Warszawy February 27, 49 #57 and all principal papers. (19 lines) Verbatim

AGENDA OF THE SEJM SESSION OF MARCH 1

Communique

The 55th Session of the Constituent Sejm will take place on March 1 at 10 A.M.

The agenda contains 14 items, including: the first reading of Government bill concerning ratification of the Polish-Czech Agreement pertaining to mutual legal relations in connection with civil and penal cases; first reading of the Government bill concerning planned distribution of veterinary surgeons; report of the Public Administration and Security Committee concerning Government decrees amending the law of February 17, 1922 relating to Civil Service and the decree of May 14, 1946 concerning the provisional establishment of the status of State officials. (19 lines) Verbatim Zycie Warszawy Febr. 27, 49 #57 only

POLITICAL CHRONICLE

Communique

On February 26 the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modzelewski, received the French Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr. Jean Baelen.

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On the same day Sejm Marshal Kowalski received the first visit of the Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr. Ferdinand Kozovski and of the Swedish Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Gosta Engzell. Zycie Warszawy Febr. 27, 49 #57 and others. (8 lines) Verbatim

SCIENCE ONE OF THE FORCES WHICH WILL  
CHANGE POLAND.  
DR. JEDRYCHOWSKI SPEAKS TO REPRESENTATIVES  
OF SCIENCE

Domestic Despatch

Following the initiative of the Coordination Committee of Democratic Professors, an inaugural meeting of the Warsaw Democratic Professors' Club was held in the premises of the Warsaw Politechnika on February 26.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Vice-Minister Prof. Dr. Leszczynski and was attended by Sejm Vice-Marshal Szwalbe, Ministers Swiatkowski, Kaczorowski, Szymanowski, Vice Minister Krassowski as well as by prominent representatives of Warsaw's world of science.

The Vice-President of the Central Planning Bureau, Dr. S. Jedrychowski, lectured on the role of Polish science in national economic planning. (40 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita #57. Febr. 27, 1949 and others.

POLISH TRADE UNIONS URGE INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTION FOR PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOM Communiqué

The plenary session of the Central Trade Union Committee passed a resolution concerning persecution of the Trade Union movement in a number of capitalist and colonial countries, stating in part:

"Imperialists are breaking the organization of the working class throughout the world; they suppress the Trade Union movement in various countries, especially in Fascist and colonial countries.

"In India, Syria, Indonesia, Spain, Greece and in many other countries, active members of Trade Unions are imprisoned and sentenced to death. The police break up Trade Union organizations, demolish their premises and shoot workers striking for the right to live.

"The Central Trade Union Committee condemns these bloody and shameful methods and demands of the U.N. and of International Labor Bureaus that Trade Union rights and freedom throughout the world be guaranteed by an International Convention and that every working man have the full right to organize in Trade Unions." (26 lines) Verbatim. Rzeczpospolita #57 Febr. 27, 1949 and others

GENERALISSIMO STALIN TO PRIME-MINISTER CYRANKIEWICZ

Foreign Despatch

Prime-Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz has received the following telegram:-

"Please accept my thanks, Mr. Prime-Minister, for your and the Polish Government's greetings and wishes on the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army". (Signed) J. STALIN. Zycie Warszawy Febr. 27, 49 #57 and all principal papers. (5 lines) Verbatim

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PRIEST INCITED TO RELIGIOUS HATRED

Court News

In July 1948 a member of the Sect of Students of the Holy Scriptures, Owczynski was violently beaten in Reda.

On February 26 the District Court in Gdynia tried the case. The defendants' bench included 10 residents of Reda.

The Court sentenced Rev. Arnold Goetze, the Parish priest in Reda, to three years imprisonment for inciting to religious hatred in a sermon. Other defendants were sentenced to imprisonment varying from one and a half to two and a half years. Two persons were acquitted. Zycie Warszawy Febr. 27, 49 #57 only (12 lines)  
Verbatim

POLISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR U.S.A.

Domestic Despatch

Jozef Winiewicz, Ambassador of the Polish Republic in the United States of America, left Warsaw on his return journey to Washington on February 26. Trybuna Ludu #57 February 27, 1949 only.  
(5 lines) Verbatim

WOMEN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST  
THE CRIME OF GREEK FASCISTS

Domestic Despatch

On the second day of the First National Convention of women delegates and labor champions, members of the Agricultural Workers' and Employees' Trade Union, it was decided, amidst stormy applause, to send the following protest to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie:-

"The delegates of Women Councils in the Agricultural Workers' and Employees' Trade Union, assembled at the National Convention on February 25 and 26, raise violent protest, on behalf of 50,000 Polish women agricultural workers, against the new bestial crime of Greek fascists, murderers of the Secretary-General of the Greek Confederation of Labor, Comrade Mitsos Paparigas, and categorically demand that the United Nations initiate an immediate investigation with a view to finding and punishing the criminals."  
Trybuna Ludu Febr. 28, 49 #58 only (24 lines) Verbatim

DEMOCRATIZATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF  
HIGHER EDUCATION IS AN URGENT TASK

Domestic Despatch

Yesterday's meeting of the Chief Council of the Students' Friends society was opened by W. Sokorski, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, who emphasized the services rendered by the Society and pointed to its future tasks.

The principal speech on the subject: "Ministry of Education's attitude towards youth problems in establishments of higher education" was delivered by Eugenia Krassowska, Vice-Minister of Education. She pointed to serious deficiencies in the work of establishments of higher education and stated that democratization is proceeding at too slow a pace. The task of the Ministry of Education and of establishments of higher education is to create opportunities for educating a new man: a good specialist and at the same time a patriot with unshaken principles. The most urgent task for the next few months is to modify the selection method for

entrants to the first year of studies; this must be done with more precision than heretofore. Similarly, more attention should be paid to social origin when admitting students to preparatory courses.

As for scholarships, their number has increased this year by 257% as compared with 1948. The Ministry of Education has now established 12,000 scholarships of 5,000 zlotys each. Other institutions have distributed 14,000 scholarships in 1949.

The activity of the Society is already in the nature of social work for it is based on criteria complying with the interests of the people's state and serves the cause of democratization of establishments of higher education. Rzeczpospolita #58 Febr.28 and others (120 lines) Excerpts

#### CONFERENCE OF JEWISH COMMITTEES

Domestic Despatch

A national conference of representatives of Jewish provincial committees and social organizations took place in Warsaw on Febr.26 and 27. The delegates, who had come from all parts of Poland, were greeted by Dr. Adolf Berman, Chairman of the PZPR Central Committee. Minister Wladyslaw Wolski greeted the conference on behalf of the Government.

On the first day a report on past activities was read. The second day was given to discussions and the work of individual committees and was concluded by a program declaration outlining the guiding principles for the work of the Jewish community. Rzeczpospolita #58 Febr.28 and others. (15 lines) Verbatim

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#### FOREIGN

##### THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

A BOOK WRITTEN BY AN EMPLOYEE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW (Moscow PAP)

Foreign Despatch

A book written by the former deputy chief of the Information Bureau in the United States Embassy in Moscow, Annabella Buckar entitled: "The Truth about American Diplomats" has appeared in Moscow. Annabella Buckar resigned her post a year ago, motivating her resignation by her inability to agree with the anti-Soviet activities conducted by the Embassy. Annabella Buckar unmask the anti-Soviet work of the American Intelligence Service, by which she was employed for several years. She also unmask the connection between the Intelligence Service and the leadership of the United States Embassy in Moscow. Zycie Warszawy #53, Febr.28,49 and others. (17 lines) Verbatim

##### DANISH AND NORWEGIAN POPULATION PROTESTS

AGAINST THE ATLANTIC PACT Copenhagen PAP

Foreign Despatch

(68 lines) Excerpts

A great protest meeting against the drawing of Denmark into the North Atlantic Pact was held in the town of Olsborg.

Oslo PAP The Norwegian press publishes a resolution passed at many meetings at which the Government's policy supporting Norway's accession to the North Atlantic Pact was condemned. Kurier Codzienny #58 Febr. and others.

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15 MEMBERS OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH  
COUNCIL IN SOFIA CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE  
Sofia PAP

Foreign Despatch

The trial of 15 members of the Evangelical Church Council, charged with espionage, has started in Sofia.

The majority of the defendants, including Georgi Vaseff and Vasili Ziapkoff, were in contact with a foreign Intelligence Service during the second World War and rendered service to the Gestapo.

After Bulgaria's liberation, the defendant Ziapkoff was an agent of the British and then of the American Intelligence Service. At the beginning of 1945 the Evangelical Church Council instructed the defendants Mihailoff and Ivanoff to conduct conversations with the American Mission in Sofia on the subject of American intervention in Bulgaria's domestic problems. Mihailoff and Ivanoff then contacted the Secretary of the American Mission, Black, who promised help in the event the Evangelical Church is able to provoke discontent and disorganization in the country.

The defendants conducted a slanderous campaign against the Government and the Republic and called on people to disobey the Government. They were receiving pay from foreign intelligence organs for their treacherous activities. Zycie Warszawy Febr.27,49 #57 only. (29 lines) Verbatim

TASS REFUTES "NEWS CHRONICLE'S" VAGARIES Foreign Despatch  
Moscow PAP

The Tass agency published a statement refuting a news item in the British daily "News Chronicle" to the effect that the Soviet government had proposed to Czechoslovakia the transfer of 400,000 Sudeten Germans from the Soviet occupation zone (in Germany) to Czechoslovakia.

TASS states that this news item is a common deceptive trick typical of anti-Soviet periodicals of the "News Chronicle" ilk. Trybuna Ludu #57 February 27, 1949 only (15 lines) Verbatim

BELGIAN POPULATION DEMONSTRATES AGAINST CHURCHILL  
London PAP

Foreign despatch

Reuter reports that during Winston Churchill's speech at a meeting in front of the Brussels Stock Exchange on the subject of the "United States of Europe" a demonstration by the Belgian population took place, which uttered hostile shouts against the British ex-Premier. Shouts of "Down with Churchill", "Down with war mongers" were heard from the crowd. Leaflets were also distributed showing Churchill exulting a Hitlerian salute. Strong detachments of Belgian police armed with automatic weapons surrounded the Stock Exchange building from whose steps Churchill continued his speech. Belgian Premier Spaak spoke after him. (Verbatim)(21 lines) Kurier Codzienny #58 Febr.28,49

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LIAN NATION WILL NOT FIGHT SOVIET UNION", STATES PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

Foreign despatch  
Togliatti, Secretary-General of the Italian Communist Party, granted an interview to the "Giornale della Sera". In this interview he stated (inter alia) :

"In my opinion, nothing indicates any intention on the part of the Soviet Union to attack any country. Hence, pondering upon a hypothetical war between the Soviet Union and Italy seems absurd to me.

"As regards the hypothesis that the Soviet Army would chase aggressors as far as our territory, I trust that in such a case the Italian nation, which condemns all aggression would, of course, be duty bound to give the most prominent help to the Soviet Union in order to teach the aggressor the lesson he would justly deserve."  
Trybuna Ludu, No. 57, Febr. 27, 1949 and others, 76 lines - excerpts

ANGLO-SAXONS SABOTAGE REPATRIATION OF USSR CITIZENS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Foreign despatch  
Moscow (PAP) - On February 24, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acting on instructions from the Soviet government, forwarded notes to the Ambassadors of the USA and Great Britain protesting against the conduct of Anglo-Saxon authorities which thwart the repatriation of Soviet citizens from Germany and Austria in contravention of assumed obligations.

Trybuna Ludu, #57, of February 27, 1949 and others, 47 lines-excerpts  
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#### ECONOMIC

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE IN 1949. EXPORTS WILL AMOUNT TO 571 MILLION DOLLARS, IMPORTS TO 594 MILLION. SESSION OF SEJM ECONOMIC PLAN COMMITTEE.

Domestic despatch  
The Sejm Economic Plan Committee, presided over by Deputy Cieslak (Peasant Party) held a session on February 26. Deputy Formans (Polish United Worker Party) made a report on trade under the National Economic Plan for 1949 and stated that the transformation of the present trade machinery will include steady and consistent strengthening of the socialized sector in all branches of our trade. Socialized wholesale enterprises in 1949 will increase their trade by 48 percent and retail enterprises by 52% in comparison with 1948. The network of socialized sales outlets will include 4,800 establishments by the end of 1949, i.e. 40 percent more than in 1948. The network of socialized retail trade enterprises will increase by 36 percent in comparison with 1948 and by the end of 1949 will consist of 37,000 establishments, including approximately 3,300 Government shops and approximately 33,000 cooperative stores. The number of General Department Stores will increase by 12 in 1949. The network of retail grocery stores of the State Trade Agency will increase to 2,000 by the end of this year. While in 1948 trade amounted to 10 billion zlotys, 16 billion zlotys will be spent in 1949 on capital investments in trade.

The plan for trade transactions with foreign countries consists primarily of an increase in commercial relations with the Soviet Union, people's democratic countries, South American countries and with countries of the Near and Far East. Our trade transactions with foreign countries amounted to approximately one billion dollars in 1948. This represents an increase of approximately 90 percent in comparison with 1947.



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Particularly exports have increased in 1948, representing a value of approximately 480 million dollars, i.e. an increase of almost 100 percent, and the value of imports was 540 million dollars (an increase of approximately 70 percent). The total value of our trade with foreign countries is undoubtedly considerably higher than in 1938. The plan for transactions with foreign countries in 1949 provides for a 15 percent increase over the 1948 plan. Exports will increase by 19 percent and imports by 10 percent. Our trade relations with the Soviet Union, from whom we have received great assistance in the form of a loan of grain and machinery during the first period of our economic life after liberation, deserve special mention. Now we shall receive from the Soviet Union articles indispensable for our further economic development, such as cotton, ore, tractors, motor cars, agricultural machinery, oil products, etc. The draft of the trade plan for 1949 was approved after a second reading. Zycie Warszawy, #58, Febr. 28, 1949, and others, 112 lines - excerpts

## EXCURSION OF POLISH PEASANTS TO KIEV.

Domestic despatch

A group of Polish peasants, invited by Ukrainian Kolkhozes, left for Kiev on February 25. The troupe consists of 166 persons, including over 100 PZPR (Polish United Worker Party), SL (Peasant Party) and PSL (Polish Peasant Party) peasant activists, as well as Peasant Self-Help Association and Township Cooperative leaders from all Provinces and 30 agricultural school teachers and students. They will spend about a fortnight in the Ukraine.

Zycie Warszawy, Febr. 27, 1949, #57 and all principal papers, 11 lines - verbatim

## AGREEMENTS WITH SOVIET UNION CONSTITUTE FOUNDATION OF SIX-YEAR PLAN.

Domestic despatch

The Sejm Economic Plan Committee held a conference on February 25 under the chairmanship of Deputy Cieslak (SL) in the presence of Comrade Dr. Jedrychowski, Vice-chairman of the CUP (Central Planning Office). The Committee heard a report delivered by Comrade Deputy Rapaczynski (PZPR) on industry's participation in the National Economic Plan for 1949. The value of state industry's output planned for the current year and estimated at 1937 prices amounts to 12,958,000,000 zlotys, thus showing an increase of 26 percent as against 1948 production.

In reply to a question by Deputy Mitura, referring to the influence of the collaboration agreement with the Soviet Union upon the implementation of the capital investment plan for 1949, Comrade Dr. Jedrychowski gave the following explanation:

"As regards economic collaboration with the Soviet Union, particular importance should be ascribed to agreements on mutual exchange of goods and supply of capital investment commodities on credit terms. The second of these agreements provides for supply of industrial equipment for the sum of 450 million dollars within a period of 5 years. It can be said that this agreement provides a foundation for the six-year plan. Without USSR help it would be impossible for us to increase the production of iron and steel because under present conditions we would be unable to build a new foundry with our own resources. As regards supply of foundry equipment, we cannot rely on USA assistance at all. In spite of Poland having paid in advance for the ordered supplies, the USA refused to grant an export license." Trybuna Ludu, #57, Febr. 27, 1949, 114 lines - excerpts

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# CONVENTION OF ACTIVISTS IN THE LABOR COMPETITION MOVEMENT IN THE CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY OF THE ELECTRO-TECHNICAL INDUSTRY (CHPE).

Domestic despatch

The national Convention of activists in the CHPE labor competition movement commenced deliberations in Lodz. The Convention is of a strictly economic nature and its object is to sum up the results of 1948 activities and to discuss the tasks for 1949. The CHPE is planning to achieve a turnover of 26 billion zl. this year and to extend its network of trading centers considerably. CHPE employees have undertaken to carry out the 1949 plan at least one month ahead of schedule. In conclusion, the assembled sent the following telegram to the Minister for Domestic Trade, Citizen Tadeusz Dietrich:

"The activists in the CHPE labor competition movement, assembled at the Convention, are reporting to you, Citizen Minister, their pledge to fulfil the 1949 trading plan within eleven months."  
Trybuna Ludu, #58, Febr. 28, 1949, 26 lines - verbatim

## TWO EXCURSIONS OF POLISH PEASANTS ADMIRE UKRAINE'S AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS. A HECTARE OF MARSHES PRODUCES 224 CWTs. OF TOMATOES.

Foreign despatch

Kiev (PAP) - The delegation of Polish peasants, which is touring the Ukraine, visited the Vasiliev Kolkhoz in the Dymar district near Kiev on February 25. The Polish peasants showed great interest in the methods for cattle and thoroughbred pig breeding. "We saw many instructive feats in all kolkhozes which we have visited. What we saw in the Vasiliev kolkhoz will remain in our memory particularly. We want to build life in the same way as you", said Rataj, a member of the delegation. On February 27 another delegation of Polish peasants arrived in Kiev, composed of 165 members, headed by Kratko, chief of the Trade Union section of the PZPR Central Committee. Leaders of the Polish United Worker Party, of the Peasant Party of the Polish Peasant Party and of the Peasant Self-Help Association, the Peasant poet Galaj and peasants from various parts of Poland compose the Polish delegation.

Zycie Warszawy, #58, Febr. 28, 1949 and others, 62 lines - excerpts

## UN REPORT GIVES FALSE ACCOUNT OF WORLD'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has terminated its discussion on the subject of the world's economic situation. The Soviet delegate stated that the report drawn up by the UN secretariat gives a false picture of the world's economic situation in capitalist countries where unemployment is growing while the living standard of the working population is dropping.

Trybuna Ludu, #57, Febr. 27, 1949 and others, 30 lines - excerpts

## "SAVINGS" THE MOTTO OF THE DAY.

Domestic despatch

A conference devoted to the savings system in State Administration was held in the Ministry of Finance on February 26. Representatives of Social Insurance Institutions, of the General Mutual Insurance Institution, of credit and social institutions as well as savings commissioners in these institutions participated in the conference. After the inaugural address by Minister K. Dabrowski, the floor was taken by Prof. Dr. L. Kurowski who acquainted the audience with the principles for the savings system in State Administration, as prepared by the Ministry of Finance. The discussion which followed supplied valuable material for realization of the savings campaign. Rzeczpospolita, #57, Febr. 27, 1949, 20 lines - verbatim

SECTION B

HYPOCRISY AND EMPTY WORDS

Lead Editorial

Deliberations of the ruling Social-democratic Party have been taking place in Oslo for the last few days. The resolution announced by the Congress undoubtedly deserves attention. What do we learn from it? "Norway must look for the solution of the problem of her own security in solidarity and cooperation with the Western Democracies in the political field. This cooperation must support the U.N. Charter and must be of an absolutely peaceful and defensive nature, both in spirit and letter", states the resolution.

Reading these undoubtedly cleverly worked sentences about security and defense it is impossible not to ask who is threatening Norway so that she must look for cooperation of a "defensive nature" so far away in the West? Her nearest Eastern neighbour, the great Soviet power, very recently suggested a non-aggression pact to the Oslo Government.

If Norway really fears some danger, why does she delay her answer? If "cooperation with Western democracies in the political field" is to be of a truly peaceful nature and compatible with the U.N. Charter then, we presume, it should not prevent Norway from concluding a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union.

Normal and logical reasoning would indicate that a State which desires peace and security so much should eagerly accept the Soviet proposal. Yet, three weeks have passed since February 7, the date of the last Soviet Note to the Oslo Government, and with the exception of a trip to Washington and London, Minister Lange has taken no other step concerning his country's foreign policy.

Perhaps, however, Norway is not anxious to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union because such a move would prevent her from signing another pact having no relation to defensive or peaceful policy, but providing for the establishment of military bases in Scandinavia?

This alternative appears to be the most correct. It would really be difficult to reconcile the adventurous Atlantic pact with a non-aggression pact.

No less false than the empty words about security and peace are the words in the resolution dealing with "Scandinavian cooperation." The Congress of Social-democrats declared that it supports Government action aiming at the strengthening of this cooperation. However, many conferences and statements have clearly proved that the Norwegian policy of supporting the Atlantic Pact leads to the disruption of Scandinavian unity. Sweden, which estimated the situation more realistically, is not willing to join this pact with her Western neighbour. Small Denmark is hesitating.

Facts and logic contradict the words and expose the authors of the resolution who, behind the screen of lofty words, are vainly trying to conceal the obvious truth.

(Note: Similar editorial appear in other papers.)  
Dziennik Zachodni February 24, 1949 #54  
(39 lines) Verbatim

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It must be admitted that in the "profession" in which Mr. Modelski now has the honor to be engaged, such frankness is not a com-trait and is even not valued very highly by the principals, whom icredits; in this case the American Intelligence Service. It is therefore surprising that Gen. Mac Donald makes use of an "employee" of such dubious value. All the more so, because the alleged "re-velations" now published by Mr. Modelski, of which the "Voice of America" eagerly takes advantage, are rather primitive falsifications. They also indicate that certain circles overestimate the famous American technique.

Zycie Warszawy, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, 90 lines - verbatim

IN THE BALTIC REGION

Lead Editorial

The frankness and brutality with which the aims of the Scandinavian pact have been disclosed do not require any comment insofar as the appraisal of the latest moves of American diplomacy are concerned. But it must be emphasized that such a consciously cynical attempt to draw countries, eager to maintain and consolidate peace, into the orbit of the war policy camp is without precedent.

This comment is contained in the communique issued yesterday by the Polish Press Agency after Minister Madzelewski's conference with the heads of our diplomatic missions in Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Helsinki.

The stand taken in the above communique is the official attitude of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and although, formally, it expresses the view of the Polish Government it is not difficult to connect it with the general line of policy taken by the peace camp in Europe.

The Polish point of view in regard to the problem of the Scandinavian countries' policy coincides with the views held by those circles in Sweden, Norway and Denmark which have a capacity for realistic thinking and which see all pros and cons of an alliance with the imperialistic bloc. Our conviction that war is not inevitable is based on our firm belief in the possibility and workability of peaceful relationships between different economic and political systems provided they show respect for mutual interests. Similarly we want to base our relations with the Scandinavian countries on real values and to build on this foundation the whole system of mutual co-operation. Rzeczpospolita #55 Febr. 25 (125 lines) Excerpts

DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME TRAINING DISCUSSED BY THE SEJM EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE. Domestic despatch

At yesterday's session of the Sejm Educational Committee the Vice-Minister of Navigation, Petruszewicz, submitted a report concerning the position and achievements of maritime training. It was stated that the number of students attending maritime schools and courses increased 60 times compared with 1939.

The scope of activities and jurisdiction of the future Central Office for Vocational Training and the situation and standard of agricultural training were also discussed. Rzeczpospolita, Febr. 26, 1949, #56 and others, 19 lines - excerpts

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BELGIUM UNDER THE IMPACT  
OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

Interview with Comrade E. Balmand, Secretary-General  
of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party.

Domestic Despatch

"What are the consequences of the Marshall plan for Belgium?"

"It has brought many consequences both in internal and foreign policy....

"The economic consequences of the Marshall Plan are detrimental.. Import controls have been very distinctly moderated. This brought about a violent increase in imports from the United States. It should be emphasized here that we are importing primarily consumption commodities and luxury articles from the United States as well as things Americans are unable to sell in their home market....

"A bilateral agreement between Belgium and the United States on the subject of 'Marshall Aid' enables America to interfere with Belgian export....

"As a result of this policy:

(1) We import from the United States whatever commodities Americans wish to get rid of, at prices dictated by Washington, and

(2) We export increasing quantities of raw materials and semi-manufactured articles and decreasing quantities of finished goods...."

"What are the social consequences of the Belgian government's policy?"

"Real wages have dropped 25 percent during the last two years. Simultaneously, the income of capitalists has considerably increased.... The Belgian government is about to introduce new anti-strike laws...."

"What is the Belgian Communist Party's attitude towards the government's policy?"

".... The Communist Party demands that Belgian foreign policy on German matters be based upon the principles proclaimed in the Warsaw Declarations. We consider that Belgium's liberation from the American yoke is a basic condition for our country's revival. The government as well as government policy must be changed...." Trybuna Ludu #55 Febr. 25, 1949 and others (Excerpts) (218 lines)

FOR PEACE IN THE BALTIC REGION

Lead Editorial

Poland, whose Northern frontier is based on the Baltic Coast over a distance of over 500 km., is vitally interested in preserving lasting peace in this region. We had in the past and we now have close economic relations with Scandinavian countries. After the Soviet Union, Sweden was the first country after the war, which made a long-term trade agreement with Poland and an agreement for the supply of capital investment equipment.

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What can Sweden or Norway expect from the Atlantic Pact? Theoretically, it is to "protect" these countries against.... the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. At least, that is how this Pact is explained by the world bourgeois press. However, what are the real facts?

In practice, the matter has a different aspect. U.S. imperialist circles simply desire to subjugate Western European and Scandinavian countries. The inevitable consequence of this would be the transformation of these States into Anglo-Saxon bases for military expansion and the loss of all political sovereignty.

Poland, being a maritime State, is directly interested in all political developments in the Baltic region and cannot remain indifferent to attempts to create a base for military expansion of Anglo-Saxon capital in its immediate neighbourhood.

Lack of political vigilance might bring about a situation beyond the narrow belt of the Baltic where, instead of Scandinavian nations friendly to us, we may face foreign imperialists for whom these countries merely served as a springboard for their adventurous plans in the Baltic region.

And this must not happen for the sake of a better future for the world and for the sake of lasting peace.  
Dziennik Ludowy Febr. 25, 49 #55 (45 lines) Excerpts  
(Note: Similar editorials have appeared in other papers).

## THE FEBRUARY VICTORY

Lead Editorial

A year has elapsed since the events in Czechoslovakia when the famous resignation of 12 rightist party ministers was accepted by President Benes and the list of a reconstructed Cabinet was approved by him (on February 25, 1948). The importance of those events consist of the fact that they saved Czechoslovakia from the misfortune of a new Munich, enabled a successful realisation of planned economy and the march along a path leading to socialism. Had the Czechoslovak nation under worker class leadership been unable to achieve complete unity at that turning point to successfully oppose the attempts of local and international reactionaries, it would have surely fallen into the orbit of the "Marshall Plan" and consequently, in accordance with this plan's objective to reconstruct German economic and military power, the Czechoslovak nation would have been subjugated by imperialist Germany's protectors. This would have been not only a national disaster for Czechoslovakia but also an ominous danger to entire Eastern Europe and to the peace of the world. The February events lasted less than ten days but they have revolutionary importance in both their course and their results. Zycie Warszawy, #55, Febr. 25, 1949 (160 lines) (note: similar editorials appear in all principal papers.) Excerpts

WE MUST RECOVER OUR LOSSES IN PIGS  
Katowice.

Domestic despatch

According to statistics of the International Agricultural Bureau the stock of pigs in 1947 was as follows:

in Poland	17	percent	in comparison with 1937
in Italy	95	"	"
in France	62	"	"

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in Great Britain 47 percent in comparison with 193  
in Germany 39 " " " " " "

The unfortunately low level of stockbreeding, due to war devastation in certain counties in Poland, is illustrated best by the following figures:

<u>Number of pigs per 100 hectares of killed land</u>		
	<u>in 1937</u>	<u>in 1947</u>
Kluczbork County	102	16
Prudnik "	99	28
Bvrom "	96	22
Glubczyce "	93	17
Nysa "	72	18
Raciborz "	60	19

The object of the stockbreeding plan is to remedy this situation. Dziennik Zachodni #55 Febr. 25, 49 only Verbatim

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK REVOLUTION. Lead editorial

The nations of Eastern Europe emerged from the bloody nightmare of the second World War as a single great family ideologically united by the system of people's democracy leading them toward socialism. That is the reason why the first anniversary of the historical February events in Prague is not merely an occasion for us to express our fraternal feelings to the Czechoslovak nation, with whom we found a common path after the war.

All that was accomplished in our country during the first months after liberation was achieved in Czechoslovakia as late as in February of last year. The results achieved in the first year of existence of a real democratic Czechoslovakia, liberated from the disgraceful alliance of her bourgeois class with Anglo-Saxon imperialism, are convincing proof that wherever the second World War terminated one epoch and started another era full of creative spirit and vitality, a complete break with a dead past was imperative.

The example of Czechoslovakia, a country situated in the most western part of Central Europe and thereby linked with the traditions of nineteenth century capitalism, serves as the best example of the necessity to break with the past.

Czechoslovakia is at present starting realization of her five year plan, which coincides with our six year plan. All this could not happen if the attempted bourgeois counter-revolution had not been frustrated in February 1948 by the victorious forces of Czechoslovak revolutionary masses. Now Poland, freed from her nobility-ridden past, and Czechoslovakia, finally freed from bourgeois tradition, may march arm in arm toward their common objective. Kurier Codzienny, #55, Febr. 25, 1949, 128 lines -excerpts (Note: Similar articles appear in other papers.)

SCANDINAVIA UNDER AMERICAN PRESSURE. Lead editorial

Brutal American pressure on small Scandinavian countries, which is clear to all, naturally arouses interest in Poland. The aim of the State Department's economic and political pressure openly applied to

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Scandinavia in a highhanded manner is violation of the most vital interests of the Scandinavian nations by bringing them within the orbit of the aggressive Atlantic pact.

It is well known that the State Department is acting not only directly but also indirectly with the assistance of domestic political groups in Scandinavian countries.

It is not surprising therefore that the resolution of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party, approving Norway's accession to the Atlantic pact in principle, has created disaffection not only in Norway, not only in Scandinavian countries but in other Baltic countries as well.

If the governments of the Scandinavian countries are guided by the will to consolidate peace, to develop constructive neighborly cooperation, if they are guided by the spirit and the letter of the UN Charter and the interests of their nations, they will oppose American pressure. And it is beyond doubt that they are well in a position to resist the State Department's pressure.

This will produce a feeling of relief in their own countries and will contribute to develop and deepen cooperation with other neighboring countries.

Zycie Warszawy, #55, Febr. 25, 1949, 80 lines - excerpts

#### TWO BILLION ZLOTYS FOR THE "H" (STOCK-BREEDING) CAMPAIGN IN STATE AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

Domestic Despatch

State agricultural farms are playing an important part in the stock-breeding campaign. In accordance with the resolution of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers the State Agricultural Farms Administration (embodying the Government Estates Administration, the State Horse Breeding Establishments and the State Plant Cultivation Establishments, all in the process of liquidation) are supposed to supply a total of 150,000 fattened hogs to the Central Meat Trading Agency during the course of this year. The State Agricultural Farms have, therefore, launched an intensified campaign to increase and improve the quality of pigs by introducing proper fattening methods and by wholesale purchase of piglets.

When the State Agricultural Farms started the "H" campaign they had 48,687 pigs for breeding purposes and 30,521 hogs for fattening. Through purchases, the number of pigs increased to 178,767, of which 128,530 are already in the fattening process, so that the delivery of 150,000 fattened hogs planned for 1949 will be carried out in full. In addition to the 1949 plan for the supply of fattened hogs and bacon to the Central Meat Trading Agency, the State Agricultural Farms intend to develop stock-breeding to such an extent as to be able to supply 300,000 fattened hogs to the Central Meat Agency in 1950. Preparations for the long-term stock-breeding campaign were started this year by planning to increase the number of sows to 30,000 in the current year, i.e. 17,7999 more than the present number. As far as the fodder required for the feeding of 150,000 hogs is concerned, State agricultural farms have already some stocks in hand and the balance will be purchased in the course of the stock-breeding campaign. A loan of 1,900,000,000 zl., was assigned to State Agricultural farms for general purposes of the stock-breeding campaign. Dziennik Ludowy Febr. 25, 1949, #55, 54 lines - verbatim.



ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

February 25, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

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Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in March are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949.

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SECTION A

DOMESTIC

VISITS IN THE BELVEDERE.

Domestic despatch

On February 24 the Polish President received the Polish Envoy in Stockholm, Czeslaw Bobrowski and the Polish Envoy in Helsinki, Jan Wasilewski in audience to receive their reports. Rzeczpospolita, Febr. 25, 1949, #55 and all principal papers - 4 lines - verbatim

CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO ORCHESTRA PLAYS IN WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

On February 24 the Symphonic Orchestra of the Czechoslovak Radio in Prague, which is making an artistic tour in Poland on invitation of the Polish Radio, has arrived from Krakow in Warsaw and gave a concert in the Warsaw Philharmonic.

Trybuna Ludu, #55, Febr. 25, 1949, and others. 36 lines-excerpts

POLITICAL CHRONICLE.

Communique

On February 24 the Polish President received the newly appointed Polish Ambassador in Prague, Leonard Borkowicz.

On February 24 Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz received the newly appointed Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Leonard Borkowicz. Rzeczpospolita, Febr. 25, 1949, #55, and all principal papers, 5 lines - verbatim

POLISH WOMEN'S LETTER TO NORWEGIAN WOMEN.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the protest of Norwegian democratic women against the inclusion of Norway in the Atlantic Pact, the Central leadership of the Women's League addressed a letter to Norwegian women, reading in part:

"Polish women, who have suffered so much from the war and who to-day participate with zeal and enthusiasm in reconstruction of their homeland, progressing in defiance of all the forces of reaction and backwardness, send you their heartiest greetings and expressions of solidarity.

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"We trust that Norwegian women, who for five years carried the burden of the war and of occupation, will concentrate their efforts to prevent the creation of a new link in the chain of criminal warmongering machinations.

"We sincerely trust that your struggle will be victorious and that it will become one of the bases for the consolidation of peace and of social justice." Rzeczpospolita-Febr. 25, 49 #55 (20 lines) (Verbatim) and others.

SITUATION IN THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT  
AND THE POLISH WORKING CLASS.  
DELIBERATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE POLISH  
TRADE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Domestic Despatch

The plenary meeting of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee devoted the first day of its deliberations to the resolutions of the Executive Committee of World Federation of Trade Unions and to the situation in the international trade union movement; in connection with this it adopted a resolution calling on the Polish trade union movement to intensify its activities.

The Chairman of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee, Edward Ochab, in an opening speech, depicted the struggle to preserve not only the unity of the World Federation of Trade Unions but also the democratic rights and freedoms secured by the working masses during the war and in the immediate post-war period.

"Capitalism", said the speaker, "facing an approaching crisis, desires to create conditions in which it would be easier to pass the burden of the depression upon people's masses and to lower the living standard and the wages of the working class. The World Federation of Trade Unions is regarded by capitalism as a serious obstacle in the implementation of its plans."

The assembled unanimously adopted a resolution concerning the situation in the international trade union movement. The resolution expressed complete solidarity with the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions at its Paris session, which took place between January 28 and February 1, 1949.

The Plenum called upon the Presidium of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee to keep trade unions fully informed about the situation in the international trade union movement and in particular about the achievements of Soviet trade unions. Rzeczpospolita February 25, 49 #55 and others. (96 lines) Excerpts

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THE POLISH TRADE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
PROTESTED AGAINST THE MURDER OF PAPARIGAS Domestic Despatch

The Plenary meeting of the Polish Trade Union Central Committee adopted the following resolution condemning the murderers of the Secretary-General of the Greek Confederation of Labor, Mitsos Paparigas:-

"On behalf of three and a half million Polish Trade Unionists we categorically demand that the U.N. initiate an immediate investigation with a view to establishing the circumstances of the crime and to punishing the criminals responsible for the martyr-like death of thousands of Greek workers and peasants, women, old people and children.

"Simultaneously the Polish Trade Union Central Committee, joining the protest of the Secretary - General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, calls on all honest people in Poland and throughout the world to launch a wide-scale campaign in defense of the suffering victims of fascims and American capitalism, so that the voice of indignation and protest of millions of people may accelerate the liquidation of the shameful regime of the successors of Hitlerism".

The resolutions were sent to the U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Rzeczpospolita Febr. 25, 49 #55 and others.  
(22 lines) Verbatim

13 YEARS IN PRISON FOR ECONOMIC SABOTAGE Domestic Despatch

In the presence of workers of the "Alima" fruit preserve and candy plant in Rzeszow, the District Military Court heard the case of Wladyslaw Panek, a seasonal employee of this factory who was accused of economic sabotage. Panek stole 6 leather transmission belts valued at 88,000 zl., thereby greatly hampering work in this factory. Panek was found guilty of economic sabotage and was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.  
Trybuna Ludu #55 Febr. 25, 49 only (16 lines) Verbatim  
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F O R E I G N

WALLACE'S NEW PEACE PLAN.  
U.S. SHOULD DISCONTINUE COLD WAR. Foreign Despatch  
Washington, PAP

As reported yesterday, the leader of the American Progressive Party, Wallace spoke before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee during the debate on new appropriations for the "Marshall Plan". Wallace spoke against these appropriations and laid before the Committee his own plan for stabilizing international relations and consolidating world peace.

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Wallace's plan consists of 5 points:

1. On the basis of an international agreement a united Germany is to be created, which will never become an armament arsenal and will be a peaceful factor in Europe.
2. States should commit themselves in an international agreement not to interfere in domestic affairs of other nations.
3. The United States should relinquish military bases in other countries, members of the United Nations.
4. Efforts should be made to bring about universal disarmament with a view to freeing world economy from the burden of armaments.
5. Within the United Nations a special institution should be set up for dealing with the problem of reconstruction and economic development in all countries of the world. One of its tasks should be to help reconstruct Europe and remove all economic barriers existing between the "West and the East", as well as to aid other continents.

Wallace emphasized that he submitted his own program because of the failure of the Marshall plan, which is an obstacle in the development of internal European trade.

Wallace also took up the matter of the Atlantic Pact, which he depicted as the "most dangerous step taken outside the U.N." This step will, in consequence, tremendously weaken the United Nations and may even create a threat of its collapse. By forcing other countries to arm, the U.S. has brought about a state of affairs in which countries with a favorable trade balance have become debtors of the U.S. as a result of American "aid" and are on the verge of serious economic depression. As an example, Wallace pointed to the situation in Turkey.

After Wallace's speech, members of the Committee asked him a number of provocative questions.

Wallace said in reply that, although personally he is not a sympathizer of communism, he believes that peaceful co-existence of the two systems and "peaceful competition" between them is certainly possible and that there is no reason whatsoever for conflict. In the end, Wallace stated that he does not believe that any danger threatens the United States from the Soviet Union which, above all, desires peace. Dziennik Ludowy #55 Febr. 25 and (125 lines) Excerpts all principal papers.

S. CAMPBELL APPOINTED CHIEF EDITOR OF "DAILY WORKER" Foreign Despatch London PAP. (Verbatim) (18 lines)

J. Campbell has been appointed chief editor of the "Daily Worker" to succeed the late William Rust, whose assistant he had been from 1942. Campbell began his political and newspaper activities in 1919 as collaborator of the Scottish workers' organ: "Scottish Worker". He is one of the founder of the British Communist Party and a member of its Executive Committee. He has been jailed several times for his political activities. Trybuna Ludu #55 Febr. 25 only

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PROTESTS AGAINST THE TRIAL OF "TWELVE"  
New York PAP

Foreign Despatch

Progressive circles among the American people continue to protest energetically against the trial of American Communist Party leaders. "The Congress of Struggle for Civic Rights" continues to organize meetings throughout the United States and to collect signatures of prominent leaders who demand discontinuance of the trial. At the meeting of the National Jurists Association a resolution was passed demanding cessation of the trial and liquidation of the notorious Congressional Committee for investigation of un-American activities. Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #55 Febr. 25, 49 only (19 lines).

LECTURES IN POLISH TO BE BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO. Foreign Despatch  
Moscow PAP

The Moscow Radio Committee will begin a series of lectures in the Polish language on the subject of Soviet Russia on February 27. The successive lectures will touch on the following topics: The Great November Revolution, the building of a Socialist community, the Soviet Socialist State, the United Family of Soviet Nations, the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) - a leading Force in the Soviet Community.

The lectures will be broadcast twice a week: on Wednesdays at 10 P.M. Moscow time or 8 P.M. Central European time on short waves (30.67 meters) and on long waves (1,015 meters) as well as on Sundays at 11 P.M. (9 P.M.) on 30, 67, 49 and 1,015 meters. (19 lines) Verbatim Zycie Warszawy #55 Febr. 25, 49 and others.

MINISTER SKRZESZEWSKI IN MOSCOW  
Moscow Febr. 24 PAP

Foreign Despatch

The Polish Minister of Education, Dr. Stanislaw Skrzeszewski arrived in Moscow on February 24 with a group of Polish scholars and teachers, including Deputy Rector Witold Biernacki and Citizens Franciszek Bilecki, Wojciech Pokora, Roman Polny, Eugeniusz Sawryniewicz and Antoni Taton.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation will study the achievements of Soviet education and will visit schools and Universities in the city of Moscow, in the Moscow district and in Leningrad. Rzeczpospolita February 25, 1949 #55 and all principal papers. (32 lines) (Excerpts)

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THE DEFENDERS OF TRAITOR KRAVCHENKO  
SUFFERED INFAMOUS DEFEAT Moscow PAP

Foreign Despatch

"Pravda" publishes an article by the well-known writer Constantine Simonov entitled: "Scandalous fiasco of Judas' patrons" in which the author sums up the results of the provocative lawsuit which had been staged in Paris for several weeks on orders of the American Intelligence Service by its agent, a Soviet ex-officer, traitor and deserter, Kravchenko. "Pravda" cites the testimony of Kravchenko's wife, Gerlova and of his colleagues who, in this lawsuit, unmasked Kravchenko as a black-mailer. He stole somebody else's diploma, embezzled 60,000 roubles intended for workers' wages, simulated illness in order to escape military service and, while working in the Soviet trade mission in the United States, sent useless merchandise to the Soviet Union. The hearings have proved beyond doubt that the lawsuit started by Kravchenko against the progressive French periodical: "Les Lettres Francaises" was staged on orders of the American Intelligence Service and with active participation of the French authorities. This lawsuit was staged in the interests of war mongers in order to unloose anti-Soviet baiting and a provocative campaign against democratic French forces, primarily against the French Communist Party. The source of all anti-Soviet moves", writes "Pravda", "lies in the plans of a gang of murderers and hangmen who dream about the unchaining of a new war. The patrons of Kravchenko, Pasiecznik and Krevseun dream about millions of corpses and about a new subjugation of Europe. But these are only dreams of dangerous madmen. Fortunately they cannot expect impunity. Their plans will fail everywhere for they will be faced not only with the wrath and hatred of the entire family of Soviet nations but also with the wrath and hatred of all progressive mankind."

Trybuna Ludu #55 February 25, 49 only. (66 lines) Verbatim

YUGOSLAVIA'S OVERTURES TO AUSTRIA.  
London

Foreign Despatch

At the Thursday conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers concerning the peace treaty with Austria, Bebler, the Yugoslav Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated he was ready to submit compromise proposals with regard to Yugoslav claims upon Austria.

The main features of the proposal are:

- (1) Rectification of the present frontier line.
  - (2) Political, economic and cultural autonomy for that part of Slovenian Corinthia which would remain a part of the Austrian state.
  - (3) Payment of appropriate reparations by Austria.
  - (4) Guaranteeing the rights of the Croatian-Slovenian minority which would remain outside the autonomous territory.
- Kurier Codzienny #55 February 25, 1949 and others. (21 lines)  
Verbatim

ECONOMIC

SOVIET METALLURGISTS VISIT WARSAW.

Domestic despatch

Following an invitation of the leadership of the Polish Metal Workers Trade Union, a delegation of Soviet Trade Unionists, headed by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Machinery Workers Trade Union, Tsariov, has arrived in Warsaw. On February 24 Soviet guests visited the East-West artery as well as the State Optical Establishments. In the afternoon they called on the Warsaw Trade Union Council and displayed lively interest in activities of the Polish Trade Union movement. They were specially interested in the matter of schooling of Union activist cadres as well as in the matter of popularising book reading among workers. The Soviet Trade Unionists also visited the Central Trade Union Committee. Zycie Warszawy, #55, Febr. 25, 1949 and all principal papers. 22 lines - verbatim

TWELVE THOUSAND APARTMENTS FOR METALLURGICAL WORKERS IN 1949.

Domestic despatch

The appropriation of the Central Management of the Metal Industry for the building and renovation of housing for its employees amounts to 2,180,000,000 zl. in 1949. 12,000 apartments are to be built and renovated.

Zycie Warszawy, #55, Febr. 25, 1949, 7 lines - verbatim

WE PRODUCE LACTIC ACID.

Domestic despatch

The first lactic acid factory in Poland was recently opened in Wroclaw. Installations and equipment were supplied by domestic industry. Production is proceeding and in the near future the domestic market will be amply supplied with lactic acid.

Gazeta Ludowa, #47, Febr. 25, 1949 and others 18 lines-excerpts

TRAINING COURSE IN PORT NAVIGATION.

Domestic despatch

In the near future, the Gdynia State School will begin vocational course for mariners employed in navigation in port and coastal waters. Two simultaneous courses have been organized for commanders of vessels as well as courses for engineers on steam and motor vessels.

Dziennik Baltycki, #53, Febr. 24, 1949 only, 11 lines - verbatim

INCREASING EXPORT OF GLASSWARE.

Domestic despatch

According to present data, the glassware industry sold glass articles in 1948 to foreign countries for an amount of more than 7 million dollars, considerably exceeding the planned volume. Approximately 10 percent of the orders received is still in the course of production or shipment. This success is due to the efforts of "Varimex" which, in spite of the saturation of foreign markets and falling prices, succeeded in selling such a large volume of glass-

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ware to foreign countries. Polish glass plants have improved the quality of their wares. Among the importers of Polish glassware are, besides European countries, Egypt, South Africa and the United States.

Gazeta Ludowa, #47, Febr. 25, 1949 and others, 19 lines-verbatim

DECREASING PURCHASING POWER OF AMERICAN PUBLIC AS A SIGN OF  
APPROACHING ECONOMIC DEPRESSION. Foreign despatch

New York (Telepress) - The Federated Press Agency notes the following symptoms signaling an approaching economic depression in the United States:

1. During 1948 only 70 percent of the national income was spent on consumption whereas the average prewar percentage was 75.
2. The number of unemployed is near 4 million and 9.5 million workers are only partially employed, i.e. from 1 to 34 hours a week.
3. A drop in the price of foodstuffs will reduce the purchasing power of farmers by 2 billion dollars. If the unemployment figure will remain at 4 million in 1949, a further drop in purchasing power to 6 billion dollars will occur.

In the period from mid-December to mid-January the number of unemployed in New York City increased by 46,400 and the total of wages decreased by 4.1 percent. It is significant that the drop in production is noticeable in all branches of industry beginning with steel plants and aircraft factories and ending with candy, underwear and carpets.

Gazeta Ludowa, #47, Febr. 25, 1949 and others, 34 lines -verbatim

1949 BUDGET PROVIDES TWENTY NINE BILLION ZL. FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE. SESSION OF SEJM FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Domestic despatch

A meeting of the Sejm Budget and Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Popiel (United Worker Party) was held on February 23. Deputy Chelchowski (United Worker Party) reported on the 1949 preliminary budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms.

The appropriation for promotion of agricultural production, beside land tax relief and beside incentive premiums which jointly total around 7,000,000,000 zl., will amount to 4,000,000,000 zl. The revenues in the administrative section in the 1949 preliminary budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms and of the State Land Fund amount to 4,840,321,000 zl. while expenditure total 19,231,449,000 zl. Of this, capital investments amount to 5,354,000,000 zl. Under enterprises and establishments subordinate to the Ministry, the revenues total 323,000,000 zl., expenditures and capital investments amount to 15,800,000,000 zl., current expenses totalling 350,000,000 zl. The capital investment plan for purposes connected with agriculture provides for a total of 29,365,203,000 zl.



An important factor in agricultural production and breeding activities will be the "State Owned Farms" enterprise whose task in 1949 will be, among others, the breeding of farm animals as well as the production of bread grain and classified plants.

When examining the problem of mechanization of agriculture, the rapporteur stated that it should primarily comprise small and medium sized farms. During the 1948/49 school year, 190 schools will be in operation, the number of pupils amounting to 15,298. It was stated during the discussion that the activities of the Ministry follow the line of the interests of small and medium-sized farm owners.

Vice-Minister Tkaczow stressed that State owned farms now have 12,000 tractors. The Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, Dab-Kociol emphasized that, owing to the liquidation of idle land, Poland has achieved self-sufficiency in bread grain in the third year following the end of the war. This is a great success of Polish agriculture since other countries, with the exception of Soviet Russia, are not self-sufficient. Zycie Warszawy, #55, Febr. 25, 1949 and others, 58 lines-verbatim

GOOD PROGRESS OF CONTRACT SIGNING CAMPAIGN FOR PIGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Domestic despatch

Reports so far received from the Provinces reveal that the signing of contracts for pig breeding is progressing very satisfactorily. Township cooperatives of the Peasant Self-Help Association in the Lodz Province planned to sign contracts for 96,000 live pigs in 1949. Within the framework of the labor competition movement, farmers in many counties, assembled at township meetings have spontaneously decided to increase this figure to 122,100. In the Province of Bialystok many peasants are signing contracts for 2 or even more fattened pigs. Contracts for 1,316 pigs were signed in that Province in two days. The plan for the Province of Olsztyn provides for contracts for 50,000 pigs. Reports so far received indicate that the plan will be exceeded.

By February 20 township cooperatives purchased over 2000 fattened hogs from farmers in Olsztyn Province. In the Province of Katowice the Central Meat Trading Agency is supplying piglets to peasants for fattening. These piglets were purchased in the Province of Poznan. On February 22, 300 piglets were sold to peasants on a contract basis at the live-stock market in Lubliniec.

Women brigades to popularize the "H" (live-stock breeding) campaign are being organized in Bedzin, Zawiercie and Bielsko counties. In Lubliniec three women teams organized several meetings and briefings in townships and villages. Teams of female workers in industrial establishments have also undertaken to promote the "H" campaign. Trybuna Ludu, #55, Febr. 25, 1949 and others

44 lines - verbatim

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SAVING WITH A CAPITAL "S". SECTION B Lead editorial

The Council of Ministers decision of February 19 concerning the introduction of a planned saving system in national economy and the saving tasks for 1949 are of unusual importance. They constitute both a point of issue and a guiding principle for all of us, irrespective of our grades, i.e. whether in leading posts in economy and administration or on lower levels. The necessity of saving must be dictated by the common sense of each of us. It must exist in our consciousness always, whether we perform great tasks or everyday activities, seemingly only trifling. Such "everyday" saving and not merely on special occasions, such saving in small and not merely in great matters, can alone produce substantial economic results.

Zycie Warszawy, Febr. 21, 1949, #51, 130 lines - excerpts

POLISH PEASANT DELEGATION IN DNIETROPETROVSK. Foreign despatch

The delegation of Polish peasants to the Ukraine visited Dniepropetrovsk. The Polish guests visited the city, the Mining Academy, the High School of Road Engineering, parks, stadiums and clubs. The Polish delegation left Dniepropetrovsk for the Zaporozhe district. Kurier Codzienny, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 18 lines-excerpts

ARTIFICIAL FISH HATCHERIES IN MAZURY. Domestic despatch

The Mazury Fishing Association has put in operation four artificial fish hatcheries in Olsztyn province; in Szwaderki, Mikolajki, Węgorzew and Gizyce. The hatcheries are properly operated and have modern equipment. The hatcheries now have 45,000,000 able to spawn and 6,500,000 other spawn obtained during the spawning season. The spawn will be hatched in March in the sprats are intended for the Mazury Lakes. Owing to good management the fishing in the Mazury Lakes is producing increasingly better results. The Olsztyn fishers are able to supply the market with an average of 100 tons of various fish monthly.

Gazeta Ludowa, #45, Febr. 23, 1949, 22 lines - verbatim

DEPLORABLE LIVING STANDARD OF WORKING MASSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign despatch

New York, February 19 (TASS) - The head of the Federal Agency for Social Insurance, Whing, speaking to the Women's Club in Boston, presented a gloomy picture of the health protection services in the United States. He advised the audience to insist on the creation of a State health protection system.

"40% of our districts", said Whing, "with a population of 15 million have no hospitals whatsoever, State medical institutions complain of a shortage of medical personnel. About 40 million people are living in regions lacking a permanent local medical staff."

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There are 25 million persons in the United States suffering from various chronic diseases. Statistics have revealed that there are at least 8 million people in the States requiring some form of treatment by neuro-pathologists or psychiatrists. 500,000 children became invalids in consequence of rheumatism of heart diseases and about one million children are suffering from various orthopaedic defects. One million children have defective hearing; about 4 million children have deficient sight and about 20 million children suffer from various dental diseases. There are very many psychically-unbalanced children.

Every year about 250,000 adults become invalids unfit for work as a result of serious accidents, diseases or unborn defects. Whing also said that there was a great shortage of Negro physicians owing to the fact that many medical schools are not open to Negroes. Negroes and other colored people are not admitted to many hospitals. However, Negroes constitute one tenth of the total U.S. population. From birth a Negro is condemned to live ten years shorter than a white man.

68 million people and their families have an annual income of less than 3,000 dollars. Families in this income group can only enjoy medical help in an emergency. Every year, in consequence of diseases and of partial or almost complete incapacitation, the country loses about 4,300,000 years of labor, equivalent to a loss of 27 billion dollars from the total sum of national resources. Wolnosc, Febr. 21, 1949, #40, 55 lines - verbatim

WE SHALL WIN THE BATTLE OF PEACE! RESOLUTION FOR THE DEFENCE OF PEACE ADOPTED AT A KRAKOW MEETING. Domestic despatch

Members of former underground organizations, such as the People's Army, the Homeland Army, the People's Guard, the Peasant Battalions and others, federated in the Association of Fighters against fascism and Hitlerite invasion struggling for independence and democracy, as well as other Krakow citizens assembled at a demonstration on February 20, 1949, under the slogan "A battle for lasting peace", fully support Generalissimo Stalin's historical words concerning a meeting with President Truman for the conclusion of a peace pact. We also express high indignation at rejection of the above proposals, which has completely exposed the surreptitious plans of the warmongers.

The assembled assert that peace slogans proclaimed by Anglo-American imperialists are nothing but a screen concealing mad plans to unleash a new massacre of nations. The nature of the proposed Atlantic pact, the violation of Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the reconstruction of Western-German military potential, the continuous support of fascist remnants in many countries and the armed intervention in Greece are sufficient examples of Anglo-Saxon "peaceful" slogans.

Dziennik Polski, #51, Febr. 21, 1949, 28 lines - excerpts

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SOVIET ARMY, THE LIBERATOR OF THE NATIONS OF EUROPE. By Aleksander Juszkiwicz, Deputy Secretary-General to the SL (Peasant Party) Central Executive Committee. Article

Reaction throughout the world, which is particularly interested in minimizing the importance of the Soviet Army, has for several years been trying to create a legend about the allegedly enormous and almost decisive importance of the aid granted to the Soviet Union by the allies, in the form of military equipment. In order to prove the baselessness of this assertion it is sufficient to cite a few figures and facts:

	produced by USSR during the war	supplied by the allies
tanks	100,000	9,224
airplanes	140,000	11,384
cannons	400,000	5,350

i.e. from 5 to 6 % of Soviet production

Other war material supplied by the Anglo-Saxons did not exceed 4% of Soviet production. During the first 37 months of the war the Soviet navy sank 740 enemy battle units, 800 transports and over 1,000 auxiliary ships. The Soviet air force carried out about 3 million combat flights and shot down over 60,000 enemy airplanes. 8,400 Soviet airplanes and 41,000 Soviet cannons and flame-throwers were engaged in the Battle of Berlin alone.

Today, a few years after the dreadful world war, Anglo-Saxon imperialism, in order to protect its interests against the calamity of the approaching depression, the logical consequence of the system of great capital, is trying to form war blocs and rejects the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union. Poland, which has suffered most as the first victim of the attack by Hitlerite Germany, cannot remain indifferent to the aims of Anglo-American ruling circles to stir up and foster German revisionism and to restore militarism in Western Germany, whose future aggression would be directed against Poland and other democratic countries. The Polish nation realizes the existence of common danger and therefore our friendship for the Soviet Union and her Army is increasing. Dziennik Ludowy, #53, Febr. 23, 1949, 426 lines - excerpts

THE ARMY OF PEACE, THE LIBERATOR OF NATIONS. By Lt. General Marian Spychalski, First Vice-Minister of National Defense. Article

In the second World War the Soviet Army smashed the greatest power which the old system was able to concentrate and has proved that it is the most powerful army in the world. American imperialist circles and their lesser satellites at once began an unprecedented atomic uproar. They did this in order to conceal their weakness. The capitalistic system and its armed forces are directed against the worker masses of their own countries and of the conquered countries. But Marxist-Leninist science teaches and practical experience of the Soviet Union confirms that the working masses

represent the greatest value and are a source of all development, strength and progress. That is the reason why the imperialists, taken aback by the development of events to their disadvantage and fearing to lose their influence over the masses in their own countries, are afraid of stabilization of peace and are instigating war. On the anniversary of the Soviet Army, while studying its development, achievements and heroism and paying homage to its great contribution to the liberation of our country and to its security, we should continue to strengthen the understanding among the working masses of the role and importance for People's Poland and for the working masses of the whole world of the Soviet Army, the Army of peace, the liberator of nations.

Polska Zbrojna, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 261 lines - excerpts

#### SCANDINAVIAN AFFAIRS.

Lead article.

Poland is a peace-loving state and, from the moment of its liberation, consistently pursues a pacific policy compatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter. It was from this angle that, at a joint conference presided over by Minister Zygmunt Modzelewski, Poland's diplomatic envoys to Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland discussed the attempt to integrate Scandinavian countries into the so-called Atlantic pact. It is of vital importance to us that peaceful collaboration between Poland and her closest neighbors be left undisturbed by imperialist intrigues.

Well do we realize that the primary aim of imperialist circles is to intimidate and terrorize small states and to force them into obedience and submissiveness. All countries devoted to their freedom and national independence, mindful of their future and of the welfare of their citizens and striving for consolidation of peace and for purification of the international atmosphere, - will acquire great merit by serving the cause of consolidation of international peace. Polish public opinion follows with cordial response every effort to defend national independence and to resist imperialist assault.

Trybuna Ludu, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 126 lines - excerpts

#### ABROAD FOR VACATION.

Domestic despatch

Several scores of persons went to Czechoslovakia for a vacation last year on a exchange basis.

In the current year, exchange of vacationers between friendly Poland and Czechoslovakia will be expanded. About 1000 persons will leave Poland for Czechoslovakia. Apart from this, a number of persons will proceed to Bulgaria and Hungary.

Vacationers from Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will visit Poland.

Zycie Warsaawtm #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 12 lines - verbatim

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## IMPERIALIST UNMASK THEMSELVES

Lead Article

Anglo-American imperialists endeavored to use the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Control Commission as a means for removing this weighty matter from public opinion's field of vision....

The purpose of the American proposal is transparent. Anglo-American imperialists wish the discussion, unveiling their aggressive designs, to be held in camera....

Wall Street strategists are afraid of their own nation, since they realize the masses of the American nation do not want war....

Imperialists unmask themselves. Their every move and every step strip them of their mask. Preparations for a new war cannot proceed undetected....

Imperialists unmask themselves. From time to time they allow their fear of their own nations to leak out willy-nilly, - a thing which, however, does not imply that they make much of their nations. It is up to those nations to force imperialists to reckon with their will. We must confront the warmongers' front with a front of nations united by their will to preserve peace. Their respective powers are so unequal and the peace alignment, with the Soviet Union at its head, so powerful that we can rest assured of the battle's results.

All this, however, provided we do not cease from arousing the vigilance of nations and from exposing warmongers. Polska Zbro (108 lines) #52 Febr.22,49 Excerpts

## HUNGARIAN "MAVAG" AUTOBUS

PASSED TECHNICAL TEST IN WORKSHOPS Domestic Despatch

A few sharp curves, and after 15 minutes of driving we stopped at Konstancin. The members of the excursion express their opinion of the new autobus, thus: "well sprung", "excellent acceleration" and "fairly good turning radius".

The above refers to a trial run of a "Mavag" autobus which took place yesterday. The autobus in question arrived under its own power from Budapest, whence it was sent for the purpose of acquainting Polish automobile specialists with Hungarian autobus production.

Thanks to relatively moderate dimensions ensuring easy movement in tortuous narrow streets and to swift acceleration, this automobile is completely adapted to city traffic requirements.

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Standing room has been increased at the expense of sitting room, - a feature augmenting the car's capacity (holding 75 to 80 persons) and facilitating easy movement (of passengers) inside the car.

Both exit and entrance doors are double-winged and sufficiently wide to enable passengers to get in and out quickly.

The new autobuses are of specially strong construction, calculated for long endurance, and operable even on the worst roads. The quality of these automobiles is attested by the fact that their life-span ends after they have been driven approximately 1 million kilometers.

"The "Mavag" autobus has already passed technical tests in the workshops of the (Warsaw) Municipal Transportation System and will now be subjected to field tests. Should the results of these tests prove favorable, a larger consignment of these autobuses will be purchased for the use of city and suburban traffic, within the framework of the Polish-Hungarian agreement. Zycie Warszawy #53 February 23, 1949 (Verbatim) (43 lines)

"PLANNING" AGAINST PLANNING Article by K.Radziwill

That part of the Marshall Plan which concerns the promotion of conditions in Western Europe which would enable the latter to accept the "disinterested" aid offered by America is a paradox full of internal contrasts. This part of the Marshall Plan is to create a uniform system of economic coordination for 19 individual countries which are at present conducting a completely anarchic policy. As could be expected, the powerful creditor is interfering increasingly in domestic matters of his indigent debtors. The economic symbiosis of 19 Marshall countries, which is being built with great effort, is based, just as every economic operation, not only on production but also on financing. It is not sufficient to instruct Europeans to undertake various unpleasant measures, such as devaluation of currencies and increased taxation, but it also becomes necessary for America to see to it that these measures are carried out. The Marshall Plan promotes the idea of planning. But there is a great difference between this Marshall pseudo-planning and real socialist planning. Planning in a socialised economy has as its objective the common weal of all those who fulfill the plan but capitalist planning is a compulsory cartel, serving solely the interests of the strongest party and, therefore, must be supported by military or economic pressure. The Marshall countries have thus found themselves in a paradoxical situation: they try to evade socialised economy by subordinating themselves to a compulsory plan, the object of which is to further enrich the United States at the expense of others. This recalls suicide committed because of imaginary fear of death. Excerpts Kurier Codzienny #50 Febr. 20, 49 (111 lines)

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SMUGGLING BY AIRPLANES AND  
AMERICAN SPECIALTY Berlin PAP

Foreign Despatch

"National Zeitung" reports that the French military police confiscated several Dakota airplanes loaded with American cigarettes at an airport in Frankfurt. These planes were to have taken a large quantity of American cigarettes illegally to Berlin. "National Zeitung" says that these airplanes belonged to a great international band of smugglers. In the second half of 1948 the Western German police discovered illegal importation of various commodities including 111 million American cigarettes, 54 tons of coffee, 4,500 bottles of French liqueurs, 25 tons of chocolates and many other articles. A spokesman for the Bavarian Ministry of Finance said the following in this matter: "It has been established that members of American occupation forces are taking part in black market transactions and in the smuggling of illegal commodities." The importation of illegal commodities into Western Germany cannot be controlled because the German frontier guard is not authorized to exercise any control over American personnel and its airplanes. Glos Wielkopolski #50 Febr.21,49 (31 lines) Verbatim

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP  
ASSOCIATION IN POMORZE

Domestic Despatch

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Association in Pomorze province now numbers 38,000 members organized in 360 municipal circles and in 125 community and rural settlement circles.

In 1948 each circle organized at least two courses of the Russian language, a lower and a higher course. Every autonomous town had two general courses.

In Pomorze the Association operates 18 permanent libraries and several mobile libraries. In 1949 three more libraries are to be opened in Grudziadz, Wloclawek and Inowroclaw. The teaching of the Russian language is to be popularized by organizing courses in every production establishment. Gazeta Ludowa #45 Febr.23,49 (21 lines) Verbatim

NEW PROFIT MARGINS FOR RETAIL TRADE

Domestic Despatch

Issue No.1 of the Official Journal of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of January 20, 1949 carries a circular establishing the permissible margin of gross profit in the retail trade. The list includes such commodities as: cement, lime, mineral raw materials, roofing, cardboard and insulating materials, ceramics, sanitary faience and glass. Glos Wielkopolski Febr.22 #51 (8 lines) Verbatim



ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

February 24, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

Note: Subscribers desiring to continue to receive the Summary in March are reminded to send in their subscription fee not later than noon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949.

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SOVIET UNION DEMANDS EXTRADITION OF WAR CRIMINALS WHO TESTIFY IN KRAVCHENKO'S LAWSUIT.

Moscow, Foreign Despatch

TASS' correspondent reports that the Soviet Embassy in Paris on February 21 addressed a Note to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that the Soviet Government has learned from French press reports on the hearings in the lawsuit of the renegade Kravchenko that war criminals, who served in Hitler's army and took part in crimes committed by Hitlerian aggressors on the temporarily occupied territory of the Soviet Union, are now living in France. The Note mentions Krevsun, Pasiecznik and Antonov as such criminals. All those criminals, says the Note, fled to Germany with the retreating Hitlerian army in order to escape punishment for their great and hideous crimes. The Note states in conclusion that in accordance with the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly of February 13, 1946 and of October 31, 1947 the Soviet Government expects that the French Government will immediately deliver the above mentioned war criminals to the Soviet Authorities in order that they might be put on trial.

Kurier Codzienny #54 Febr. 24, 49 Verbatim. (32 lines)

NEXT SEJM MEETING ON MARCH 1, 1949

Communique

On February 23 the Marshal of the Constituent Sejm issued the following notice:

"A meeting of the Sejm will take place on March 1, 1949 at 10 A.M."

Zycie Warszawy February 24, 1949 #54 (6 lines)

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"SERVICE TO POLAND" HAS  
FULFILLED ITS TASK (INTERVIEW  
WITH COL. BRANIEWSKI, CHIEF OF  
"SERVICE TO POLAND") Domestic Despatch

The National "Service to Poland" Organization (SP) was brought into existence on Febr. 25, 1948 by a decree of the Government. In connection with the first anniversary of "Service to Poland", its Chief, Col. Edward Braniewski granted an interview to a representative of PAP (Polish Press Agency) in the course of which he summed up the year's achievements of his organization and outlined its immediate tasks.

He said, in part: "We have trained 8,000 instructors. Our organization has penetrated into the most remote corners of the country. Now we already have more than 25,000 squads. The number of "SP" youths has increased threefold and amounts to 1,100,000, including more than 300,000 girls and more than 500,000 peasant youths.

"One of the most important achievements has been the organization of systematic ideological training, moral education and pre-military training of one million "SP" youths.

"At this moment there are 300,000 girls in "SP" squads and from among them we have successfully trained a large number of instructors.

"In our own centers we have trained 7,000 youths, including 300 tractor-drivers who are already working in Government estates. Among other things, we are planning to train 6,000 tractor drivers, motor car drivers and mechanics to meet the requirements of rural districts." Gazeta Ludowa, #46, Febr. 24, 1949, 165 lines-excerpts

GREAT BRITAIN ANNEXES

FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES (London.)

F O R E I G N

Foreign Despatch

Without any agreement with the U.N. Trusteeship Council, Great Britain has decided to actually include the former Italian colonies of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania within her colonial system. This was announced by Minister MacNeil in the House of Commons. Cyrenaica and Tripolitania were hitherto under the direct administration of the British War Ministry and the future fate of these colonies was to have been decided by the U.N. Trusteeship Council. But by this action of the British Government, the Council is faced with an accomplished fact. Kurier Codzienny #54, February 24, 1949 (14 lines).

Verbatim

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MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKI VISITED THE CAPITAL.  
GIFTS OFFERED BY WORKERS, PEASANTS AND YOUTHS. Domestic Despatch

In the forenoon of February 23 Soviet Marshal Rokossovski, accompanied by Marshal Zymierski and the Mayor of Warsaw, Tolwinski, visited the National Museum in Warsaw.

After this the two Marshals and the Mayor of Warsaw proceeded to the Museum of the Polish Army. In front of the Museum Marshal Rokossovski was greeted by General Wagrowski: he then passed before a guard of honor and visited the Museum.

Following this, Marshal Rokossovski made a tour of Warsaw, visiting the W-Z (East-West) artery, worker quarters in Zoliborz and the area of the former Ghetto.

Marshal Rokossovski expressed great admiration for the progress in reconstruction of Warsaw.

At noon Marshal Rokossovski attended a lunch given in his honor by Prime-Minister Cyrankiewicz in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

On the same day Marshal Rokossovski received a delegation from Szczecin, which presented him with a certificate as an honorary Citizen of that town.

The Marshal also received a delegation of workers, peasants and youths. The workers presented him with a beautifully-made model of a dynamo. The peasants offered him a set of napkins embroidered in Kurpie (a district North of Warsaw along the Vistula) style. The Polish youths offered him two pictures.

The visit passed in friendly conversation between the Marshal and the delegates.

Marshal Rokossovski and Generals Kotov, Litvinov and Piderenko left Warsaw in the evening for Legnica.  
Zycie Warszawy Febr. 24, 49 #54 (42 lines) Verbatim

WARSAW CELEBRATES 31st. ANNIVERSARY  
OF SOVIET ARMY Domestic Despatch

Just as in previous years, on February 23 Warsaw celebrated the 31st anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Army. Government buildings, office buildings and apartment houses were decorated with red and white-red flags. In many places pictures of prominent leaders of the victorious Army were displayed, adorned with red flags. Delegations of Warsaw residents, political parties, trade unions and social organizations deposited wreaths at the Monument of Brotherhood in Arms

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and at the Monument of Gratitude in Praga. In the afternoon, commemorative meetings were held in almost all workshops, offices and schools. Tens of thousands of Warsaw residents, assembled in factories, canteens and recreation rooms, paid homage to the Invincible Soviet Army.

#### Celebrations throughout the country

Reports of solemn meetings in workshops, factories, schools and recreation centers on the 31st. anniversary of the Soviet Army are arriving from all parts of Poland. Thousands of people listened to speeches and watched artistic performances. Kurier Codzienny #54 Febr. 24, 49 (32 lines)

Verbatim

PLACING OF WREATHS ON THE MONUMENT  
OF BROTHERHOOD IN ARMS BY REPRESENTATIVES  
OF POLISH GOVERNMENT.

Local News

On February 23, the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army, at 1 P.M. wreaths were placed in front of the Warsaw monument of Brotherhood in Arms of the Polish and Soviet Armies.

A guard of honor of the Polish Army was placed in front of the monument with a banner and an orchestra, as well as delegations of political parties, worker and employee delegations and social organizations.

A report from the commander of the guard of honor was received by Marshal Zymierski and Marshal Rokossovski.

The first wreath, from the Polish President, was deposited by the head of the Civil Chancery, Minister Mijal; the second, from the President of the Council of Ministers, by Minister Wolski. Then followed Marshal Rokossovski, Marshal Zymierski, a representative of the PZPR (Polish United Worker Party) Central Committee, Izydorczyk, a representative of the Warsaw National Council, Sankowski, Mayor Tolwinski, representatives of youth and social organizations, factory, workshop, office and other delegates.

When the wreaths were deposited tribute was paid to the memory of fallen soldiers and the orchestra played the Polish national anthem.

Wreaths were also deposited by numerous delegations in front of the monument erected in gratitude to the Soviet Army in Washington Square in Warsaw.

To celebrate the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army the Soviet Military Attache in Warsaw, General Maslov, gave a reception attended by Marshal Rokossovski, Soviet Ambassador Lebiediev, Generals Kotov, Litvinov and Pidorenko, the Polish Sejm-Deputy Marshal and member of the State Council, Zambrowski, members of the Polish Government headed by Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, Marshal Zymierski, Polish generals and high ranking officers of the Soviet and Polish armies. 4ycie Warszawy Febr. 24, 49 (66 lines)

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CARDINAL MINDSZENTY'S LETTER

Budapest PAP

Foreign Despatch

The text of a letter addressed by Cardinal Mindszenty to Archbishop Kalose J. Grösz on February 12 was officially published in connection with inaccurate information published in the foreign press on this matter. In his letter Mindszenty refers to the letter sent to the Ministry of Justice on Jan. 29 and states that he would be glad if Archbishop Grösz obtained an audience with the Minister of Justice as soon as possible in order to find a *modus vivendi* in the relations between the Church and the State. Mindszenty wrote that this opportunity might also be used to discuss his case. The same letter was sent by Mindszenty to Archbishop Egri Czapil. Simultaneously, it was officially stated that, in connection with Cardinal Mindszenty's letter, the Hungarian Bishops had addressed a corresponding letter to the Government. (Excerpts) (51 lines)

Kurier Codzienny #54 February 24, 49

TRAGIC DEATH OF BRITISH DIPLOMAT

Requiem Mass in Warsaw

Local News

Arthur Carteret Maule, Third Secretary to the British Embassy in Warsaw was seriously wounded during the night of February 15 to 16 by two unknown men who broke into his private flat in Milanówek with intent to rob. Despite immediate help and thorough medical treatment it was not possible to save his life.

The investigating authorities are pursuing energetic investigations with a view to finding the perpetrators of the assault.

On February 23 a Requiem Mass was offered in the chapel of the Evangelical cemetery in Warsaw.

Representatives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Director of the Diplomatic Protocol, Gubrynowicz and Departmental Director, Dr. Zebrowski, the British Ambassador, Sir Donald St. Clair Gainer with Embassy personnel and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Warsaw were present at Service. Zycie Warszawy February 24, 1949 #54 Febr. 24, 49 (24 lines) Verbatim

MINISTER SKRZESZEWSKI, HEADING A

GROUP OF SCHOLARS, LEFT FOR MOSCOW. Communiqué

On Febr. 22 the Minister of Education, Dr. Skrzeszewski left for Moscow with a group of Polish scholars and teachers, at the invitation of the Minister of Education of the Russian Federated Soviet Republic, Vozniesiński and of the Slav Committee in the Soviet Union. Zycie Warszawy Febr. 24, 49 #54 (6 lines) Verbatim

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HOW WOULD THE FRENCH PEOPLE BEHAVE IF  
FRANCE IS DRAWN INTO A WAR AGAINST  
THE SOVIET UNION? Paris PAP Foreign Despatch  
Thorez replies to reactionaries' questions.

During the two day conference of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which began on Tuesday, the Secretary-General of that Party, M. Thorez made the following statement: "Believing that they can place us in an embarrassing situation, the enemies of the people address the following question to us: what would you do in the event the Red Army would occupy Paris? Here is our answer:

(1) The Soviet Union never was and cannot be an aggressor against any country.

(2) Our attitude is based on facts and not on suppositions.

(3) In reply to the question addressed to us we state explicitly as follows: If the joint efforts of all Frenchmen, who care for freedom and peace, should prove insufficient to bring our country back into the camp of democracy and peace, if, as a result of this, our people would be drawn against their will into a war against the Soviet Union and if, in such circumstances, the Soviet Army in defense of the cause of nations and of socialism would be forced to chase the aggressors as far as our country, could the French working people adopt any other attitude toward the Soviet Army than that which was adopted by the working people of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and of other countries? (Excerpts) Kurier Codzienny #54 February 24, 1949. (89 lines)

POLISH ENVOYS IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES HELD  
CONFERENCES WITH THE POLISH MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS Domestic Despatch

Conferences have recently taken place in Warsaw, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, attended by the Polish Envoy in Stockholm Minister Czeslaw Bobrowski, by the Polish Envoy in Copenhagen, Minister Stanislaw Kelles-Kraus, by the Polish Envoy in Oslo, Minister Jozef Giebulowicz and by the Polish Envoy in Helsinki, Minister Jan Wasilewski. The subject of discussions were the activities of imperialistic circles aiming at the inclusion of Scandinavian countries in the orbit of the aggressive North-Atlantic Pact which is now in process of formation.

Poland is extremely anxious that the Baltic basin and its neighbours should not become an area for imperialistic machinations which might endanger peaceful collaboration between the Baltic States.

The Polish Government, which is continuously and consistently defending the principles of the United Nations, is particularly anxious in this case that its maritime neighbours should not become the object of political conceptions completely contradictory to the spirit and the letter of the U.N. Charter. During the conferences of the Minister for Foreign Affairs with the Polish representatives in Scandinavian countries, problems connected with the pursuance of peaceful, creative neighbourly cooperation with all these countries were discussed.

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ECONOMIC

POLISH BANK TAKES OVER COMMUNAL SAVINGS BANKS. Domestic despatch

In pursuance of the decree on bank reform the Polish National Bank has assumed direct control over credit operations of communal savings banks.

Trybuna Ludu, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 6 lines, verbatim

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION HAS LEFT FOR PAKISTAN. Domestic despatch

A Polish delegation headed by Departmental Vice-Director Nowicki of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce left for Pakistan on February 23 in order to conduct trade negotiations.

Rzeczpospolita, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 5 lines - verbatim

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS ON A VISIT TO POLAND. Foreign despatch

Moscow (AR) - A Soviet trade union delegation has left Moscow for Poland to take part in a convention of the Central Trade Union of Metal Workers. The delegation includes: V. Tsaryov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Machinery Construction Industry Workers Trade Union, heading the delegation, - A. Lopukhov, chairman of the factory committee of the Moscow "Sickle and Hammer" plants, M. Frolov, foundry worker at the Novakramatorsky Stalin Plants, and J. Vroublevsky, head of the Stalingrad Tractor Factory's mechanical laboratory.

Trybuna Ludu, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 20 lines - verbatim

FIVE MILLION UNEMPLOYED IN UNITED STATES. Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The chief of the US Labor Department's bureau of statistics stated that by the end of January the number of unemployed in the United States had reached 3 million persons. During the first week of February an additional 368,000 persons, newly out of work, applied for the dole. However, union circles estimate that the number of unemployed in the United States has already exceeded 5 millions. Within the last few months, American railway companies dismissed over 100,000 workers. In the State of San Francisco over 10 percent of workmen are out of work. The "New York Daily Worker" states that both in southern and northern states the first to be laid off are Negroes. Certain large American corporations have started a wage reduction campaign. The "General Motors Company" announced that starting from March 1, workers' wages would be substantially reduced.

Trybuna Ludu, #54, February 24, 1949, 34 lines - verbatim

NEW SUCCESS OF "CEGIELSKI" FACTORY.

Domestic despatch

The Poznan "H. Cegielski" establishments recently turned out a series of modern railway coaches with up-to-date equipment and intended for international traffic. The coaches have been transferred to the Central Polish Railway Workshops where experts are instal-

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ling interior equipment. Each coach has 11 two-person compartments with comfortable fittings. A remarkable improvement in these coaches is a heating installation of simple and economic construction, separate for each coach.

Rzeczpospolita, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 20 lines - excerpts

#### PELT ANIMAL BREEDING FARMS

Domestic despatch

There now exist throughout the country 14 State-owned farms for breeding pelt animals, such as: silver foxes, nutria, rabbits and others. The following breeding results have been achieved up to the current year: there are 1,500 foxes, 3,195 nutria, 700 rabbits. The sale of pelts will amount to: 900 fox pelts, 1,000 nutria pelts and 400 rabbit pelts. One auction sale held in Warsaw brought 10,895,000 zl. The average price of a fox pelt amounted to 52,000 zl. Substantial orders for pelts were recently placed by Bulgaria. Rzeczpospolita, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 18 lines - verbatim

#### SOVIET INDUSTRY WORKS FOR PEACE. EXHIBITION IN THE POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY.

Domestic despatch

In connection with the 31st. anniversary of the Soviet Army, the Warsaw Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has organized an exhibition under the slogan: "Soviet Industry Works for Peace." Attractive photographs and interesting diagrams are exhibited, illustrating the achievements of Soviet industry, the reconstruction of destroyed smelters and plants, the work of large factory combines, new designs in motor cars, tractors, agricultural machinery, new hydro-electric plants, navigable canals, existing labor conditions, social welfare arrangements, etc. Rzeczpospolita, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 14 lines - verbatim

#### PRISON FOR ACCEPTING BRIBES.

Domestic despatch

Examination of the case of Karol Freudman, Manager of the Gdansk Section of the State Central Coal Industry Administration and of his deputy, Mieczyslaw Gawenda, was continued before the Gdansk Circuit Court. They are charged with accepting bribes amounting to 3,500,000 zl. from owners of fuel stores for allocation of coal supplies. The Court sentenced Freudman to 12 years imprisonment. Gawenda was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment since it was proved that he had been only a tool in the hands of his chief. Rzeczpospolita, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 15 lines - verbatim

#### STANDARDIZATION OF SLAUGHTER ANIMAL AND MEAT PURCHASING SYSTEM.

Domestic despatch

Posters displayed all over the country announce an instruction of the Government Commissioner for Meat Economy Organization Affairs regulating the system of purchasing and transportation of livestock (slaughter animals and breeding stock), meat, fats and meat products (cured meat). The instruction establishes that slaughter animals may be acquired only from communal cooperatives indicated by the Central Meat Agency, from district sales cooperatives or from the



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agency's wholesale trading posts. Meat, fats and meat products may be purchased only at the Central Meat Agency's wholesale stores.

The following are entitled to make purchases from sources specified in the instruction: butchers, meat and cured meat retailers, small-scale cooperative meat processing concerns, commercial meat butchering concerns, raw meat and meat product stores dealing in meat butchered or processed by others than themselves and, lastly, public and social institutions, catering establishments, restaurants and workers' messes, - unless purveyed by retail butcher stores or meat and cured meat stores. All these concerns and institutions should obtain appropriate purchase registers which are issued by branch offices or agencies of the Central Meat Agency. Amounts and dates of purchases effected should be recorded in these registers. In local transactions these registers, together with an invoice, will be deemed sufficient as a substitute for special transportation permits.

The Central Meat Agency or agencies acting on its behalf are authorized to establish quotas of merchandise which individual purchasers may draw. The instruction also establishes that slaughter animals, meat, cured meat products and fats intended for other than local markets may be shipped only by branches of the Central Meat Agency, by district livestock sales cooperatives, by communal "Peasant Self-Help" cooperatives, by the state canning industry and by institutions or persons properly authorized by the Central Meat Agency.

Railway bills of lading issued by branch offices of the Central Meat Agency are required for railway shipments while shipment certificates issued by communal cooperatives or district livestock sale cooperatives are required for transportation by trucks or other conveyances or for cattle drives.

Shipment of meat, cured meat and fat in quantities not exceeding 5 kilograms does not require certificates or permits.  
Trybuna Ludu, #54, Febr. 24, 1949, 84 lines - verbatim

#### WESTERN BERLIN INDUSTRY PARALYZED.

Foreign despatch

New York (PAP) - The weekly "United States News and World Reports" has published an article under the caption: "Slow Death of Berlin Industry" based on reports from its own Western Berlin correspondent. The article states that the so-called "Air Lift" is unable to meet the demands of Western Berlin's industry. Raw material has been used up, especially in the building industry and the majority of plants have been obliged to close. Lack of coal and of electric power renders production impossible. The weekly emphasizes that the cost of air shipment from Bizonia to Western Berlin is increasing but the city's industry is paralyzed nevertheless.  
Slowo Powszechno, #52, Febr. 24, 1949, 21 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

THE GERMAN DANGER.

Article

When choosing to reconstruct Western Germany's military potential the United States was at the same time compelled to rely on those social forces in Germany which in the past were always engaged in a policy of armament and of aggression. It is blindness to overlook the fact that the Germany, which is now being rebuilt by the Anglo-Saxons, the Germany governed by notorious reactionaries and neo-fascists, is a mortal enemy of the Polish nation, an enemy of the freedom and independence of our State. Thus, whoever clearly realizes the danger threatening us from the West, will know the forces which are opposing this danger.

We must also add that there is no separate danger threatening Poland alone and from Western Germany only. There is one indivisible peace for the entire world, one threat to this peace and one camp of peace and progress. Only adherence to this camp and consistent implementation of a peaceful policy can guarantee Poland's security and her happy future. The correct political attitude of every Pole, as well as his patriotism, depend on realization of this essential truth. Any deviation from this line must lead to the devious path of national treason.

Dziennik Polski, Febr. 19, 1949, #49, (162 lines - excerpts)

THE SWEDISH NATION WANTS PEACE.

Article

Stockholm, February 1949 - The past month was a period of unusually animated activity among Scandinavian diplomats, politicians and military men. They tried to convince their own nations as well as international public opinion that "black" was "white" and that, allegedly, the aggressive Atlantic bloc was to prove a pacific bloc and that the northern military pact, far from being designed to support American policy, was intended to safeguard world peace. Norway, whose people appeared to the Norwegian government to be sufficiently Americanized, assented to a northern bloc on the condition of its being directly integrated into the Atlantic pact or, at least, of Norway alone indirectly acceding to that pact.

Sweden, whose citizens had determinedly declared for neutrality at the autumn elections, expressed approval for a Nordic pact, but only on the condition that the northern military bloc would not (at least officially) accede to any other international military agreement. In these negotiations, Denmark assumed the role of mediator between "disagreeing" neighbors. There are forces at work in Washington, - as there are in Stockholm, - which will stubbornly endeavor to inveigle Sweden into the perilous course of joining an Atlantic pact. But there are also other forces which will endeavor to prevent such a course. Besides communists, there are many non-communists in Sweden including even social-democrats and

members of bourgeois parties, who will stand in opposition to their country being drawn into an adventurous course devised by Wall Street. The peace campaign conducted by the Communist Party in Sweden, elicits wide response on the part of the sincerely peace-loving section of the Swedish public. Even the reactionary press has refrained from attacking this campaign. For, a patent fight against peace would be too unpopular in Sweden.

Trybuna Ludu, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 238 lines - excerpts

# DELIBERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE'S PLENARY SESSION

Domestic despatch

A two-day plenary session of the Central Trade Union Committee began in Warsaw on February 21 with participation of Trade Union activists from the entire country. The following addresses were made on the first day of the plenary session: "Problems of the World Federation of Trade Unions" by the Chairman of the Central Trade Union Committee Edward Ochab, "Tasks of the Trade Union Movement in the Light of the Merger Congress and Reports concerning Post-Congress Trade Union Activities" by Secretary General of the Central Trade Union Committee Tadeusz Cwik and "Organizational Matters" by the Central Trade Union Committee Secretary Edward Walaszczyk. The discussions which followed were summed up in a resolution stating that the participants in the plenary session of the Central Trade Union Committee express their solidarity with the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions on behalf of three and a half million Polish Union members.

A resolution protesting against the persecution of Trade Unions in Fascist and colonial countries was also passed.

In connection with the third anniversary of the creation of the ORMO (Citizens' Militia Reserve Organization) a resolution was passed hailing the ORMO forces, 84,000 strong, and appealing to the Trade Unions to extend every aid to the ORMO and especially to the families of fallen ORMO members. (35 lines) Verbatim

Rzeczpospolita #52 Febr. 22, 1949

# PARTIAL MINE-SWEEPING IN DANGER ZONE

In consequence of mine-sweeping carried out near Kolobrzeg the area dangerous to navigation was reduced and the northern boundary of the dangerous area was moved southwards. Excerpts Dziennik Baltycki February 21, 49 #50 (13 lines)

# POLISH RADIO ON ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY Domestic Despatch

On Wednesday, February 23 at 9.30 P.M. the Warsaw radio will broadcast a musical and vocal performance under the caption of "Pages from the History of the Red Army" by Colonel St. Nadzina. Rzeczpospolita #52 February 22, 1949 (7 lines) Verbatim

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PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF  
THE STATE FOOD INDUSTRY

Domestic Despatch

The State Food Industry has achieved considerable success during the past years. Superfluous middlemen have been liquidated and the distribution of commodities has been entrusted to the State Central Trade Organization. The role played by the State Food Industry is best illustrated by the fact that around 70 per cent of commodities are supplied to the market by this institution.

The general 1948 production plan has been fulfilled by the Food Industry with a considerable excess. The production of candy and chocolate amounted to over 13,000 tons, which meant 40 per cent in excess of plan. The production of macaroni amounted to over 7,000 tons (30 per cent in excess), pressed yeast amounted to 5,637 tons (1 per cent in excess). The production of dehydrated fodder yeasts amounted to 287 tons (43 per cent in excess). The quantity of processed oleaginous seeds amounted to 75,000 tons (15 per cent in excess of plan). The production of raw edible oil amounted to 32,715 tons (16 per cent in excess). It is worth while mentioning that the production of edible oil increased in 1948 in comparison with 1947 by 1,417 tons. The production of margarine amounted to 13,880 tons which is 30 per cent in excess of plan and an increase of 1,630 tons in comparison with 1947. The production of coffee substitutes amounted to 23,593 tons (57 per cent in excess). Dry chicory amounted to 11,814 tons. 263,000 tons of potatoes were processed and the food product amounted to 25,000 tons.

The 1949 plan provides for the production of 13,000 tons of candy, 1,900 tons of chocolate, 7,200 tons of macaroni, 22,500 tons of coffee substitutes, 15,600 tons of dry chicory, 57,000 tons of potato products. The 1949 value of food industry production is expected to amount to 165,500,000 zl. according to 1937 prices or 30 per cent more than in 1948 and this after deducting the value of the production of the edible oil industry, since this industry is subordinate to the Central Management of the Fat Industry.

Simultaneously with an increase in production, the further development of the food industry is planned. The 1949 capital investments are to amount to 630,000,000 zl. whereas the 1948 capital investments amounted to 290,000,000 zl. (78 lines)

Trybuna Ludu #51 Febr.21,1949. Excerpts

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

Moscow, Febr.22 (PAP)

Foreign Despatch

It is reported by the Soviet press that the American correspondent, Anna Louise Strong, recently arrested by the Soviet authorities on a charge of espionage, has been expelled from Soviet Russia. Gazeta Ludowa #45 Febr.22,49 (7 lines) Verbatim

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POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY IN SLUPSK Domestic Despatch

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society for Slupsk county has 34 organized circles including 10 school circles. New circles are being formed every day so that it is difficult to accurately establish the steadily growing number of members. So far there are 2,500 persons registered in the Society's Secretariat.

One of the most important successes of the Society's County leadership was an exhibition organized in the Society's premises. The exhibition, although on a small scale demonstrated the achievements of the Soviet Union and was a great success, having been visited by nearly 15,000 persons.

Other achievements of the Society include the organizing of Russian language courses and of a library supplied with scientific books and novels in the Russian language. Dziennik Baltycki February 21, 49 #50 (82 lines) Excerpts

INCREASE IN ALL FIELDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
BETTER TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT FOR FARMS. REFORESTATION  
IN 1949 WILL EXCEED DEFORESTATION THREE-FOLD Domestic Despatch

The Sejm Economic Plan Committee examined the section of the 1949 plan concerning agriculture and forestry. Deputy Blinowski stated that 3 years after the end of the war we have achieved complete self-sufficiency in grain. The use of fertiliser will increase from 12.1 kgs per hectare in 1948 to 17.1 kgs in 1949. In comparison with the prewar period, the use of artificial fertilizer will be doubled. The expenditure on land improvement in 1949 will be three times larger than in 1948 and the planned number of machinery centers will be 3,000. The intensive aid of the State will increase the production of crops by 12.5 percent and the production of livestock by 21 percent in comparison with 1948. The number of cattle will increase 10 percent and the number of pigs 16 percent. Stockbreeding in Government estates will greatly expand. The number of cattle will increase 21 percent, of pigs 128 percent, of sheep 29 percent, of poultry 106 percent. Within the framework of the Government stockbreeding plan the system of contracts for stockbreeding will greatly expand, also the veterinary service and the number of stockbreeding stations. Relief in taxation, bonuses and profitable livestock prices will undoubtedly contribute to the development of stockbreeding.

In order to assure raw material to industry and food to the urban population, the scheme for concluding contracts for the supply of industrial plants will be developed. The capital investment plan provides for the expenditure of 12.3 billion zlotys i.e. two times more than in 1948 for the development of plant production. Government estates will increase the area sown with bread grain by 28 percent, the potato area by 90 percent

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and the sugar beet area by 90 percent. The agricultural products supplied by Government estates will be an important factor in regulating transactions and in maintaining prices on an adequate level. The rapporteur expressed his appreciation for the Government decision to transfer the administration of all Government estates to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

Deputy Blinowski stressed the necessity of increasing the volume of agricultural production. This production cannot be restricted to supplying the needs of farmsteads but must guarantee food to the industrial workers and supply the needs of expanding industry for raw materials. The struggle for a sufficient volume of agricultural products requires a transformation of the entire agricultural system, which must be based on large scale farming based on cooperative principles. The Government policy in this respect is expressed by expending certain sums of money from the capital investment plan to foster cooperative production. The size of these sums indicates that the Government does not this year intend to undertake a broad program of development of an agricultural cooperative movement but peasant initiative in this will find the necessary financial support. The Government will simultaneously continue to support individual farming. In the forestry production plan, stress will be laid on maximum utilisation of the value of lumber. Hence, there is a tendency to restrict the use of wood for heating and to use it solely for industrial purposes. As result of this plan the volume of firewood will be reduced and the production of pit props, wood pulp for paper and telegraph and other poles will be increased in connection with the need to electrify villages. The reforestation shows a great expansion this year and will exceed deforestation three-fold. Thus the last remnants of spoliative capitalist economy will be liquidated.

After the discussions, Minister Dab Kociol made a statement that in view of the structural changes made in agriculture a large number of specialists will be needed. Each province will have an agricultural and a mechanics school. The Ministry also intends to open a Central Mechanical School. The 1949 plan provides for a 29 percent increase in the number of vocational agricultural schools with a 40.4 percent increase in the number of pupils. In reply to a question concerning the savings plan in Government estates, the Ministry of Agriculture stated that consolidation of Government estates will produce approximately 1.5 billion zlotys in savings, thanks to a reduction in administrative costs. Kurier Codzienny #53 February 23, 49

(123 lines) Verbatim

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES ORDER  
CONCERNING PURVEYANCE TO THE STATE  
TREASURY

Domestic Despatch

On Febr.19 the Council of Ministers issued an order placing on a new basis the question of purveyance, work and services for the State Treasury, local governments and certain categories of legal entities, for instance, state-co-operative enterprises, state-co-operative central organizations, companies operating under common law or trade law in which the State Treasury, state enterprises, local government enterprises or legal entities operating under public law have a share amounting to more than 50 percent of the capital.

Trybuna Ludu #53 Febr.23 (17 lines) Verbatim

DELEGATES FROM SILESIAN VILLAGES  
HAVE LEFT FOR THE SOVIET UNION  
Katowice

Domestic Despatch

Yesterday at 9.48 P.M. delegates from Silesian villages left for the Soviet Union to visit Soviet villages, cooperatives, machinery centers and the like and to become acquainted with Soviet economic methods.

The delegation will return from the Soviet Union about March 10. Dziennik Zachodni Febr.22,49 #52 (49 lines) Excerpts

AMBASSADOR OLSZEWSKI

HAS LEFT PRAGUE. Prague, PAP Foreign Despatch

Jozef Olszewski, Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, left his post in Prague on Tuesday and proceeded to Warsaw. Representatives of the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Diplomatic Corps and of the City of Prague were present at the leave-taking ceremony. Trybuna Ludu #53 Febr.23,1949 (8 lines) Verbatim

ASSASSINATED PERSONS' FAMILIES

GIVE EVIDENCE IN NSZ GANG'S TRIAL Domestic Despatch  
Warsaw, PAP

On the fifth day of the trial of Father Fertak and NSZ members, the Warsaw District Military Court examined the remaining witnesses.

A student of the Poznan University, Miss Jacak, stated that in 1946 she spent the Easter holidays as a guest of the leader of an NSZ gang in a forest guard's house in a forest near Mrozy. The vicar of Mrozy, Father Fertak was present at the Easter meal and addressed the participants in a cordial speech.

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Mrs. Dybalska, owner of a shop in Mrozy, who was summoned as a witness, was unable to attend the trial owing to illness. The Court read her deposition, from which it appears that she participated in a meeting at Father Fertak's residence at which the safe-keeping of funds, belonging to the NSZ, was discussed.

The Court adjourned until Febr. 24 when the prosecutor and defense counsel will address the court. (100 lines) Excerpts  
Trybuna Ludu #53 Febr. 23

CONFERENCE IN THE TRAINING SECTION  
OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Domestic Despatch

On Febr. 21 a conference with managers of provincial party schools from all parts of Poland took place in the ideological training section of the PZPR Central Committee.

The object of the conference was to discuss experience gained during the first training course for secretaries of township committees, which embraced 1,100 persons.

Reports on the work of individual party schools were followed by a discussion which showed that great success was achieved by the listeners in mastering the basic principles of Marx's and Lenin's teachings included in the program. At the same time it was pointed out that difficulties and shortcomings existed in the work of managers and teachers of party schools.

A number of proposals were made to improve teaching methods and primarily to adapt the lectures to problems of current interest and to political and organizational tasks confronting township leaders after they have completed the course.

The results of the work of provincial party schools were summed up by Wilhelmina Matuszewska.

The proposals brought forward at the conference will serve as guidance for the new training course for rural leaders which began a few days ago. Trybuna Ludu #53 Febr. 23 (40 lines)  
Verbatim

ROLE OF POLISH SCIENCE IN PLANNED ECONOMY

Minister S. Jedrychowski's lecture. Domestic Dispatch

At an information meeting of the Democratic Professors Club, to be held in the Warsaw Polytechnic building at 7 P.M. on Saturday February 26, Minister Dr. S. Jedrychowski will deliver a lecture entitled: "The role of Polish science in planned economy."

Also the agenda provides for an opening address by Vice-Minist Professor Dr. S. Leszczynski and for an address by Minister Professor Dr. M. Jaroszynski, expounding the organizational principles of the Democratic Professors Club. Zycie Warszawy #53 Febr. 23, 1949 (14 lines)  
Verbatim



PSL (POLISH PEASANT PARTY)  
VISIT TO USSR.

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Article

Within the next few days several PSL activists will proceed with a peasant group on a visit to the Soviet Union.

Among the PSL members participating in the excursion there are: Dr. Bronislaw Thomas, Assistant Secretary General of the Chief Executive Committee; Piotr Swietlik, Chairman of the Rzeszow Provincial Administration; Wladyslaw Folta, Assistant Chairman; Olszynski, chairman of the Krakow district; Bornowicz, chairman of Bydgoszcz Province and others.

Col. Thomas, who is at the head of the excursion said in part:

"This excursion of activists of both sexes to the country of victorious socialism is one of the strong and lasting links in the steadily increasing friendly and brotherly Polish-Soviet relationship, to mutually cooperate in developing culture and economy" Gazeta Ludowa February 20, 1949 #43 (253 lines)

FOREIGNERS ON TRIAL IN GDANSK

Domestic Despatch

The court room of the Gdansk Circuit Court presented a curious aspect on February 15. In the dock sat two Danes, the sailors Saransen and Larsen. Among the public, composed in part of foreigners, was the Danish Consul and a pastor. Saransen and Larsen were accused of having purchased a certain quantity of silver for removal from Poland. According to the indictment, during a search in Saransen's quarters 2 kilograms of silver were found which he bought for 50 dollars intending, as he said, to use this silver for bracelets and necklaces for his wife and daughter. Larsen, who often visited Polish ports, occasionally bought Polish silver coins and thus acquired 1.5 kilos of silver over a period of two years. During the hearings both defendants admitted having bought silver with the intention of taking it abroad but said that, not being well versed in Polish law, they did not know that such machinations are forbidden. In justification, the defendants said that they did not conceal the silver which they bought but kept it in their cabins.

The Court took into consideration the ignorance of Polish law by the defendants and decided that the purchase of a few kilograms of silver was of minor importance. A sentence of 6 weeks in prison and a fine of 20,000 zlotys was meted out. Their preventive detention for 6 weeks was taken into consideration so that after payment of the fine the defendants will be set free at once. Dziennik Baltycki #43 Febr. 19, 49 (43 lines)

Verbatim

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PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIZED TRADE      Article by Aleksander Szpakowicz

In accordance with the law concerning reorganization of the supreme economic authorities, a separate Ministry of Domestic Trade is being created in our country.

The creation of a new government department is accounted for primarily by a substantially increased amount of goods on the market and by a rapid development of socialized trade. However, irrespective of an enormous increase in transactions and the expanding trade machine, the need for a Ministry of Domestic Trade arises also from the increasing variety of tasks in this field confronting the state in 1949 and in subsequent years of the six year plan, a plan to build the groundwork of socialism in People's Poland.

The National Economic Plan for 1949 is based on the assumption that in the course of this year the volume of goods will increase by about 18% as compared with 1948 while the increase in the volume of goods supplied by socialized production will be larger and will amount to 20%.

The growth of the socialized sector's trade operations will be even more rapid. In wholesale trade these operations will increase by 48% (as compared with 1948) and in retail trade by 52%.

In order to cope with such a considerable increase in transactions, socialized trade will have to extend the network of its wholesale establishments by 40% and of its retail establishments by 36%. The number of state retail shops is expected to reach the figure of 3,800 in the course of this year and the number of co-operative shops is expected to increase to more than 33,000.

It is a difficult job to extend this network, especially on the bottom level. For instance, the State Central Trade Organization must increase the number of its retail shops nearly forty times, the Central Trade Organization of the Chemical Industry 20 times, the Central Trade Organization of the Textile Industry 4 times, Motosbyt (State Motor Vehicle Sales Organization) 13 times.

The tasks confronting consumers' co-operatives and agricultural co-operatives in this field are no less difficult. Consumers co-operatives must increase the number of their shops by more than 2,500 and agricultural co-operatives by nearly 4,000.

The total expenditure for extending the socialized trade network this year will amount to more than 15,800,000,000 zlotys of which 6,500,000,000 zlotys will be spent on the wholesale network and about 3,300,000,000 zlotys on the retail network. Excerpts

Trybuna Ludu #49 Febr.19 (210 lines)

ANNEX:

Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic No.61  
of December 29, 1948

Item 479

Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms dated December 6, 1948 issued in conjunction with the Ministers: of Finance, Public Administration and of the Recovered Territories concerning the inclusion of Cieszyn hog disease in the list of diseases whose reporting is compulsory and concerning the combatting of this disease.

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On the basis of article 29 section (a) and 109 of the order of the President of the Polish Republic dated August 22, 1927 concerning the combatting of infectious animal diseases (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic No.77 item 673, in 1927 No.114 item 975, in 1928 No.26 item 229, in 1932 No.26, item 229, in 1932, No.60 item 573 and No.67, item 622, in 1934 No.110 item 976, in 1938 No.27 item 245, in 1948 No.49 item 373) the following is hereby ordered:

I. Compulsory reporting of Cieszyn hog disease.

Paragr.1. Cieszyn infectious hog disease is included in the list of diseases whose reporting and combatting is compulsory in accordance with art.20 of the order of the President of the Polish Republic dated August 22, 1927 concerning the combatting of infectious animal diseases.

Paragr.2 Cieszyn hog disease is considered to be the infectious inflammation of meninges, brain and spinal cord caused by the osmotic nerupic bacilli attacking the central nervous system with predilection. The temperature of the diseased animal attains 41.5 degrees Centigrade, the animal becomes dejected, refuses food, its limbs (hind legs especially) become paralysed, the animal trembles, rolls its eyes, beats its head against the wall, rolls on its back or hind part, its skin itches, it occasionally has an eruption with blisters but no perceivable anatomo-pathological changes are discernible by dissection of the carcass.

II Investigation and Temporary Measures.

Paragr.3 Immediately after having noticed symptoms indicating suspicion of Cieszyn disease the owner of hogs should report this to his community authorities, to the nearest Militia Headquarters or directly to the appropriate Starosta (county governor) and should:

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(a) separate the diseased and suspected hogs from the others and bar admission to third persons with the exception of veterinarians and persons entrusted with the chores or with care of the hogs.

(b) make sure that, until the pig sty is examined by the county veterinarian as provided in para. 4, no other hogs are introduced into the sty, no living or dead hogs or parts of them are removed from the sty, no tools implements or objects, manure, litter or any other articles contacted by the diseased hogs or by hogs suspected of disease are removed.

Paragr. 4 (1) The Starosta (County Governor), after receiving a report or after having acquired information in any way of the presence of Cieszyn infectious hog disease or of suspicion of its presence should immediately verify the state of affairs on the spot with the help of the county veterinarian and should determine: (a) whether, when and from where diseased hogs or suspected hogs were admitted into the pig sty during the past four weeks,

(b) whether the diseased or suspected hogs had any direct or indirect contact with other hogs during the four weeks before first symptoms of disease were noticed, with which hogs, whether they have been removed and to where,

(2). In every case of Cieszyn hog disease or suspicion thereof a histopathological examination of the brain and spinal cord of the diseased or suspected hog should be effected in order to definitely establish presence of the infection.

The method for making tests is contained in the annex to the present order.

Paragr. 5. As soon as presence of Cieszyn Hog disease has been established, hogs are to be divided into two groups:

(a) diseased hogs displaying characteristic symptoms and hogs with a fever but without any symptoms of the disease,

(b) hogs suspected of infection but without any symptoms of the disease,

Paragr. 6 In the matter of investigations and application of temporary measures, the regulations contained in paragr. 344, 345 346 and 348 of the order of the President of the Polish Republic dated August 22, 1927 concerning the combatting of infectious animal diseases (Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic 1927 No. 19 item 167, of 1933 No. 7 item 45, No. 58 item 435, of 1936 No. 50 item 360 and of 1948 No. 32, item 217) are to be applied.

Paragr. 7. The first case of Cieszyn hog disease should be reported by the Starosta (County Governor) to the Wojewoda (Governor of the province).

III. Procedure to be followed after presence  
of Cieszyn hog disease has been established.

Paragr.8. In case the county veterinarian suspects the presence of the infection in a pig sty free of the disease, the Starosta should take the measures provided for pig-styes in which Cieszyn hog disease has been found and should continue these measures in force until the county veterinarian determines that the suspicion is groundless.

Paragr.9. In case no dead hog is available to supply specimens for examination (Paragr.4, item 2) the Starosta shall order the slaughter of a suspected hog.

Paragr.10. The owner of hogs under observation shall immediately report every symptom arousing suspicion of the presence of Cieszyn hog disease to the community authorities, to the Militia Headquarters or directly to the Starosta who will order immediate investigation on the spot by the county veterinarian.

IV. Procedure after presence of Cieszyn hog  
disease has been established.

Paragr.11 After presence of Cieszyn hog disease has been officially established, the Starosta shall order the slaughter of the diseased hogs enumerated in paragr.5 section (a) and their destruction.

2. In case the slaughter of more than 20 hogs in one farmstead is necessary by order of the authorities, the agreement of the Wojewoda (Provincial Governor) must be obtained.

3. The Wojewoda may order the slaughter of all hogs in the pigsty infected by Cieszyn hog disease if it may be reasonably expected on the basis of examination that Cieszyn hog disease is of a sporadic character and might be completely extinguished in the area by slaughter of the hogs.

Paragr.12 (1) The slaughter of hogs, ordered on the basis of paragr.11, section 1, will be effected on a special animal burial ground, carcass processing establishment or carcass disposal establishment.

(2) The slaughtered by order of the authorities or slaughtered by the owner must be completely destroyed.

(3) The regulations in paragr.22 should be applied to hogs mentioned in paragr.5 section "b" and slaughtered on the basis of paragr.11 section 3.

Paragr.13. The regulations in paragr.350 of the order of the Minister of Agriculture dated January 9, 1928 and mentioned in paragr.6 apply to farms contaminated by the Cieszyn hog disease and the warning sign should bear the inscription: "Cieszyn hog disease". Moreover, the regulations in paragr.351, 352 sec.1, 354 and 355, first sentence, of the above mentioned order are appropriately applicable.

V. Compensation and grants.

Paragr.14. Compensation will be paid by the State in accordance with the regulations in art.79 let. (a) of the order of the President of the Polish Republic dated August 22, 1927 concerning the combatting of infectious animal diseases, for hogs slaughtered by order of the authorities if investigations shows that the hogs were free of the Cieszyn disease or in accordance with the regulations in art.80 letter (b) of the same order if the hogs were infected with the Cieszyn disease.

Paragr.15 A grant will be paid by the State in accordance with the regulations in art.82 sec.(c) of the order of the President of the Polish Republic dated August 22, 1927 concerning the combatting of infectious animal disease, for hogs whose death from the Cieszyn disease has been officially established, if compulsory reporting had been previously complied with.

VI. Contaminated and endangered area.

Paragr.16 The Starosta will delimit the contaminated area around the contaminated farm and will include in it the farms adjacent to the contaminated farm.

Paragr.17 The Starosta will delimit a strictly defined endangered area around the contaminated area, including in it the locality involved and even neighboring localities, depending upon the degree of danger of infection and upon local economic conditions.

Paragr.18. The establishment of areas in accordance with paragr. 16 and 17 and the regulations issued should be publicly announced by the Starosta in the manner accepted in the locality involved.

Paragr.19. The regulations cited in paragr.13 apply to contaminated and endangered areas.

Paragr.20. In the contaminated and endangered area the Starosta should:

- (a) prohibit removal of hogs for breeding purposes,
- (b) prohibit markets and fairs, house-to-house purchase of hogs, auctions and slaughter of hogs,
- (c) prohibit the driving of hogs, turning them out singly or on common pasture, stopping in the area when shipments of hogs in trucks, wagons or any other conveyance are being moved,
- (d) make the use of boars for breeding purposes dependent upon a permit,
- (e) order the display of signs with conspicuous and durable inscriptions: "Cieszyn hog infection" near highways and roads on the boundaries of the contaminated and endangered areas.

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Paragr. 21. (1) The Wojewoda (Provincial Governor) may issue the regulations mentioned in paragr. 17 and 20 for the entire county or province or for a part thereof if danger of Cieszyn hog infection threatens larger areas.

(2) The regulations issued on the basis of art. 1 shall be abrogated as soon as the danger of spreading of Cieszyn hog disease has passed.

#### VII. Slaughter of hogs in the contaminated area.

Paragr. 22. The slaughter of hogs suspected of infection but evincing no symptoms of disease is permissible only in the contaminated farm or in the slaughterhouse of the contaminated or endangered area if the precautions indicated by the veterinarian are taken; in the absence of such an abattoir, in the nearest abattoir permitted by the Starosta. Such animals are to be officially examined before and after slaughter by the county veterinarian.

#### VIII. Slaughter of hogs in the endangered area.

Paragr. 23. The Starosta may permit the removal of hogs from the endangered area in wagons, trucks or other conveyances for the purpose of immediate slaughter in an abattoir located in the endangered area or in abattoirs situated within the county. The animals are to be officially examined before and after their slaughter by the county veterinarian.

#### IX. Inoculation.

Paragr. 24. The inoculation of hogs against Cieszyn hog infection may be effected only upon order of the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform.

#### X. Disinfection.

Paragr. 25. (1) After the slaughter of diseased or suspected hogs is effected, the pig sties where they were kept are to be disinfected, also all persons, tools and objects which came into direct or indirect contact with the infected and suspected hogs.

(2) Before Cieszyn hog disease may be considered extinguished a final cleaning and disinfection of persons and objects enumerated in section 1 of the present paragraph should be effected in accordance with orders of the county veterinarian.

(3) The method of cleaning and disinfection is indicated in the annex to the present order.

(4) The cleaning and disinfection of the infected premises are to be effected by the owner thereof at his own expense and under the supervision of a disinfectant.

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XI. Abrogation of orders.

Paragr. 26. Cieszyn hog disease should be considered extinguished and orders should be abrogated:

a) four weeks after all hogs in the infected pig sty are dead, slaughtered or removed to an abattoir and no other case of Cieszyn hog disease have been reported within the infected and endangered area, or

b) when, after removal of diseased hogs from the infected pig sty, remaining hogs in the infected farm as well as hogs in the infected and endangered area do not show any symptoms of infection with Cieszyn hog disease, and

c) when cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and its effect verified by the county veterinarian (paragr. 25, section 2).

Paragr. 27. The Starosta should notify all authorities and offices, which had been informed of the presence of Cieszyn hog disease, concerning the extinguishment of Cieszyn hog disease in the infected and endangered areas and should announce this fact in the same way that the presence of Cieszyn hog disease had been announced.

XII. Final regulations.

Paragr. 28. The present order takes effect on the day of its publication.

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform:

Jan Dab-Kociol

Minister of Finance:

Konstanty Dabrowski

Minister of Public Administration:

Edward Osobka Morawski

Minister of the Recovered Territories:

Wladyslaw Gomulka



ANNEX:

The JOURNAL OF LAWS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC  
No.8 of Febr.18,1949  
contains:

ORDERS

- Item 44 of the Minister of Health dated Jan.5, 1949 amending the order of the Minister of Public Welfare dated June 24, 1938 concerning establishment of prices in pharmacies.
- " 45 of the Minister of Health dated Jan.5, 1949 amending the order of the Minister of the Interior dated Aug.30, 1930 concerning the issue of medical supplies by pharmacies.
- Item 46 of the Minister of Communication dated Jan.14, 1949 issued in agreement with the Ministers of Justice, of Industry and Trade and of Agriculture and Land Reforms, concerning amendments to the "Regulations governing freight shipment by railways".
- Item 47 of the Minister of Communication dated Jan.14,1949 issued in agreement with the Ministers of Justice, of Industry and Trade and of Agriculture and Land Reforms transportation of passengers, luggage and express parcels by railways".

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

February 23, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

IN COMMEMORATION OF FREDERIC CHOPIN  
CELEBRATION AT ZELAZOWA WOLA

Domestic Despatch

A celebration in commemoration of the 139th. anniversary of Frederic Chopin's birth took place at Zelazowa Wola (Chopin's birthplace), on February 22. It was organized by the Chopin Year Executive Committee.

The participants in the commemorative celebration included delegates of political parties, of youth organizations and of labor personnel from neighboring factories, representatives of musical academy students and of pupils of secondary schools of music and a large assembly of people from the neighborhood.

An introductory address was delivered by Minister Dybowski, who stated (inter alia)

"The socialist regime puts the problem of culture and art among the foremost problems of national life and invests it with the deepest political importance. The enjoyment of art and culture is no longer confined to a privileged class. It is intended for the whole nation."...

An evening concert in commemoration of the 139th. anniversary of Chopin's birth was held at the Warsaw Philharmonic. It was preceded by an introductory address by Vice-Minister Grosicki. Zycie Warszawy #53 February 23, 1949 Excerpts (41 lines)

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FOREIGN

THIRTY FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
SOVIET ARMY, THE GUARDIAN OF DEMOCRACY,  
FREEDOM AND PEACE

Domestic Despatch

On the thirty first anniversary of the Soviet Army, festivities took place in Teatr Polski in Warsaw. President Boleslaw Bierut, representatives of the Sejm headed by Marshal Kowalski, members of the Government headed by Premier Cyrankiewicz

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wicz, officers of high rank and representatives of allied countries headed by Ambassador Lebediev, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, were greeted by an ovation upon their arrival.

In the midst of enthusiastic applause one of Stalin's legendary generals, Marshal Rokossovski entered the auditorium accompanied by the Marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski.

The assembly raised prolonged cheers in honor of Joseph Stalin and Marshal Rokossovski.

The orchestra played the national anthem and then General Spychalski opened the meeting and greeted the guests. He said: "Every anniversary of the Soviet Army is a mile-stone on the road of steady growth of the forces of peace and democracy. On every anniversary we pay tribute to the Soviet Army for liberation of our country, for the possibility of quiet building, for peace. Glory to the Soviet Army, to its immortal heroism, to its leading genius, Generalissimo Stalin! Long live the comradeship in arms between the Polish Army and the Soviet Army, long live the Soviet Army and its commander, Generalissimo Stalin!"

The last words of General Spychalski's speech, picked up by the assembly turned into a powerful demonstration for the Soviet Union and Generalissimo Stalin.

General Spychalski asked the Marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski to make a speech.

Marshal Zymierski's speech. "Today 31 years have elapsed since creation of the Soviet Army. With a feeling of deepest affection and joy our army, together with the whole nation, pays high tribute to the illustrious Soviet Army, the conqueror of fascism, the great and invincible Army of Liberation of Nations, the liberator of Poland, the guardian of peace and to its Commander-in-Chief the great strategist of victory and peace, the tried friend of our nation, Generalissimo Joseph Stalin,

"The Polish Army is proud of its staunch alliance and its unbreakable comradeship in arms with that army which, militarily and ideologically, is the most powerful in the world. A long chain of the Polish Army's victorious battles, at the side of the Red Army, is linked with the glorious name of the Marshal of the Soviet Union, one of the famous commanders of the Stalin School, Constantine Rokossovski. In his sector of the front Marshal Rokossovski liberated our land, cleared a broad path for Poland to the sea, and was indefatigable in successfully helping the Polish people to create their renascent army. The soldiers of the 1st. Polish Army, the soldiers of the 1st. Armored Brigade and the entire Polish Army convey to you, our beloved Marshal, heartfelt soldiers' greetings." Upon hearing these words all participants in the assembly got to their feet and enthusiastically cheered Marshal Constantine Rokossovski.

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Marshal Zymierski continued: "When building the Revived Polish Army and training soldiers we are inculcating the feeling of organic unity between the love for our own country and fidelity to fraternal nations and peoples fighting for liberation."

Further, the speaker pointed out that the Polish Army has learned and incessantly continues to learn many things from the Soviet Army, of which the most valuable are essential features of the Soviet Army mentioned by Generalissimo Stalin, i.e. its unbreakable bonds with the working masses of its country and its deep internationalism.

Marshal Rokossovski's speech. "On behalf of the Soviet Army, whose thirty first anniversary we are celebrating today, from the bottom of my heart I thank the representatives of the Polish Government, Polish Army and Polish social organizations assembled here and the heroic population of Warsaw for the warm reception given us today.

"I am confident that the comradeship in arms between Polish and Soviet soldiers, officers and generals, born during the second world war will last for ever, as well as the great friendship between the Polish nation and the peoples' of the Soviet Union."

"I am confident that the Polish nation, which is so successfully rebuilding its economic and cultural life, will be able to continue this work in peace with the support of the Soviet Union's and people's democratic countries' friendship."

Marshal Rokossovski concluded his speech by saying in Polish: "Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Polish nation and the peoples of the Soviet Union".

The assembly replied to Marshal Rokossovski's speech by an unusually warm and prolonged ovation.

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The next speech was delivered by Wladyslaw Korczyg, General of the Army and Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army.

He said, in part: "The nations of the world see in the Soviet Army a powerful element in the decidedly peaceful policy of the Soviet Government and of its quiet, serious diplomatic campaign by which, fully conscious of its strength, the Soviet Government seeks to thwart American imperialism's hysterical attempts to build military blocs. Therefore, throughout the world the Soviet Army has the love of the working people. Therefore, throughout the world the broad working masses consider it their own army and consider its holiday their own holiday."

General Korczyg concluded his speech by cheering the Soviet Army and its leading genius and great strategist, Generalissimo Stalin. Trybuna Ludu #53 Febr.23 (360 lines) Excerpts

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MARSHAL ZYMIERSKI'S ORDER ON 31st.

ANNIVERSARY OF CREATION OF SOVIET ARMY

Domestic Dispatch

This order says in part:

Soldiers! We celebrate the 31st anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Army, an Army of peace, a defender of progress and of freedom of nations. The Soviet Union and its Army have freed mankind from the menace of fascist domination over the world, have brought freedom and peace to oppressed European nations and have enabled people's democratic countries, including our country, to march along the path of social progress. The socialist system has created an army which, by its moral and political force, technology and military science surpasses imperialist armies. The Soviet Army, under Generalissimo Stalin's leadership of genius, has smashed the war machine of Hitlerism and its satellites, the greatest military power created by imperialism. Today the Soviet Army, incessantly increasing its achievements in all fields of military training, stands firmly on the guard of peace. People's Poland is indebted to the Soviet Union and to its armed forces for her liberation from the Hitlerian yoke, for her independence with frontiers on the Odra and Nysa and for the opportunity to build a better future, a system of social justice. It was due solely to the aid of the Soviet Army that we were enabled to create a new Reborn Polish Army which serves the working masses. Long may the Soviet Union live, the leading force of the peace camp, democracy and progress! Long may the Soviet Army live, the Army of peace and of freedom of nations! Long may Generalissimo Josef Stalin live, the great Leader of the Soviet Union and of entire progressive mankind, the creator of the victories of the Soviet Army!

(Signed) The Minister of National Defense, Michal Zymierski, Marshal of Poland; First Vice-Minister of National Defense, Marian Spychalski, C.E. Lieut. General.  
Kurier Codzienny #53, Febr. 23, 49 (78 lines) Excerpts

PRIME-MINISTER J. CYRANKIEWICZ'S TELEGRAM

TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN, Warsaw PAP

Domestic Despatch

On the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army the following telegram was sent by Prime-Minister Cyrankiewicz:-

"To Generalissimo Joseph Stalin  
Chairman of the Council of Ministers  
Moscow, Kremlin.

On the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army I venture to send my and my Government's best greetings and wishes to you, Mr. Prime-Minister, as the great leader and creator of that Army.

We owe our liberation from Hitlerite enslavement to the heroic battles of the Soviet Army and to its victorious march. We are united with this Army by indissoluble bonds of brotherhood in arms and by the traditional battle for liberation against

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the common enemy. The historical victories of the Soviet Army have saved Europe from being engulfed by fascist barbarism.

We all recognize in the Soviet Army a powerful guardian of democracy, of national freedom, of progress and peace.

This is why the anniversary of the Soviet Army is memorable to all progressive people, to all freedom- and peace-loving nations and this is why it is memorable to the Polish nation."

(Signed) Josef Cyrankiewicz

President of the Council of Ministers

Slowo Powszechne February 23, 1949 #51 (25 lines) Verbatim

MARSHAL M. ZYMIERSKI'S TELGRAM TO SOVIET  
MARSHAL BULGANIN ON 31st. ANNIVERSARY  
OF SOVIET ARMY

Domestic Despatch

"To the Minister of the U.S.S.R. Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union,

N.A. BULGANIN

"On the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army, please accept, Mr. Marshal, heartiest greetings and best wishes for you and all the heroic soldiers in the U.S.S.R. armed forces from the entire Polish Army and from me personally.

The victorious Soviet Army, which is the most perfect and leading army of the world, has proved in practice its high militant, political and moral values in battles without precedent in history, for the liberation of the Soviet nation, of its fatherland and of many other nations, from Hitlerite invasion.

"The Soviet Army, led by Generalissimo Stalin, a great strategist in the struggle of entire humanity for peace and freedom, has won deep respect and appreciation of the entire Polish nation for liberation of its homeland and for creation of conditions assuring Poland peaceful development on the road to socialism.

"The Soviet Union and its Army are the support and guiding star for progressive forces and for true democracy.

"The Polish Army, faithful to the ideal of the Polish-Soviet fighting alliance, reinforced by blood jointly shed on battle grounds between Lenino and Berlin, is celebrating the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army as a memorable day in the fight and victory for peace and freedom of nations.

"Long may the Soviet Army live, guarding the peace!

"Long may Generalissimo Stalin live, its organizer and Leader!

(Signed) Michal Zymierski,  
Marshal of Poland."

Slowo Powszechne Febr. 23, 49 #51 (42 lines) Verbatim

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MARSHAL KONSTANTY ROKOSSOVSKI AT WARSAW  
CELEBRATION OF 31st. ANNIVERSARY OF  
SOVIET ARMY Warsaw, PAP

Domestic Despatch

In connection with celebration of the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army, Soviet Marshal Konstanty Rokossovski arrived in Warsaw on February 22 as guest of the Polish Army. Marshal Rokossovski was accompanied by Generals Kotov, Litvinov and Pidorenko.

The guests arrived at the Warsaw Central Railway Station, which was decorated with Polish and Soviet flags. They were met by the Minister of National Defense, the Marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski, by Minister Mijal, Head of the Civil Chancery on behalf of the Polish President, by Minister Wolski, Chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society on behalf of the Prime-Minister, by Ministers Swiatkowski and Berman.

Also present at the Station were: the Soviet Ambassador, Victor Lebediev, the Military Attache at the Soviet Embassy, General Maslov accompanied by high Soviet officers and the Czech Military Attache, Colonel Bedrich.

A guard of honor with a banner and an orchestra was on the station platform, as well as numerous delegations of political parties, of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, of social and youth organizations.

Punctually at noon the train bringing the guests arrived at the station. To the strains of the Polish national anthem, Marshal Konstanty Rokossovski stepped from the train and was greeted by the Minister of National Defense, the Marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski. The Soviet national anthem was then played, following which Marshal Rokossovski, accompanied by Marshal Zymierski, passed before the guard of honor. He then greeted representatives of the authorities, of parties and of organizations. The guests then passed formations of workers' and employees' delegations which gave Marshal Rokossovski an enthusiastic welcome. There were continuous shouts in honor of Generalissimo Stalin, the Soviet Army and Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms.

On February 22 the Polish President received Marshal Rokossovski in Belvedere Palace. Marshal Rokossovski was accompanied by Generals Kotov, Litvinov and Pidorenko and by the Soviet Military Attache, General Maslov.

On the same day Marshal Rokossovski, accompanied by Generals Kotov, Litvinov and Pidorenko and by the Soviet Military Attache, General Maslov, paid a visit to the Polish Prime-Minister, Jozef Cyrankiewicz. In the evening the Polish President, Boleslaw Bierut, gave a dinner for Marshal Rokossovski. Slowo Powszechno Febr. 23, 49



ECONOMIC

RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE Odra STATE NAVIGATION ENTERPRISE.

The shipping plan of the Odra State Navigation Enterprise which provided for the shipping of 330,00 tons in 1948 has been exceeded by 74,000 tons or 20 percent. The shipping plan for Szczecin, Gliwice, Kozle and other ports has been exceeded by 544 tons. Odra shipments consisted principally of coal, ore and gravel. In 1948 the Odra State Navigation Enterprise developed its passenger traffic and 87,000 passengers were carried. Baggage and general cargo amounting to 573 tons was also carried. Domestic despatch  
Gazeta Ludowa, #45, Febr. 23, 1949, 17 lines - verbatim

INCREASING EXPORT OF BICYCLES.

In connection with the steadily growing production of the Polish bicycle industry, the "Motozbyt" Central Trade Organization of the Motor Industry, which handles sales in Poland as well as the export of bicycles, is now striving to increase exports. In 1948 contacts were established and samples sent abroad; the results were satisfactory. The principal clients for Polish bicycles were Bulgaria, to some extent Turkey and England. Samples were sent to nearly all countries, including Canada, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa and Egypt. Considering their high quality and reasonable price, Polish bicycles are in increasing demand. Also spare parts, which were exported to Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, England, Finland and even to the U.S. and India. 250,000 bicycle chains and approximately 60,000 pedals were sold. The total value of 1948 bicycle exports amounted to 200,000,000 zls. In comparison with 1947, when only 800 bicycles were exported, the export of bicycles alone, without considering spare parts, has increased six-fold. Domestic despatch  
Gazeta Ludowa, #45, Febr. 23, 1949, 38 lines - verbatim

BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY EXAMINED BY SEJM FINANCIAL-BUDGETARY COMMITTEE.

A joint session of the Financial-Budgetary and Economic Plan Committee, at which Deputy Pochenski submitted a report concerning the preliminary budget of the Ministry of Forestry for 1949, took place on February 22. According to this report, the Ministry of Forestry is now faced with two very important changes in its operations: instead of mass deforestation there will be selective deforestation and the entire machinery of forest administration will be reorganized. Commercial transactions of forestry enterprises will henceforth be carried out by new central agencies for transportation, timber sale and sale of products other than timber. Domestic despatch

The budget of the "State Forest" enterprise amounts to 18,490,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 42 percent more than in 1948, when it amounted to 13 million zlotys. The figures relating to forestry economy are as follows: in 1946/47-12 million hectares of forest land was cleared and the clearing of 12.5 million hectares is

planned for this year. The revenue from forestry economy, amounting to 15 billion zlotys will, after deduction of 2.5 billion zl. for local taxes, entirely cover the expenses of forest administration, reforestation and conservation. The Ministry conducts 11 forestry lycées, 16 training centers and many courses. The plan for 1949 provides for reforestation of 120,000 hectares of land. The expenditure for forest conservation will increase by 66 percent and will include fire prevention. The number of fires has decreased considerably since 1947. Capital investments will amount to 3,121,000,000 zlotys, i.e. 1.17 percent of the total capital investment fund. The Ministry of Forestry plans reforestation of 1,900,000 hectares of land during the six year plan. Kurier Codzienny, #53, Febr. 23, 1949, 48 lines - verbatim

HANDICRAFT INTEGRATED INTO STATE ECONOMIC PLAN. CENTRAL COOPERATIVE HANDICRAFT AGENCY ESTABLISHED. Domestic despatch

An instruction of the Minister of Industry and Commerce granted the Central Handicraft Agency the charter of a Central Cooperative and State Central Agency; the latter Agency originated from the former "Handicraftsmen's Central Supply and Sales Agency", a joint organization of Handicraft Chambers of the Polish Republic. The instruction took effect on February 17. The charter confers legal entity upon the Central Agency. The latter will operate under the National Economic Plan according to economic trading principles. The Central Agency's membership consists of all cooperatives of guild handicraftsmen and of other legal entities specified in orders issued by the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

The Central Agency is in charge of organizing handicraft production within the framework of the economic plan, of conducting and organizing trade with a view to supplying associated members with rawstuffs, semi-manufactured products, machinery and tools and to conducting and organizing the sale of handicraft products. In December 1948 the Central Agency comprised 243 guild cooperatives. The Agency's plans provide for raising its membership in 1949 to 569 such cooperatives. In 1949 handicraft will be integrated with state economic plan for the first time. In connection with this fact, the Central Handicraft Agency will be allocated considerable quantities of raw material for this year. Zycie Warszawy, #53, Febr. 23, 1949, 39 lines - verbatim

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS TO ELABORATE SAVINGS PLANS. RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT PLENARY MEETINGS OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE. Domestic despatch

On February 21, the second day of its plenary meeting, the Central Trade Union Committee discussed reports delivered by its Secretary-General Owik and its Secretary Walaszczyk. The subjects of the discussion included the problem of popularizing the resolutions of the PZPR congress and particularly of tightening the workmen's-peasant alliance. The Committee's secretary, Jozef Kotman,

summed up the results of the wage increase campaign. After a debate on this problem the meeting passed a resolution stating that the wage reform has resulted in increased real earnings and that it contributes to the development of work competition and to increased production. The resolution enjoins upon chief boards, district trade union committees and all trade union organizations to elaborate a savings plan and thrift pledges. The meeting subsequently scheduled a trade union congress to take place from May 22 to 26. In consequence of Kazimierz Witaszewski having resigned his post of executive member of the World Federation of Trade Unions on account of assuming the office of Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Labor, the plenum of the Central Trade Union Committee nominated in his place Deputy Ochab, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Committee.

Gazeta Ludowa, #53, Febr. 23, 1949, 33 lines - verbatim

#### EGG EXPORTS OF THE CENTRAL EGG-AND-DAIRY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION.

Domestic despatch

In 1948 the Central Egg-and-Dairy Cooperative Organization exported a total of 94,600,000 fresh eggs. Of these, 48,400,000 (51.1 percent) to England, 22,600,000 (23.9 percent) to Czechoslovakia, 17,400,000 (18.4 percent) to Switzerland and 1,500,000 (1.6 percent) to Belgium. The exports of the Central Egg-and-Dairy Cooperative Organization constitute about 50 percent of the entire quantity of fresh eggs exported by Poland in 1948. Besides fresh eggs of highest quality, the Egg-and-Dairy Cooperatives also exported eggs for immediate consumption or eggs of lower quality, good for immediate consumption but not for storage. Around 7,000,000 such eggs were exported in 1948, chiefly to England and to Czechoslovakia. 8,500,000 refrigerated eggs were exported, mostly to Czechoslovakia. Finally, frozen eggs in the form of a liquid mass have been exported, these last exports amounting to 1,100 tons, equivalent to about 26,000,000 eggs in shells. When all the foregoing varieties of exported eggs are considered, the total of eggs exported in 1948 amounts to around 136,000,000.

Gazeta Ludowa, #45, Febr. 23, 1949, 33 lines - verbatim

#### PRODUCTION PLAN OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

Domestic despatch

The 1949 plan of the State Timber Industry provides for the production of 136,580 cubic meters of soft wood planks and of around 35,000 cubic meters of hard wood planks. Furniture plants will produce 829,000 pieces of bent wood furniture (18,400 armchairs and around 694,000 chairs). The production plan for upholstered furniture amounts to over 68,700 pieces (7,220 couches). The State Timber Industry will also produce 958,000 various boxes as well as 190,000 barrels. 25,000 cubic meters of plywood and joiner slabs will also be produced. The January 1949 plan for sawn wood production has been exceeded by 10 percent, the production of boxes was exceeded by 11 percent, the production of armchairs was exceeded by 199 percent. Gazeta Ludowa, #45, Febr. 23, 1949, verbatim, 23 lines

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SECTION B

PRESIDENT BOLESŁAW BIERUT  
INAUGURATES "CHOPIN YEAR"  
Warsaw, PAP

Domestic Despatch

On Febr. 21, in the presence of its high Sponsor, President Bolesław Bierut, the Honorary Committee for the Chopin Year held a meeting in the building of the State Council, presided over by Premier Józef Cyrankiewicz. A speech delivered by the President of the Republic inaugurated Chopin Year.

Premier Cyrankiewicz greeted President Bierut, members of the State Council and of the Government, members of the Diplomatic Corps headed by its Dean, Ambassador Lebediev, representatives of political parties, of social organizations and of the artistic world and industrial and agricultural labor champions. Excerpts *Slowo Powszechne* #50 Febr. 22 (55 lines)

PRESIDENT BIERUT'S SPEECH

Domestic Dispatch

"By today's ceremony we are inaugurating 'Chopin year', proclaimed in connection with the hundredth anniversary this year of Frederic Chopin's death.

"What is the secret of the abiding fascination of Chopin's music, of its compelling charm coupled with simplicity which make it so congenial to every human heart?

"An explanation is to be found in the fact that Chopin drew inspiration from the inexhaustible source of folk art, from people's songs and melodies in our Mazowsze, from melodies knit throughout centuries and reflecting the sorrows and joys of that people, its sad fate, its inexpressible wistfulness.

"We want to direct this powerful force of emotion towards the building of new forms of social life.

"By popularizing Frederic Chopin's beautiful art among the people's masses, by teaching them to feel its beauty and to find incentive in his works we shall pay the noblest tribute to the great artist.

"The exceptional artistry of Chopin's music reflects the history of our people. It reflects the unbounded love of the great composer for his mother country and its fate. Now that the Polish people have taken the fate of their country in their own strong hands, Chopin's works must become the property of millions of plain people in Poland; they must become the noblest bond of fraternity between nations." *Slowo Powszechne* #50 Febr. 22 (105 lines)

Excerpts

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FIRST MONTH OF 1949

Article

We have achieved new success in carrying out our national economic plans. During the Merger Congress the view was unanimously expressed that the economic plan for 1949 would be accomplished ahead of schedule and that we would start the six year plan before the end of 1949. This view was based on economic achievements in 1948.

The facts of the first month of 1949 have fully confirmed this view. In January state industry exceeded the plan by 2% to 50%.

With legitimate pride the Polish labor world can credit January achievements in industrial production to its account and can regard them as a new praiseworthy item. But our workers and our working intelligentsia know that the standards of work to which we are pledged is not exploitation of man-power for the purpose of increasing the capitalist's profit. Increased efficiency, based on the best possible use of technical devices and on scientific organization of work, leads by way of increased production to raising the prosperity and culture of the working masses and of the whole nation. Rzeczpospolita #50 Febr. 20, 1949 (90 lines) Excerpts

IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE Editorial

The resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers last Saturday concerning the planned system of saving in national economy most closely and directly affects the life of each citizen, each factory, each office and each workshop.

The objective is an organized and ruthless fight against all the still existing evidence of waste, both on a small and large scale, in a small office and in a large enterprise, in the administration of materials as well as of people.

The aim is to improve the efficiency, to introduce correct working methods and to increase the productivity of labor.

The aim is to end all pretence. In a number of items the Council of Ministers resolution precisely describes the principles of the organized saving system.

A slogan for such saving should become an essential element of socialist competition no less important than its other forms.

The planned system of saving will certainly fulfil the hopes pinned on it by the Government of People's Poland and will become the source of enormous additional material and financial resources

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to be used for the implementation of the tasks set out by the 1949 National Economic Plan and by the future Six-Year Plan to build socialist foundations. Thanks to this, battle for the further development of national economy, for the prosperity of the masses and the expansion of culture will be finally won. Rzeczpospolita February 12, 49 #51 (136 lines) Excerpts

NEW REFRIGERATED VESSEL FOR  
POLISH MERCHANT MARINE

Domestic Despatch

Our merchant fleet has become richer by a new vessel. It is the M/S "California Express" of 3,649 GRT, previously owned by a Norwegian Shipping Company. Her home port was Oslo.

The vessel is equipped with two Diesel engines with aggregate power of 4,200 HP and can develop up to 15 knots. She was built by the Getawerken Shipyards in Goteborg in 1934.

The vessel is specially adapted for carrying fruit and perishable cargo. She has four cargo holds cooled by air supplied by special ventilators. The crew consists of 38 persons and the vessel has 6 double-berth passenger cabins. All accommodations are situated on the main deck, amidships and in the stern.

The vessel has undergone a thorough overhaul and will probably be taken over by a Polish crew of 38 in Copenhagen in the next few days and will be used by one of our regular shipping lines. Dziennik Baltycki Febr. 20, 49 #49 (30 lines) Verbatim

ORGANISATION OF SUPREME ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.

by Stanislaw Cieslak, Chairman of Sejm Economic Planning Committee  
Domestic Despatch

The Government, which directs all State Affairs, is composed of the Prime Minister, his deputies, the Vice-Premiers, of 22 Ministers heading individual Ministries and of several Ministers without portfolios. All Ministers jointly compose the Council of Ministers. The Ministries may be divided into three groups. The first are the 5 so-called "Political Ministers" (Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Public Security, Public Administration and Justice). The second group is composed of the 4 so-called "Social Ministries" (Education, Health, Culture and Art, Labor and Social Welfare). The third group consists of the 13 remaining so-called "Economic Ministries" (Finance, Agriculture and Land Reform, Communication, Reconstruction, Navigation, Forestry, Post and Telegraph, Mining and Power, Heavy Industry, Light Industry, Agricultural and Food Industry, Domestic Trade, Foreign Trade).

The law of February 10, 1949 created six new Ministries:

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The Ministry of Mining and Power will direct the coal, peat, salt, oil, gas, power industries and all mining (except of metal ores). All the above industries employ approximately 350,000 workers and the total value of their production exceeds 2,5 billion prewar zlotys.

The Ministry of Heavy Industry embraces the foundry industry, mining of metal ores, and the metal, electrotechnical and chemical industries. Approximately 400,000 workers are employed in these industries. The value of annual production exceeds 600 million prewar zlotys.

The Ministry of Light Industry administers the textile clothing, leather, timber, match, paper, mineral and printing industries in which approximately 540,000 workers are engaged. The value of their annual production exceeds 5 billion prewar zlotys.

The Ministry of Agricultural and Food Industry directs the sugar, fermentation (wine, beer, etc), alcohol, tobacco and food industries. The annual value of this branch of national economy exceeds 2 billion prewar zlotys and 80,000 persons are employed in it.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade will administer trade conducted by State and cooperative societies, canned goods, fish, fruit, vegetable and dairy trades and will supervise private commerce. The importance of this branch of national economy may be illustrated by the following figures:

#### POLISH TRADE IN 1948

<u>Number of stores</u>	<u>Turnover</u>
<u>A. Wholesale</u>	
Government .... 2,740	268 billion zlotys
Cooperative .... 910	254 " "
private, approx. 5,500	approx. 40 " "
<u>B. Retail</u>	
Government .... 1,800	52 " "
Cooperative .. 2,600	327 " "
private, approx. 125,000	approx. 650 " "

Approximately 70,000 persons are employed in Government trade, 125,000 in cooperative trade and more than 250,000 persons in private trade.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade is engaged in trade with other countries. This is a very important section of our economy as People's Poland is carrying on trade relations with 32 countries in all parts of the world and the total value of Polish trade transactions with foreign countries in 1948 exceeded a billion dollars (two and a half times more than in 1938!)

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#### Council of Ministers' Economic Committee

On behalf of the Government, the entire national economy is directed by the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee which includes the 13 Ministers of "Economic Ministries" and representatives of the Peasant Self Help Association and of the Central Trade Union Committee. It is a great privilege for peasant and worker organisations that their representatives fill post in supreme government organs jointly with members of the Government. This privilege can exist solely in a democratic country and would be impossible under the capitalistic system.

#### State Economic Planning Committee

Poland is conducting a planned economy. Its meaning was explained by Minister Hilary Minc in his article published in Nr. 8 of "Nowe Drogi" (New Path) in 1947. "To plan means to issue concrete directives and to outline means for their realisation, to check systematically and daily the course of their realisation, to correct possible mistakes and to overcome obstacles. It means to fight for the plan and, above all, to mobilise the masses whose creative energy and enthusiasm are the most important factors in realisation of the plan. That is the reason why a special organ, the State Economic Planning Committee, with provincial branches, was created to direct the economic plan, to control it in all parts of the country and to coordinate the economic activities of all Ministries. This new bureau is headed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, and his two deputies hold ministerial rank. This bureau will work out in detail the six year plan for 1950/1955. The general outline of this plan has already been approved at the First Congress of the Polish United Worker Party. The Bureau will supervise the execution of this plan.

#### Central Bureau for Vocational Training

The fulfilment of any plan depends on the man who is carrying it out. The success of our plans to transform Poland into a prosperous industrial agricultural country depends to a great extent on human energy, on belief in the equity of this plan and on technical preparation. For this reason a new special bureau was created for the purpose of training specialists and recruiting new workers (primarily from villages, for industrial and other vocation other than agricultural, numbering more than 1,2 million persons, as this number will be required during the execution of the six year plan by our speedily developing vocational specialisation.

Besides training new workers the Central Bureau of Vocational Training will also promote a higher vocational level among workers who are employed at the present time, enabling them to achieve social promotion. The Central Bureau for Vocational Training supervises all vocational schools in all fields of economy except agriculture. Agricultural education will continue to remain under the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms. All schools for general education and universities will



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remain under the administration of the Ministry of Education. There will be approximately 5,000 vocational schools and courses with 800,000 pupils under the administration of the Central Bureau for Vocational Training. There will be approximately 9,000 agricultural schools and courses with a million and a half pupils under the administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms. The Ministry of Education will direct 5,800 kindergartens, 23,000 grammar schools and 837 eleven-grade schools for general education with a total of more than 4 million pupils and 27 universities with 80,000 students.

This year the Three Year Economic Reconstruction Plan will be completed. From 1950 to 1955 our economic life will develop within the framework of the new Six Year Plan for Industrialisation of Poland. This great and bold plan, which will double our entire industrial production and which will increase our agricultural production by 40 percent, requires very careful preparation. The whole year 1949 will be devoted to this preparation. One of the points in this preparation is a proper and well-functioning organisation of supreme economic administration in People's Poland which will guarantee efficient and prompt preparation and execution of the Six Year Plan. These tasks will be fulfilled by the above mentioned organisation, created by the Law approved by the Sejm on February 10, 1949. Dziennik Ludowy #46 Febr.16,49 (259 lines)

Verbatim

POLISH DELEGATE IN DEFENCE OF  
FEDERATION OF FORMER WAR PRISONERS  
New York, PAP

Foreign Despatch

At the latest meeting of the Economic and Social Council an incident occurred between Dr. Suchy, the Polish Delegate, and Chairman Thorn, the delegate of New Zealand. Dr. Suchy requested that the Polish proposal to allow the International Federation of Former Prisoners of Fascism to co-operate with the Council be put to a vote. The Chairman referred to considerations of procedure and did not put this proposal to a vote. The Polish delegate made a sharp protest and pointed out that it was the third time that the Anglo-Saxon majority prevented a vote on Polish proposals. Glos Wielkopolski #49 Febr.20

(16 lines) Verbatim

SILESIA FARMERS TO STUDY  
SOVIET FARMING METHODS Katowice

Domestic Despatch

A delegation consisting of 9 farmers from Silesia-Dabrowa province will leave for the USSR on Febr.20 via Warsaw, to visit Soviet farms and to study modern breeding methods applied in Soviet rural areas. (9 lines) Verbatim  
Febr.19,1949

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# THE SOVIET DISARMEMENT PLAN.

Lead editorial

At a session of the Security Council on February 10 the Anglo-American majority rejected the Soviet draft of a resolution concerning reduction of armaments and a ban on atomic weapons. The incidents which occurred after termination of the Paris session of the UN General Assembly prove that American and British ruling circles intend to move still farther along the path of reactionary aggressive policy. They have begun to build the North-Atlantic Pact, directed against the Soviet Union and people's democratic countries. The creation of this aggressive bloc is accompanied by a tremendous increase in military budgets of Western countries, by war propaganda and intrigues tending to undermine and torpedo the activities of the Security Council and of the UN. In the light of these facts, the refusal of American ruling circles to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union is quite understandable. This refusal has caused deep disappointment and indignation of world public opinion which warmly welcomes the peace-loving attitude of the Soviet Union expressed in Stalin's answers to Kingsbury Smith.

The matter of reduction of armaments and of armed forces and of a ban on atomic weapons shows vividly the essential difference between the aggressive policy of Anglo-Saxon ruling circles and the peaceable democratic policy conducted by the Soviet Union and by the countries of people's democracy.

Dziennik Ludowy, #52, Febr. 22, 1949, 116 lines - excerpts

SOCIETY OF SOLDIERS' FRIENDS DECLARES ITS WILL TO WORK STRENUOUSLY FOR PEACE  
Domestic despatch

On February 19 the plenary session of the Chief Council of the Soldiers' Friends Society was held in Warsaw. Chairman Minister Stefan Matuszewski delivered an ideological speech in which he emphasized the aggressive policy of Anglo-American imperialism and of its satellites, which are following the line of creating aggressive blocs. Minister Matuszewski underlined the peaceable objectives of the Soviet Union and of people's democratic states and their economic independence. He spoke of the victorious liberation movements of the people's masses which are oppressed by imperialism.

Summing up the discussions, Minister Maruszewski stated that the Soldiers' Friends Society is a non-party but a politically-minded social organization accessible to all loyal democrats and patriots. But there is no room for saboteurs and evil doers in this Society. A resolution was passed stating, inter alia: "In full solidarity with the action of protest expressed by the worker masses in Poland and abroad against the vile machinations of war mongers, we express our joy at the incessant growth of the forces of peace and progress headed by the powerful Soviet Union with participation of Poland and all other countries of people's democracy."

Polska Zbrojna, #51, Febr. 21, 1949, 80 lines - excerpts

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THE "WHITE BOOK" OF BLACK REACTION. Lead editorial

"The approval of the military budget will seriously undermine the basis for Great Britain's economic reconstruction" complains the important economic paper, the "Financial Times", commenting on the White Book on Great Britain's military budget. It will soon be four years since the end of the war. Not much was done in England during this period in the field of economic reconstruction and development. It is in this difficult situation that the Government submits a proposal to increase the military budget for the 1949-1950 fiscal year. The enormous expenditures on the army are obviously the consequence of the Government's adventurous foreign policy entailing armament commitments.

The loudly advertised recruiting campaign, propagated by Prime Minister Attlee himself and by the Conservative leader, Churchill, has produced an unpleasant surprise to warmongers. Six months ago it was planned to have a territorial army of 150,000 persons, whereas on January 1, 1949 the territorial army, including the women's corps, amounted to no more than 67,000. It is undoubtedly much easier to do warmongering and to produce cannons than to find candidates for cannon fodder.

Dziennik Polski, Febr. 19, 1949, 95 lines - excerpts

SEVERE PENALTIES FOR BANDITS. THE NIGHTMARE OF THE WOJEWODZTWA (PROVINCES) OF GDANSK AND WROCLAW HAS VANISHED.

Domestic despatch  
Wroclaw - A trail of members of a formidable robber-gang was held under summary procedure by the Regional Military Court in Wroclaw, presided over by Captain Rozanski. The gang is guilty of over 30 armed assaults committed in various parts of the country, but particularly in the wojewostwa (provinces) of Gdansk and of Wroclaw.

The court announced the sentence in the evening hours of February 17. The following defendants were sentenced to death and perpetual forfeiture of public rights: Tadeusz Lachowicz, Stanislaw Iwata, Mieczyslaw Skibicki and Janusz Pawlowski. Defendant Wacław Kusmierski was sentenced to life imprisonment and perpetual forfeiture of public rights. Defendant Leszek Odyniecki - to a term of 10 years in prison and forfeiture of rights for a period of 5 years. Defendant Kazimierz Wolden to 7 years' imprisonment and forfeiture of rights for three years.

Dziennik Zachodni, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 112 lines - excerpts

320,000 FAMILIES IN VILLAGES ALREADY ENJOY ELECTRIC CURRENT. THIS YEAR FURTHER 1300 VILLAGES WILL RECEIVE ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Domestic despatch  
Warsaw, (PAP) - Under the capital investment plan of the Central Bureau for Electrification of Villages, 1217 villages were to be connected with the electric power network at a cost of 2,107,000,000 zlotys by Dec. 31, 1948. The plan was carried out in full and 1218 villages received electric current.

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Moreover, in the fourth quarter preliminary work was begun in 255 further villages which will be connected with the electric power network before March 31 of this year within the framework of capital investment appropriations for 1948. Thus, the final capital investment balance sheet for 1948 will show a total amount of 1473 electrified villages, which will exceed the annual plan by 20%. The electrification plan will have been exceeded by 19% and the re-electrification plan by 24%. Owing to rational handling of funds, in spite of the fact that the target was substantially exceeded, the expenses did not exceed the sums assigned in the 1948 budget. The largest number of villages, namely 123, were electrified in 1948 in the area operated by the Plock-Wloclawek Electric Power Combine. The Krakow Combine is in second place, with 107 electrified villages 20% in excess of plan, then the Lodz Combine with 70 villages and the Poznan Combine with 48 villages.

In re-electrification and reconstruction of damaged equipment, the leader is the Lower Silesia Combine - 306 villages; then the Mazurian Combine - 117 villages, the Gdansk Combine - 86 villages and the Poznan Combine - 33 villages. In 1948, within the plan for work connected with electrification of villages, there were built 640 kilometers of high tension lines, 1426 kilometers of low tension lines and 283 transformer stations with a total power of 17500 KW. As a result of re-electrification work, 1021 kilometers of high tension lines and 2292 kilometers of low tension lines were rebuilt. Apart from this, 630 transformer stations with a total power 24600 KW were repaired and put into operation.

On Dec. 31, 1948 the total number of electrified villages in Poland amounted to 10,291 and the number of consumers of electric power in villages, which in 1946 amounted to 200,000, increased in 1947 to 285,000 and is now approaching the figure of 320,000. In 1948 average consumption of electric power per hectare of arable land in Poland amounted to about 45 KWH while during the period between the wars it did not exceed 37 KWH. This is an important achievement, indicating that the village population benefits increasingly by the advantages of electric power. The 1949 plan provides for connection of 1371 villages with electric power lines, of which 679 will be newly electrified and 692 re-electrified. At the final stage of the three year plan, Poland will have about 12,000 villages connected with electric power lines.

Glos Wielkopolski, #49, Febr. 20, 1949, 80 lines - verbatim

#### A SOLEMN MEETING IN THE PSL (POLISH PEASANT PARTY) BUILDING.

Domestic despatch  
A solemn meeting to celebrate the 31st. Anniversary of the Soviet Army will be held on February 23 at 4 P.M. in the PSL Conference Room at Mazowiecka Street 9, Warsaw. The meeting is being organized by the PSL Central Executive Committee with cooperation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society circle attached to the PSL Central Secretariat. The program includes a lecture and artistic performances by artists Wyrzykowski and Nowosad, Gazeta Ludowa, Febr. 22, 1949, #44, 18 lines - verbatim

Annex

Monitor Polski, Part "A", No.A-6 of February 14, 1949  
contains the following items:

- No. 62 - Announcement by the President of the Council of Ministers concerning a list of legal entities under public law whose business premises are exempt from payments towards the Housing Economy Fund.
- No. 63 - Order of the Minister of Finance publishing the seventh list of enterprises transferred to ownership of the State.
- No. 64 - Order of the Minister of Finance publishing the eighth list of enterprises owned by German legal entities under public law and now transferred to the ownership of the Mutual Insurance Establishment.
- No. 65 - Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce granting a charter to the Central Fish Trading Agency, a Cooperative and State Agency.
- No. 66 - Order of the Minister of Industry and Commerce concerning the classification of meat and animals for slaughtering purposes.
- No. 67 - Decision No. 3 of the Minister of Navigation concerning the nationalization of certain enterprises.
- No. 68 - Decision No. 4 of the Minister of Navigation concerning the nationalization of certain enterprises.
- No. 69 - Decision No. 3 of the Minister of Culture and Art concerning the nationalization of certain enterprises.
- No. 70 - Decision No. 66 of the Ministers of Industry and Commerce and of Culture and Art concerning the nationalization of certain enterprises.
- No. 71 - Order of the Minister of Culture and Art concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration for the J.Franaszek Tow. Akc., Wallpaper and coloured paper factory in Warsaw at Wolska Street 41/3/5.
- No. 72 - Order of the Minister of Culture and Art concerning the establishment of compulsory State administration for the "Pafra", Coloured Paper and Wallpaper Factory, Ltd., of Wolska 43, Warsaw.
- No. 73 - Order of the Minister of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reform establishing the price of rye for computing the payment for land acquired as the result of parcelling (of land)

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No. 74 - Announcement by the Chairman of the Central Council for the reconstruction of Warsaw concerning the approval of the local zoning plan for the area leading to the Sejm.

No. 75 - Announcement by the Chairman of the Central Council for the reconstruction of Warsaw concerning the approval of the local zoning plan for the area adjacent to the Town Hall.

ANNEX:

The Journal of Laws, Nr.7 of February 16, 1949  
contains:  
LAWS:

- Item 39 - of February 9, 1949 concerning salaries of Government and local government employees and of chairmen of executive organs in urban and rural townships:
- Item 40 of February 4, 1949 concerning soldiers pay:
- Item 41 of February 4, 1949 concerning the tax on salaries;
- Item 42 of February 4, 1949 concerning changes in the law of January 30, 1948, pertaining to compulsory social savings;
- Item 43 of February 10, 1949 concerning organisation of the supreme organs of national economy.

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SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information that is of a confidential nature.

3. The information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

4. The source has provided information that is of a confidential nature.

5. The information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.



ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

February 22, 1949

Steven D. Zagerski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

POLISH YOUTH SUMS UP ITS ACHIEVEMENTS  
ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF CREATION OF  
"SERVICE FOR POLAND."

Domestic despatch

On the first anniversary of the creation of "Service for Poland" a report was made concerning the achievements of this widespread organisation. In a year its membership has jumped to over a million, of which approximately 65 percent is composed of peasant youth which has acquired broad possibilities for creative work and education, vocational training and social and physical development. Youths belonging to "Service for Poland" brigades, by their work on reconstructing the country and by labor competition have saved 500 million zlotys to the State. In connection with the Merger Congress, "Service for Poland" youth supplied 57 villages with radio service and electric current, repaired 240 kilometers of roads and built 370 sport stadiums. It has also organized 300 courses for illiterates. "Service for Poland" youth has acquired vocational qualifications and special training in gliding, yachting, piloting, etc. Several thousand young people have been trained along these lines. The girls' social work camps took a prominent part in "Service for Poland" activities. These girls organized cultural-educational work in villages and helped small and middle class peasants in agricultural work. Simultaneously, special Service for Poland groups helped in sanitary and hygienic work. Cultural and educational work was carried out in 324 villages and first-aid assistance in 490. Female groups organized 1,500 artistic performances for approximately 250,000 persons. "Service for Poland" members have introduced labor competition which improved the work of their brigades. Thanks to this competition much work in excess of plan was accomplished resulting in saving half a billion zlotys to the State. On the occasion of this anniversary, Colonel Edward Braniewski, Commander in Chief of "Service for Poland", issued a special order of the day to officers, instructors and members of both sexes in which he summed up the achievements of "Service for Poland" during the past year and outlined the tasks facing this organisation.

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Describing the achievements of "Service for Poland" youth the order says: "With a feeling of satisfaction and justified pride we approach the first Spring roll call to report to the Nation and their Government as follows: 'Service for Poland' youth did not fail the trust placed in it." The special order was signed by the Commander in Chief of Service for Poland, Colonel Edward Braniewski and by his Deputy for political-educational matters, Lt. Colonel Michal Gorski and was read in all Service for Poland units. Trybuna Ludu #52 Febr. 22, 49 Verbatim (86 lines)

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES PERPETRATED BY BLOODY  
NSZ (NATIONAL ARMED FORCES) BANDITS Domestic Despatch  
Fourth day of Rev. Fertak's and co-defendants' trial

Twenty five witnesses examined before the Warsaw Regional Military Court on the fourth day of Rev. Fertak's and his co-defendants' trial, gave an exhaustive account of the gory activities of the bandits on trial.

St. Kotuniak, a peasant farming a three-hectare plot of land in the village of Nowe Groszki in the county of Wegrow, testified that he had given his three sons to the Polish Army. One of them returned from the war against the Germans as an invalid - with only one arm. On April 26 of last year an NSZ (National Armed Forces) unit arrived at Kotuniak's farmstead in the night. Reviled by the invaders who called him a bandit, the invalid was ordered out under an escort. The old father addressed the NSZ-men in the following words: "Gentlemen, surely you are Poles; why do you take my son from me?" He was vouchsafed no reply; instead, the invaders proceeded to rob clothes and footwear which they found in the house. Kotuniak looked out of the window and saw his son laid on the road and shot. Full of tear, Kotuniak showed the court numerous military documents certifying that his son had been awarded Polish and Soviet decorations for his conduct in the fight against the occupant; these decorations included the Krzyz Walecznych (Cross of Valer) and medals for participation in the liberation of Warsaw and other Polish towns.

Prosecutor: "Did your son belong to any political party?"

Kotuniak: "No, he was non-party".

Prosecutor: "Did he belong to any association?"

Kotuniak: "Only to the War Invalids Association"

Counsel for the Defense: "Why did the bandits murder the witness's son?"

Kotuniak: "They disapproved of his wearing Soviet medals."

These "grounds" aroused great indignation among the public present in the courtroom.

Subsequent witnesses gave exhaustive evidence concerning the gang's attack upon an automobile carrying a group of KBW (Internal Security Corps) and UB (Public Security Service) functionaries. Two UB functionaries were killed during that attack.

FOI 1391

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Gruesome details of an attack effected by the gang upon the sanatorium for tuberculars in Rudka were related by a group of witnesses belonging to the service staff of that sanatorium. E.Wolkiewicz testified that his son, who was a stoker in the sanatorium's boiler-room, was dragged out of his lodgings and murdered by the gang. Z.Wolkiewicz testified that her brother had been inhumanly flogged in her presence before he was shot.

P.Karpinski related how the bandits had broken into his living quarters near the sanatorium at night and demolished all interior furnishings. His son, Czeslaw, had been the object of ill-treatment on the part of the bandits who punished him cruelly with a rubber truncheon. His mother's entreaties failed to move the bandits; when one of them got tired he turned over the truncheon to another, the latter continuing his gory work. Karpinski was confronted with the bandits seated in the prisoners' dock and pointed out Grzywacz, a 19-year old stripling, as the one who had tortured his son.

B.Gojska, an indigent washerwoman, had the contents of her living quarters completely demolished by the bandits. This, she testified, inflicted financial loss upon her and deprived her of assets won by many years' hard work.

L.Kowalski, manager of a cooperative store, related that he had been assaulted by the gang while going to town to effect purchases. He was then robbed of 100,000 zlotys of his own and his cooperative store's money. When the bandits found a certificate on him to the effect that he had revealed himself as a former worker in the AK (Homeland Army) underground during the occupation, they wanted to shoot him.

In short, halting sentences, a peasant woman, J.Raciborska told the court of a certain night on which the bandits took her son out of their house and immediately thereupon put him against a fence and shot him dead. J.Polankiewicz's evidence reveals that NSZ-men proceeded according to the "best" traditions when, holding him up in 1948, they called out "halt"! (German for "stop")

Armed attacks upon M.O (Citizens' Militia) posts were described by several members of that force. Kurier Cedzienny #52 Febr.22,49 (106 lines) Verbatim

NEW VICE-WOJEWODA (LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR)  
OF POZNAN PROVINCE.

Domestic Despatch

We learn that Mr.Marian Adamowicz, Chairman of the Provincial National Council in Bydgoszcz, has been appointed Vice-Wojewoda of the Poznan province. The new Vice-Wojewoda will take office on Monday, Febr.21. Glos Wielkopolski #49 Febr.20 (9 lines) Verbatim  
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FOREIGN

## THE COLONEL'S TRIP

Editorial

In issue No. 50 of "Zycie Warszawy" we wrote about the peculiar interests of U.S. diplomacy and about the arrival from America, among others, of a special aerial photographer. As we shall now see, the Americans like to photograph not only from the air, but also on the ground and do not insist on using specialists for this purpose when amateurs will do.

And so, for instance, there was a certain Colonel named FRANK S. JESSIC, occupying the post of Assistant Military Attache in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. On April 1, 1948 the Colonel went on a tour of Poland in his car. One day he approached a building whose photographing in general, is not permitted for strictly defined considerations. Despite this, Col. Jessic took out his Leica and photographed this building in great detail from all sides. Perhaps, one could say: Well, this man did not know that it was not permitted to take pictures here and he simply liked the scenery. However, the behaviour of our photo-amateur contradicted this supposition; when he saw that he had been noticed he entered his car and drove away at a speed exceeding even the highest ambitions of a sportsman and rather resembling flight.

However, after many kilometers at breakneck speed the Colonel was stopped. During interrogation at the Citizens' Militia Post, he denied everything and explained that his trip was undertaken for purely tourist purposes. At a certain moment, he took the film roll out of his camera and threw it into a privy. This actually was the end of this episode.

Despite this, a few days later, i.e. on April 9, 1948, the Colonel considered it advisable together with his wife, to leave our un hospitable country, which had shown such a regrettable lack of understanding for tourism and photo-amateurs.

Poland is a strange country. Obviously friendly diplomats are trying by all means to popularize the beauty of our country (what other interests could they have?) and we simply pay them back with utmost ingratitude. Zycie Warszawy Febr. 22, 49 #52 (56 lines) Verbatim

PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY Foreign Despatch

On February 21 a press conference was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Warsaw. Ambassador Franciszek Piszek opened the conference, at which Polish journalists were given an opportunity to learn the results of the political and social work and reforms which have been carried out in Czechoslovakia as the result of the decisive events which occurred in that country in February 1948. Preparations for the forthcoming Week of Polish-Czechoslovak

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Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. He said that this anniversary will be celebrated on a large scale in Czechoslovakia where not only the Government but also the trade union, political parties and other organisations will take part in organising the celebrations. Trybuna Ludu #52 Febr. 22, 49 (16 lines) Verbatim

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN SZCZECIN TO CELEBRATE DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH COLONIAL COUNTRIES Domestic Despatch

On February 21, the day of international solidarity with youth in Colonial countries, a mass meeting organized by the Provincial Leadership of the Polish Youth Association (ZMP) took place in Szczecin.

The meeting was attended by a representative of fighting Vietnam, a member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Nguyen Van Huonga and by a Komsomol (Soviet Youth Organization) representative, Captain Koniovov.

The meeting was opened by the head of the Foreign Section in the ZMP Central Leadership, Deputy Guzicki, who said inter alia:

"Colonial countries, such as China, Burma, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaya have taken up arms to fight for the human right to live, for freedom and national independence and for social liberation."

"We, Polish Youth, know what national oppression means and we know the fight against fascism. We therefore support fighting youth throughout the world."

The representative of Soviet Youth, Captain Koniovov described the Soviet Union's contribution to the cause of peace and the participation of Soviet Youth, headed by the Komsomol Organization, in the struggle for peace.

"Millions of people throughout the world", said Captain Koniovov "are united in this fight for lasting peace and justice. Soviet and Komsomol youth hails democratic youth, participants in the heroic struggle for freedom of the Polish nation". The next speaker Vietnam's representative, Nguyen Van Huonga, said inter alia:-

"In Vietnam, Indonesia, China and Malaya the working people in towns and villages have taken up arms to fight their eternal foe imperialism."

The Chairman of the ZMP Provincial Leadership, Szydla, informed the assembled that a sum of one million French Francs was sent to colonial youth by Polish youth, through the intermediary of the Central Committee for Aid to Colonial Youth.

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In conclusion the assembled adopted a resolution reading in-part:-

"Polish youth assembled at a national convention hails youth in all colonial countries fighting against imperialistic oppression.

"While to-day building Poland for working people, a country of freedom, prosperity and progress in a socialist spirit, we stand in the same rank with you to implement our aims. Together with the World Federation of Democratic Youth and supported by the Soviet Union and people's democracies, we shall win".  
Zycie Warszawy Febr. 22, 49 #52 (58 lines). Verbatim

TREATY WITH RUMANIA TO BE PUBLISHED  
IN JOURNAL OF LAWS Verbatim

The President of the Polish Republic has ordered publication of the law concerning ratification of the Treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, signed in Bucharest on January 26, 1949 between the Polish Republic and the Rumanian People's Republic. The law will be published in the Journal of Laws. Zycie Warszawy Febr. 22, 49 #52 (7 lines)

THE WHOLE COUNTRY WILL CELEBRATE

THE 31st. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET ARMY Domestic Despatch

Preparations for solemn celebration of the 31st. anniversary of creation of the Soviet Army are preceeding throughout Poland. Meetings, lectures and gatherings, at which the population expresses their gratitude to the heroic Soviet soldiers and their confidence in the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the inflexible guardian of peace, have already taken place in various localities. Trybuna Ludu #52 Febr. 22, 49 (14 lines)  
Verbatim

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT POLAND. Domestic despatch

Demonstrations against warmongers and in defense of peace are continuing throughout the country. Meetings have been held in Silesian mines and foundries, in Bydgoszcz, Krakow, Torun, Lublin, Rzeszow, Zakopane and other places.

Tens of thousands of people, assembled at these meetings, expressed their will to fight against any attempts to undermine world peace and to create aggressive blocs. Resolutions were passed underlining the striving of Polish worker masses for the political and economic strength of Poland, based on alliance and friendship with the powerful Soviet Union.

Trybuna Ludu, #52, Febr. 22, 1949, 20 lines - verbatim

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ECONOMIC

TEST OF SWEDISH MOTOR CARS ON POLISH ROADS Domestic Despatch

A Swedish motor car firm has offered a bus of the "Scania-Vabis" type to the (Polish) State Motor Communication enterprise for a two-month test. After a short stay in Warsaw the bus was directed to Zakopane to carry participants in the international ski contest.

If the "Scania-Vabis" bus passes the test, the State Motor Communication enterprise intends to purchase a substantial number of these buses for suburban and inter-urban communication. Zycie Warszawy Febr.22,49 #52 (13 lines) Verbatim

BATORY'S ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIC Foreign Despatch  
London

The Trans-Atlantic liner "Batory" while in the Baltic near Copenhagen, struck the wreckage of a sunken vessel and suffered slight damage. The "Batory" managed to reach Southampton, where she will undergo repair, presumably lasting a couple of days.

Neither crew nor passengers were injured. The cargo was also undamaged. Zycie Warszawy Febr.22,49 #52 (9 lines) Verbatim

POLISH AMBER Domestic Despatch

The products of the Wrzeszcz State Amber Processing Establishments enjoy well-deserved popularity in Poland and abroad. Their most important clients are the Near Eastern Countries, which import 5 tons of amber products annually, as well as the U.S.

The establishments use up-to-date work methods and their own invention for pressing amber scrap is being used.

Since orders exceed the production capacity of the establishments, the opening of new branch establishments is being prepared. (15 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #52 Febr.22,

FIRST TUG BOATS PURCHASED Domestic Despatch  
IN HOLLAND AFTER THE WAR TO ARRIVE IN POLAND

A crew of seven belonging to the Odra State Navigation left Wroclaw for Amsterdam in order to take over 22 tug boats ordered by Poland on basis of the economic agreement. A crew composed of 50 sailors is leaving for Holland soon; they are to handle the tug boats which are scheduled to arrive in Poland in mid-March. (12 lines) Verbatim, Rzeczpospolita #52 Febr.22,4

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AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY EXAMINED BY SEJM COMMITTEE.

Domestic despatch

The Sejm Agriculture and Forestry Committees yesterday examined the budgets of these Ministries. The Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform, in his speech, described the role of his Ministry against the background of the entire national economy and stated that the demands of agriculture are being given increasingly wide consideration. Thus the 1947 budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform amounted to 16,000,000,000 zl., the 1948 budget was increased to 28,000,000,000 zl. and the 1949 budget, jointly with the capital investment plan, is to amount to around 48,000,000,000 zl. Liquidation of idle land has ceased to be a national problem; in 1949 over 600,000 hectares of idle land will be taken under cultivation. In land improvement, until recently the problem of draining the Zulawy area was foremost. In 1949 the Gdansk and Elblag Zulawy area will be reclaimed from the sea, will be entirely drained and returned to the national economy. The problem of improving and rehabilitating 300,000 hectares of marshes in Bialystok province between the Narew and Biebrza rivers and south of the Mazury and Augustow-Suwalki Lakes will also be solved.

After having remarked upon the favorably developing "H" (animal breeding) campaign, the Minister examined the problem of agricultural education. In 1949 the number of youths educated in agricultural schools will reach 15,000 persons and Agricultural-Military training will comprise 325,000 young people. After discussion, the Committee expressed its approval for the achievements of the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform and simultaneously expressed the hope that the suggestions of individual deputies, members of the Committee, will be taken into consideration in order to render the work of the Ministry more effective.

The rapporteur for the Forestry budget, Deputy Bochenski (Social-Catholic Club) mentioned some doubts concerning the newly introduced system of forest economy, for instance, the system of deforestation without effecting clearings as well as the system of combatting pests and thefts in forests. After having heard reports, the Committee approved the following decrees: a) a decree concerning jurisdiction of authorities and procedure for claims of former lease-holders of landed property, resulting from the State having taken over their live-stock and chattels, and b) a decree concerning the combatting of infectious animal diseases. The Committee then approved the Government's draft of a law concerning amendments to the decree pertaining to protection for breeding of farm animals as well as changes in the decree concerning Forest Guards. Rzeczpospolita, #52, Febr. 22, 1949, verbatim

A HUNGARIAN BUS.

Domestic despatch

The first "Mavag" bus has arrived in Warsaw from Budapest. A Committee inspection will take place to-day, after which the bus will be submitted to several-weeks testing in the provinces. If it passes the test, more of these buses will be purchased for urban and sub-urban communication. Zycie Warszawy, #52, Febr. 22, 1949



# WARSAW POWER PLANT WORKERS DISCUSS NEW PRODUCTION QUOTAS. CONFERENCE OF POWER INDUSTRY WORKERS CONCERNING PRODUCTION.

Domestic despatch

All establishments of the Power Industry Association in the Warsaw District on February 1 introduced new production quotas according to recently established rules. Obviously the introduction of these new production quotas cannot be made at lightning speed within a few days. This problem must be dealt with cautiously and the new production quotas must be gradually introduced with certain alterations based on practice and observation of workers who are performing the work. In the Warsaw Power Plant a meeting was held yesterday with participation of Directors and workers of all enterprises in the Power Industry Association in the Warsaw District. The new production quotas were discussed. The workers expressed their opinion on the positive and negative aspects of the newly introduced production quotas.

The workers stated, inter alia, that these quotas are too low for the work of installing a cable in an open ditch. According to the production quota, the laying of one meter of cable takes 20 minutes and the placing of 100 meters of cable takes 60 hours. Yet, without special effort, workers can do this work in half this time. Other examples were cited of too little time allowed for the execution of certain work. Thus, for example, 28 hours were fixed for a job which takes a minimum of 56 hours. Certain difficulties arise in individual plants due to vague definition of the production quota regulations. For example, is the time spent on going to work to be included in working hours or is it to be treated as preparatory work? Should wages be calculated on the basis of the new production quotas if local workers have invented some improvement, thanks to which they easily exceed the quota? Discussions revealed full comprehension of the new quotas by Power Industry workers. Many problems which had been theoretically worked out in offices took on quite a new aspect after practical experience. The workers decided to devote the next month to thorough observation of the work performed after application of new production quotas. Having gained experience, they will assemble again and advance concrete proposals concerning alteration of certain details in the regulations on new production quotas.

Trybuna Ludu, #52, Febr. 22, 1949, 84 lines - verbatim

## MOTION PICTURES IN EVERY VILLAGE!

Domestic despatch

Setting in operation 3000 mobile motion picture projection units will render possible realization of the above slogan before termination of the six-year plan. At the present moment we already have 112 mobile motion picture projection units. Even before the end of this year we shall be able to increase their number to 263 units. Films will provide rural areas with good entertainment, will expand knowledge of the world and will help in civic training.

Dziennik Zachodni, #50, February, 20, 1949, 11 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

TO PLAN OR NOT TO PLAN

Article

Economic planning and its realization may bring full success only when the state holds in its hand all the main production, trade and financial centers as is the case under a people's democratic system.

There is repeated mention in the U.S. of a forthcoming economic depression.

It is the same in the countries enjoying all the "benefits" of the Marshall Plan. In France, in spite of exceptionally good crops in 1948, price quotations for agricultural products have not dropped; on the contrary, they have increased whereas wages remain on the same level, - below the minimum necessary for existence.

Such is the case in capitalist countries; even in those which were not affected by the war or have felt it to a smaller degree than the countries of people's democracy.

As far as our Polish National Economic planning is concerned, the results of the first month of the current year show that all the most important sectors of our industry have exceeded their targets.

The alignment of our economy, as well as the economy of other People's democratic countries, is steadily progressing and is not subject to any fluctuations or delays. It is an economy which makes best use of natural resources and of creative national forces to the advantage of the entire nation. Excerpts Zycie Warszawy Febr.18 (136 lines)

CENTRAL COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE Domestic Despatch

A central course for teachers of the Russian language was recently opened in Milanowek (near Warsaw). Following the opening speech by Director Z. Szczygielski, the Minister of Education, Dr. Skrzyszewski outlined the tasks and objectives of this course and the role of the teacher of the Russian language in spreading knowledge about the Soviet Union. The course will last till June 27 and its program consists of teaching the Russian language, history, geography and the scientific and technical accomplishments of the Soviet Union. Besides the regular teachers, invited Soviet lecturers and writers will deliver lectures at the courses. Wloosc #40 Febr.21,49 (19 lines) Verbatim

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN 1948

Domestic Despatch

The production plan of the Central Timber Industry Admini-

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stration for 1948 was exceeded by 22%, calculated in 1937 prices. In the essential branch of this industry, i.e. furniture production, the plan was exceeded by 49% by the production of 668,519 pieces of bentwood furniture, 575,130 pieces made by joiners, 56,549 pieces of upholstered furniture and 9,657 sets of furniture. The establishments of the Central Timber Industry produced 202,862 barrels with a total capacity of 18,930,348 liters, exceeding the production plan by 64.8%. The plan for production of wooden slabs was exceeded by 56.5 percent, by producing 8,398 cubic meters instead of the planned 5,350 cubic meters of wooden slabs. The production of planks also exceeded the plan. Instead of the planned 123,099 cubic meters, 183,081 cubic meters were produced, thereby exceeding the plan by 48%. Rzeczpospolita #50 Febr.20,49 (27 lines) Verbatim

# EXHIBITION IN THE MUSEUM OF THE JEWISH HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

Domestic Despatch

The exhibition of "Polish Jews' Martyrdom and Struggle during the German Occupation" is open on Sundays, holidays and week days from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. in the building of the Museum of the Jewish Historical Institute at No.5 Tlomackie Street, Warsaw. Admission free. Trybuna Ludu #50 Febr.20 (10 lines) Verbatim

# REFORM OF POLISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM WILL FACILITATE THE COMBATTING OF CRIME

Domestic Despatch

A General Meeting of the Warsaw Section of the Democratic Jurists' Association was held on Sunday. About 500 Warsaw Jurists attended the meeting.

Minister Swiatkowski, when discussing the role of the Judicature in People's Poland, pointed out that the judicature is one of the most important organs of our people's regime and that it must guard the regime of the Polish Working Masses, headed by the laboring class.

Minister Swiatkowski subsequently described the principles for the reform of penal procedure proposed by the Ministry of Justice. This reform aims at simplifying and improving the efficiency of court proceedings so that the latter can become an effective weapon for combatting crime.

A complete reorganization of the Bar is also planned. A second verification campaign will be carried out, following which the Bar will be organized into teams of lawyers. The work of the Bar will be based on social principles; it will not be dependant upon the client and will be linked to the basic tasks which are being carried out by our People's State. The Minister of Justice and Provincial Bar Associations will supervise the trend of the Bar to make sure that it takes the correct course. (34 lines)

Zycie Warszawy Febr.21,49 #51 Verbatim

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"SERVICE TO POLAND'S" VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPITAL. DURING A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS THEY REMOVED 140,000 CUBIC METERS OF RUBBLE AND LEVELLED 87,000 SQUARE METERS OF GROUND.

Article

Febr. 25 is the first anniversary of the "Service to Poland" Organization. During the first year of its existence "Service to Poland" attained organizational cohesion and brought within its orbit more than one million youths to whom it offers unlimited opportunities in the field of creative work, labor, science, vocational training and social and physical development. "SP" youths have given the country 2,500,000 youth-work-days and owing to (labor) competition, have saved 500,000,000 zlotys. In periodic campaigns, young people have given the country 3,600,000 youth-work-days worth 320,000,000 zlotys. Two thousand teams of all types took part in the (Merger) Congress spurt and contributed 1,800,000 work-days to reconstruction of the country. "Service to Poland" has sent about 1,000 boys and girls to vocational schools. About 15,000 "SP" youths took part in the rebuilding of Warsaw. Labor competition between teams was organized in which 1429 youths distinguished themselves and achieved 200 to 700% above the assigned labor quota. Owing to efficient work, the Warsaw squads removed 140,000 m<sup>3</sup> of rubble and levelled 87,000 m<sup>2</sup> of ground over a period of six months. Kurier Codzienny, #51, Febr. 21, 1949, 80 lines - excerpts

THE PRINTING INDUSTRY EXCEEDED ITS PLAN BY 17%.

Domestic despatch

The 1948 printing industry production plan provided for the production of 34,000 tons of printed matter. The plan was exceeded by 17.6% by the production of 40,000 tons of printed matter. The 1948 production plan in value (at 1937 prices) was exceeded in 11.1 percent. The value of production was 63,700,000 zl., in which the value of printed matter amounted to 57,400,000 zl. The 1949 plan in value (at 1937 prices) provides for production valued at 76,500,000 zl. in which the value of printed matter would amount to 68,300,000 zl. Thus total production should increase by 21% compared with 1948. 21,241 tons of paper was processed in 1948 and it is planned to process 23,352 tons of paper in 1949. Trybuna Ludu, Febr. 21, 1949, #51, (21 lines - verbatim)

THEY BOMBED BERLIN AS EARLY AS 1941. SOVIET NAVAL AIR FORCE DESTROYED 5,000 AIRPLANES AND 3,500 ENEMY SHIPS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP) - There was not one large operation in the far North, in the Baltic, the Black Sea or the Far East in which Soviet naval airmen of the Armed Forces did not participate. During the war they destroyed over 5,000 enemy airplanes and sank 3,500 enemy ships and transports. Soviet naval airmen had the honor of paving the air route to Berlin and to other towns situated in enemy's distant hinterland. During the night of August 7 to 8, 1941 bombers of the Baltic fleet penetrated through clouds and storms to Berlin

and dropped bombs on the brightly illuminated city which, in the opinion of the Hitlerites, was unattainable by the Soviet air force. Following this, Berlin was bombed by numerous other formations of the Soviet Air Force.

The exhibits displayed at the exhibition opened in the House of the Soviet Air Force in Moscow demonstrate the field activities of the Soviet Naval Air Force on many fronts during the Second World War. As early as the third year of the war, the naval airmen won the air battle of the bases and discouraged the Fascists from attacking the Soviet fleet. The exhibition not only illustrates the field activities of naval bombers but also the activity of fighters and assault planes. The graphs displayed at the exhibition show that 227 of the best Soviet naval airmen were given the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" and 16,000 airmen were awarded Soviet decorations and medals.

Zycie Warszawy, Febr. 21, 1949, #51 (39 lines - verbatim)

SEVENTEEN MILLION SIGNATURES.

Editorial

The "Associated Press" recently reported that American Military Tribunals in Southern Korea issued 504 death sentences in December alone. Yesterday's telegrams reported that Generalissimo Stalin received a letter from 17 million Koreans, from Northern and Southern Korea, thanking him for liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army and for the most friendly attitude of the Soviet Union towards Koreans' national aspirations. These two despatches demonstrate the difference between Soviet and American policy in Korea. At the same time, they provide evidence of the feelings nursed by Koreans towards the two Powers.

In accordance with the promise of the Soviet Government, Soviet troops have evacuated Korean territory. On the other hand, repeated Soviet suggestions to the effect that the troops of the two occupying powers withdraw from Korea simultaneously, were rejected by the United States. 30% of the South-Korean economy is already directly in American hands. The internal situation of Southern Korea, exploited in accordance with American plans, shows steadily increasing deterioration. The Americans are quite obviously aiming at transformation of Southern Korea into a spring board or a U.S. bridgehead in the Far East. The letter sent to Stalin contained the signatures of nearly ten million people from Southern Korea. This is obvious proof of the situation created by the Americans in that country.

Rzeczpospolita, Febr. 18, 1949, #48 (116 lines - excerpts)

THE NE'ER-DO-WELL.

Lead editorial

As is well known, British authorities are not overmuch given to extraditing war criminals to Poland, nor do they manifest excessive zeal for repatriation of Polish children from the British occupation zone in Germany. All the more strange the enthusiasm

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with which they have lately broached the subject of delivery to Poland a certain Mister Koszycki. To make matters clear, let us at the very outset establish Koszycki's identity with that of the individual who for workaday use in Great Britain has adopted the name of Stanley. It has been decided to deport him from British territory. The matter of his citizenship, however, presents certain difficulties. True, Stanley was born at Oswiecim. Nevertheless as far back as 1931, the Polish consulate refused to prolong his passport. In an identity document issued to Stanley by the London Aliens' registration office, his nationality is given as Austrian.

In order to simplify the whole complicated affair, the said British government furnished Koszycki, alias Stanley, with new identity papers in which he figures as a Pole. Rumor has it, however, that the British sharper of Polish antecedents and Austrian citizenship is in no hurry to present himself in Poland. We, on our part, are bound to state that while we highly value imports from Great Britain, no provision is known to have been made for cross-Channel supply of ne'er-do-wells.  
Dziennik Baltycki, #7, Febr. 18, 1949, 4 lines - verbatim

#### THRIFTY ECONOMY INCREASES PROSPERITY.

Lead article

The decision of the Council of Ministers, introducing a planned system of savings in all domains of our national economy, clasps the activities of individual establishments, institutions and public offices into a lasting organizational frame. We must convince and teach the masses that a system of economizing is inseparably bound with the conception of socialist work competition. The basic task of our party members is to act in such a way that every laborer, engineer and official should realize that the implementation of our economic plans ahead of schedule depends on his effort, inventiveness and prudence. Thrifty management and accelerated implementation of our economic plans result in increased national income, in speedier extension of the economy and in enhanced prosperity for the toiling masses.  
Trybuna Ludu, #50, February, 20, 1949, 14 lines - excerpts

#### SED - AN ALLY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ODRA AND NYSA.

Article

The Polish people were naturally greatly interested in the party conference of the SED - the Germany Socialist Unity Party - which ended on Jan. 29. For the first time the question of the Odra-Nysa frontier was taken up not as a debatable problem, dependent on the views of individual party members but as a program question binding on all. Those who heard the ovation given to Edward Ochab must have come to the conclusion that there is a gulf between leading SED activists and German jingoism, that in essential matters we can give full support to the SED theory and practice. We give our support to the fight against warmongers, to the fight for democratization of Germany and her reformation in a spirit of peace, to the fight against imperialistic plans for partitioning Germany

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and making a new dagger of her, levelled at Poland and other countries ruled by people's democracy. In all these essential problems the SED is our ally. In the face of increasingly impudent reactivation of Hitlerism under the auspices of the Anglo-Saxon occupation authorities, it is of paramount importance to us to point to the fact that in Germany, too, forces have come into existence and are growing, which are ready to undertake a consistent and uncompromising fight for peace, which can already show their achievements and which, for the first time in history, offer a promise for future peaceful Polish-German cooperation. Swiat i Polska, #6, Febr. 13, 1949, 335 lines - excerpts

THE CASSOCK CANNOT PROTECT A CRIMINAL.

Article

It is not for the first time that priests appear in trials, accused of cooperation with gangs of the Fascists underground. The trail of the NSZ (National Armed Forces) gang taking place in Warsaw now, reveals to us one of the fragments of this "common front" which unites the reactionary part of the Clergy with the enemies of the People's State. The trial of the NSZ gang before the Regional District Court in Warsaw is not different from many other similar trials. The example of Rev. Fertak and Rev. Lubinski is very expressive.

The recent trial of the NSZ gang, or strictly speaking, the disclosure of cooperation between it and two representatives of the Clergy, is a vivid but not an isolated example of conducting diversionary and criminal work under the cloak of priestly activities. Such criminal activities are and will be punished. No one will be misled by the lying propaganda of countries hostile to the People's State, which try to represent our fight against diversion conducted by certain priests, as a fight against religion. Our people are able to differentiate between priestly activities and hostile diversion and cannot be confused by any one. Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, 154 lines - excerpts

SPEECH BY VICE MINISTER WIDY-WIRSKI  
Gdansk

Yesterday, Vice-Minister Widy-Wirski delivered a lecture at the new Grand Theatre in Gdansk-Wrzeszcz on the subject: "Within the Framework of the Peace Offensive", in which he analysed the social and economic causes of the two great cataclysms, - the two recent world wars, - in the space of 25 years. "After the smashing of the two fascist States of Germany and Japan, there remained only one power in the capitalist camp, i.e. U.S.A., while American journalists now want to take advantage of victory by subjugating the whole world. Fortunately, - as an obstacle to their intentions there is not only the powerful Soviet Union and the popular democratic countries, but also the people of all capitalist countries." - In conclusion, the speaker said that the Polish people in realising the 6-year-plan, give a reminder to the incendiaries of the world." - Preciś Glos Wybrzeza Febr. 14th Gdansk

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STATE FARMS FACING NEW TASKS  
INTERVIEW WITH THE VICE-MINISTER  
OF AGRICULTURE ST. TKACZOW.

Press Interview

By a decision of February 12, the Economic Committee ( of the Council of Ministers) created a new State enterprise called "State Agricultural Farms". This enterprise is taking over the administration of all Government estates which were hitherto administered by the Government Estate enterprise, by the State Plant Cultivation Establishments and by the State Horse Breeding Establishments.

In connection with the above the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reform, Stanislaw Tkaczow, granted an interview to a representative of the Polish Press Agency (PAP) in which he discussed the merger of the three above mentioned institutions into one enterprise, as well as the achievements of these institutions and the new tasks confronting State agricultural farms. Excerpts from the information supplied by Mr. Tkaczow are given below:-

"State agricultural farms which, until recently, were administered by three different institutions, are engaged in plant cultivation and live-stock breeding as well as in mass vegetable and animal production. As from now, the cultivation and production will be centralized in one institution which will influence both branches of activity favorably.

"An important reason for the merger of the three institutions was a desire to introduce savings in personnel. When speaking about the reasons for the merger of the establishments administering State agricultural farms, one should underline that at present these farms have a common and essential part to play. During the period when we are reshaping our agricultural system, these farms will have to serve as model socialist agricultural farms with which peasants will come into daily contact.

"The main task is for these farms to become a model of socialist agricultural economy. By adopting the latest achievements of science and technical knowledge they will demonstrate correct agricultural economy to peasants and the superiority of collective over individual economy.

"In 1949 peasant farms are to be supplied with 463 horses, 1,200 bulls, 190 boars, 2,600 piglets and 255 rams and ewes for breeding purposes.

"With regard to 1949 stock-breeding plans, it is proposed to substantially increase the number of live-stock in all Government agricultural farms. For instance: the number of horses is to increase from 66,000 to 85,000; the number of cattle from 92,000 to 119,000; milch cows from 42,000 to 60,000; pigs from 59,000 to 171,000; sows from 8,500 to 30,000 and sheep from 73,000 to 88,000.



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"The fattening of animals will be developed this year so that State agricultural farms will this year place on the market 150,000 fattened hogs, 10,000 fattened beeves, 20,000 sheep for slaughtering, 30,000 fattened fowls and about 70,000,000 liters of milk." Rzeczpospolita Febr. 21, 49 #51

(156 lines) Excerpts

IN THE INTEREST OF THE  
STATE AND THE CHURCH

Article by Konstanty Grzybowski,  
Professor of the Jagiellonian  
University.

The separation of the Church from the State is not an anti-Catholic measure. It is what the Church itself demanded before it became a political power. This gives rise to numerous objections on the part of Catholic circles precisely because, during certain periods, when the two domains were not divided, Catholicism was not so much a religion as a political power. For this reason the Church does not want to cease being a political power, even at the cost of undermining Catholicism.

The battle to retain the political power of the Church, waged in alliance with reaction, is not a new battle nor is it a battle waged for the first time by the Church against democracies marching towards socialism. The line of policy adopted by the Church from the time it condemned those who overthrew the throne of Louis XVI to the time when it supported those who wanted to restore Otto Habsburg's throne, has been unchanging, uniform and consistent.

This is one of the reasons inducing any type of democracy even the most bourgeois type, to want to separate the Church from the State. The only solution for these contradictions is separation of the Church from the State. The only solution is to arrange things so that the State is neutral towards religious problems while on the other hand no religious organization can have any influence on the life of the state.

This is one of the reasons. The other, more essential and running much deeper, is the basic principle of democracy, the principle of equality before law and freedom of conscience. Equality before law and freedom of conscience is the right of every citizen and not only the right of the majority. The minority's freedom of conscience and equality before law cannot be impaired just because the majority of citizens in a given state belong to a certain church (as matter of fact, often only formally without carrying out the practices ordered by that church and without complying with the demands of church leaders, for instance, in political or social matters). These two reasons-- the necessity to avoid contradictions between the principles of democracy and the policy of the Church (I emphasize it, policy and not religion) and the impossibility of putting into practice equality before law and freedom of conscience while retaining a privileged Church operating under public law -- make us consider the division of the Church from the State as the only way out of the situation which will assure peaceful development for the State and peaceful development for the Church. Rzeczpospolita #50 Febr.

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BONN AN IMITATION OF WEIMAR

Article by Marian Podkowinski

The genealogy of German capitulation in Bonn dates from July 20, 1946 when Germans living west of the Elbe were silent witnesses of a partition of their country.

It is obvious that some sort of constitution will eventually be approved in Bonn. Those who are bent upon turning Western Germany into a colony will see to that.

The draft of a new constitution prepared by the German People's Council clearly deals with the whole of Germany. "Germany is an indivisible democratic republic... Power comes from the people". Irrespective of what will be the upshot of the Bonn conference, it must be remembered that it contains a new germ of trouble, for its initiators are guardians of foreign interests. Even Prof. Carlo Schmid of Tubingen, a fervent advocate of federalism (moderate federalism, it is true) and one of the leading actors in the Parliamentary Council, was compelled to state that "whoever makes a realistic analysis of the problem of a German constitution must admit that an uncontrollable trend towards unity exists in the German people". Swiat i Polska #6 February 13, (300 lines) Excer:

THE PEOPLE DESIRE PEACE

Lead Editorial

Workers in Stockholm are demonstrating against war. Textile workers in Manchuria are gaining victories over imperialism. Warsaw workers are fighting for peace. Despite the differences in language and conditions, a single idea unites all of them, as it unites millions of people throughout the world; this idea is the struggle for a lasting, universal and democratic peace.

The activation of millions of workers, of peasants, of working intellectuals and of lower middle classes against monopolist cliques is a direct answer of the people to the aggressive policy of Wall Street. The loss of the "hot war" in China, waged by Wall Street against the Chinese nation, is accompanied by loss of the diplomatic "cold war" in Europe.

The extent of the peace offensive is evidenced by the Korean letter to Stalin published in the Press.

This enormous wave of struggle for peace, stretching from Fengtien to Paris and from Oslo to Bombay, is thwarting war-mongers' plans. The most they can do is to stir up war hysteria with an outlay of millions of dollars, through the Press and Radio which they control. However, these funds will be wasted, like the hundreds of millions of dollars wasted in the pockets of the Chang-Kai-Shek or Sofulis cliques.

Because people want peace. Trybuna Ludu #49 Febr. 19, 49  
(62 lines) Excerpts

ANNEX:

Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic Nr. 44  
Warsaw, Sept. 29, 1948

Item No. 322

Order of the Council of Ministers of September 15, 1948  
concerning the classification and automatic promotion  
of teachers to higher salary groups, concerning local,  
post and special service supplements to teachers' salaries  
and the procedure for establishing amounts to be paid for  
overtime and for supplementary work of teachers.

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(Chapter I of this law was attached to the Summary  
dated Febr. 11, 1949).

CHAPTER II

Allowances

Para. 23.

1. Teachers employed in Warsaw will receive the following  
local allowances:-

<u>Pay Group</u>	<u>in zlotys (per month)</u>
1	650
2	580
3	500
4	450
5	400
6	380
7	350

2. Local allowances of teachers referred to in section  
1 above who in the past received remuneration in Pay Group,  
No. IV, will be increased to 750 zl. per month.

Para. 24.

1. Teachers employed in the city and county of Gdansk, the  
city of Gdynia, the coastal district and in the Recovered  
Territories, except in Gliwice, Bytom and Zabrze counties, will  
receive the following local allowances:-

<u>Pay Group</u>	<u>In zlotys (per month)</u>
1	1,400
2	1,250
3	1,100
4	950
5	850
6	800
7	750

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2. Local allowances of teachers referred to in section 1 above, who in the past received remuneration in Pay Group No. IV, will be increased to 1,700 zl per month.

Para. 25.

1. Teachers appointed to posts specified below are entitled to the following service allowances:-

- (1) Director of the State Institute for Handicrafts and  
Director of the State Institute for Special  
Pedagogy..... 6,000 zl
- (2) Director of the High School Teachers' Course,  
Director of the Pedagogical Lycee and  
Director of a superior Vocational School.... 5,000 zl
- (3) Director of a general educational school with  
lycee status.  
Director of a general educational school with  
status of an elementary and lycee school.  
Director of a Medium Vocational School..... 4,000 zl
- (4) Director of a low Vocational School ..... 2,400 zl
- (5) Principal of a general educational school  
with elementary school status and  
Principal of a special school ..... 2,400 zl
- (6) Principal in a children's home ..... 2,000 zl
- (7) Section and workshop directors in a  
vocational school ..... 1,100 - 2,300 zl
- (8) Principal of a general educational school  
with elementary school status with 4,  
5 or 6 teachers..... 1,800 zl
- (9) Principal of a vocational school belonging to  
a Central Establishment ..... 1,700 zl
- (10) Principal of a general educational school  
with elementary school status, with 2 or  
3 teachers..... 1,400 "
- (11) Female Principal of a kindergarten and an  
acting principal in a general educational  
school with elementary school status ..... 1,000 zl

2. The Minister of Education will individually establish the allowances specified in point (7) of section 1.

Para. 26. 1. Teachers in schools and institutions mentioned below are entitled to the following service allowances:

- a) trained teachers in teachers' training institutions (female kindergarten instructors) ..... 3,000 zl.
- b) teachers in vocational schools, possessing required vocational training or a high school education and trained teachers in special schools and institutions..... 2,500 zl.
- c) teachers in teachers training institutions (female kindergarten instructors), teachers in vocational schools, in special schools and institutions not specified in points a) and b) and teachers of a profession as well as assistants in vocational schools ..... 1,600 zl.
- d) trained teachers in elementary schools and kindergartens ..... 1,200 zl.
- e) teachers in teachers training institutions (female kindergarten instructors), teachers of a profession in vocational schools with "Lycee" status and in special schools and institutions, who are acknowledged by the Minister of Education as prominent pedagogues or specialists ..5,000 zl.

2. The Minister of Education in conjunction with the Minister of Finance will determine the number of persons entitled to the allowance provided for in point e) of section 1 of the present paragraph.

Para. 27. In the event of transfer of a teacher from a school to a superintendent's office, the teacher will retain the right to the service allowance drawn by him in the teaching service, while in the superintendent's service.

Para. 28. 1. It is not permissible to draw more than one service allowance.

2. The provisions of art. 5 section 3 of the decree of September 15, 1948, concerning salaries of teachers in State and public schools (Journal of Laws No. 44, item 313) are also applicable to service allowances.

Para. 29. 1. The Minister of Education in conjunction with the Minister of Finance will define the amount and the principles on which special remuneration will be paid to teachers and instructors (directors and principals) in public and State schools and institutions for overtime training and in schools and institutions and for supervising a class, work-room (study), library of a pupils' organization in schools, as well as for work in regional committees, for activities connected with the administration of boarding schools and for teaching in boarding schools.

2. The remuneration specified in this paragraph will be payable in arrears.

## CHAPTER III.

## Interim and final regulations.

Para. 30. 1. When establishing remuneration for teachers and officials specified in para. 20 of the present order, school authorities appointed by the Minister of Education should credit their period of service with the years officially devoted to teaching in Polish schools in occupied territories or abroad, when supported by evidence. The period of work, at a rate of not less than 14 hours per week, should be added in full, whereas a period of work at a rate of less than 14 hours per week should be counted a half-time. School authorities may order investigation of a teachers' work during the occupation by a Verification Committee.

2. In all other cases Verification Committees, appointed by the Minister of Education, will decide whether wartime work should be added to the service of persons specified in section 1. The Minister of Education will also establish the composition and competence of these Committees, as well as the principles on which wartime work should be computed. The Minister of Education may determine cases in which only part of wartime work will be credited. In cases deserving special consideration, the Minister of Education may also order that wartime work or a part thereof shall be credited at a rate higher than single time, however, not higher than double time.

3. Provisions of this paragraph are not applicable to teachers who, without any important reason, abstained from applying for service in State or public schools within the period prescribed by the Minister of Education, or who were not accepted for such service.

Para. 31. The appropriate school authorities will transfer teachers in service on the day the present order goes into force to new pay groups with effect from September 1, 1948.

Para. 32.

Teachers in service on the day the present order enters into force will be regrouped on the following principles:

Teachers belonging in the past to:

Pay group XI	will now belong to pay group	
" " X	" " " "	7
" " IX	" " " "	6
" " VIII	" " " "	5
" " VII	" " " "	4
" " VI	" " " "	3
" " V and IV	" " " "	2
		1

Para. 33 The President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Finance are entrusted with the execution of this order.

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Para. 34. The present order comes into force on the day of its publication with retroactive force from September 1, 1948. Simultaneously the order of the Council of Ministers of December 19, 1933 dealing with the principles governing the classification of State employees into pay groups, the automatic transfer of teacher to higher pay groups and local, post and service allowances and uniforms for lower-grade State employees (Journal of Laws No. 102, item 781), including subsequent amendments and the order of the Council of Ministers of January 9, 1947 concerning a special allowance for teachers (Journal of Laws No. 12, item 47) whose pay was established by decree of September 15, 1948 pertaining to remuneration of teachers in State and public schools (Journal of Laws No. 44, item 313) will lose their validity.

President of the Council of Ministers:  
Jozef Cyrankiewicz

Minister of Education:  
Stanislaw Skrzyszewski

Minister of Finance:  
Konstanty Dabrowski





ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

February 21, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

T. DIETRICH APPOINTED MINISTER OF  
DOMESTIC TRADE.  
NEW MANAGERS OF LAND BANK, PKO  
(UNIVERSAL SAVINGS BANK, FORMERLY  
POSTAL SAVINGS BANK) AND HANDICRAFT  
BANK.

Domestic Despatch

On February 19 the Council of Ministers approved a number of proposed legislative bills which are to be submitted to the Sejm. Among other legislative measures, the Council of Ministers approved an order concerning the scope of jurisdiction of the Minister of Domestic Trade and approved a decision, proposed by Finance Minister Dabrowski, concerning the introduction of a planned system for savings in national economy and for savings tasks in 1949....

On February 19, Citizen Tadeusz Dietrich, heretofore President of the CUP (Central Planning Bureau), was appointed Minister of Domestic Trade by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the President of the Council of Ministers. The following have been appointed Undersecretaries of Domestic Trade: Citizen Antoni Mierzewski, heretofore Chief Government Plenipotentiary for Land Tax Affairs and Citizen Wlodzimierz Zawadzki, heretofore chief manager of "C. Hartwig, international exporters" (under state management).

The Minister of Domestic Trade took up his duties on February 19.

At the same meeting, the Council of Ministers, acting on the recommendation of the Finance Minister, appointed Citizen Henryk Wyrzykowski General Manager of the Land Bank, Citizen Wacław Konderski General Manager of the Universal Savings Bank (PKO; formerly Postal Savings Bank) and Citizen Daniel Kluszewski General Manager of the Handicraft and Trade Bank.  
Zycie Warszawy #50 Febr. 20, 1949 Excerpts (58 lines)

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NEW WOJEWODAS (PROVINCIAL  
GOVERNORS) APPOINTED

Domestic Despatch

On the recommendation of the Minister of Public Administration the President of the Polish Republic appointed Citizen Pawel Dabek Wojewoda (Provincial governor) of Lublin.

The Minister of Public Administration appointed Citizen Julian Horodecki acting wojewoda of Bialystok, Citizen Wacław Różga acting wojewoda of Kielce, Citizen Włodzisław Migon acting wojewoda of Szczecin and Citizen Józef Szlapeczynski acting wojewoda of Wrocław. Zycie Warszawy #50 Febr. 20, 1949  
(14 lines) Verbatim

DEPUTY F. BARANOWSKI  
APPOINTED VICE-MINISTER  
OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Domestic Despatch

On the recommendation of the Minister of Public Administration, the President of the Polish Republic appointed Deputy Feliks Baranowski Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Public Administration.

The new Undersecretary took up his duties on February 14. Zycie Warszawy #50 February 20, 1949 (8 lines) Verbatim

VISIT IN PRESIDIUM OF COUNCIL  
OF MINISTERS

Domestic Despatch

At the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on February 18 Premier Cyrankiewicz received a delegation of the Central Committee of Jews in Poland. The delegation consisted of Dr. Adolf Borman, Julian Lazebnik and Szymon Zachariasz. Zycie Warszawy #50, February 20, 1949 (5 lines) Verbatim

DEMOBILIZATION OF OLDER DRAFTEES

Domestic Despatch

Excerpt

Since the older classes of draftees are approaching completion of their two-year period of basic military service, the Minister of National Defense has ordered that non-commissioned officers and privates, whose term of two-year basic military service ends on or before April 30, 1949, be discharged from active service in land and air force units and transferred to the reserve between April 11 and 15. Zycie Warszawy #50 Febr. 20, 1949 (19 lines)

THREE YEARS OF ORMO (CITIZENS' MILITIA  
VOLUNTARY RESERVE) ACTIVITIES IN THE  
SERVICE OF THE WORKING MASSES.

The entire country is celebrating the ORMO Anniversary

On the third Anniversary of the formation of ORMO, celebrations are taking place throughout the country at which the past achievements

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ments of ORMO in its fight against the enemies of People's Poland for order and the security of citizens have been summed up.

Thousands of the most devoted ORMO men received decorations.

The participants in the celebrations paid tribute to the memory of the ORMO members who lost their lives fighting against diversion and the reactionary underground.

The Citizens' Militia Voluntary Reserve, as an organization, directly fought the reactionary underground during the period of the decisive fight against reaction. 84,000 peasants and workers took up arms to guard the rights of the working people. In the cruel fight against the enemies of people's democracy, during the Referendum and the Elections period, 122 ORMO members lost their lives.

In 1948 ORMO officials detected 863 illegal distilleries, 304 illegal tanneries and 410 illegal slaughter-houses.  
Trybuna Ludu Febr.21,49 #51 (165 lines) Excerpts

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F O R E I G N

FRANCO TURNS OVER MINORCA  
TO UNITED STATES. Paris PAP

Foreign Despatch

Negotiations between representatives of the Franco government and the U.S. concerning Minorca (one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean sea) are under way in Madrid.

In the course of these negotiations Franco Spain is purported to have agreed to turn Minorca over to the United States for a period of 25 years with the right to construct air and naval bases on that island. Zycie Warszawy #50 Febr.20,1949 Verbatim (10 lines)

GDANSK WORKERS IN DEFENCE OF UNITY  
OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS Domestic Despatch

A meeting of workers took place in the auditorium of the Gdansk shipyard, at which Comrade Gebert, Deputy General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, read a report concerning the recent session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation. Workers present at the meeting passed a resolution in which they stated that the English imperialistic world is making an attempt to disrupt the international worker movement and pledged themselves to struggle for a lasting peace.  
Trybuna Ludu #50 Febr.20 (15 lines) Verbatim

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"ART" FROM A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW  
OR STRANGE NEEDS OF A CERTAIN DIPLOMACY Article

The fact that the Intelligence Service of imperialist States is trying by every means to penetrate people's democracies and to organize diversionary activities there does not, we think, require any special proof. Incidentally, even official American politicians do not conceal this fact and sometimes openly mention the funds assigned for this work, as was, for instance, cynically done recently by Senator Bridges in the U.S. Senate.

However, despite this, when such open espionage occurs that a given State is compelled to take action (as has happened, several times in Poland, among others: it is sufficient to recall the names of Bliss Lane and Cavendish Bentinck), then a great hubbub is raised in the world of Western "democracy" about terror, reprisals and in general about methods so harmful to these gentlemen whose interests are quite innocent.

The question, however, is that there may be a difference of opinion as to this "innocence". Let us, for instance, cite a few documents, fragments of which are given in photostat below. They are not particularly sensational; it is simply a travel order issued by the American War Department, "Intelligence Division", the latter name not requiring any comments, except perhaps that it does not necessarily imply the generally accepted conception of intelligence. The photostat printed by us reads as follows:-

WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON

RGG/McA/MJB/2E 639

21 February 1947

AOPA-2 801 Hoagland, Joseph R.  
(17 Febr. 47)

SUBJECT: Movement orders,  
Shipment Identifier EM-Warsaw-GG (n)

THROUGH: Director of Intelligence, Intelligence  
Division,  
Washington 25, D.C.

TO: Master Sergeant Joseph R. Hoagland,  
RA 15018571

1. Master Sergeant Joseph R. Hoagland, RA15018571, 1st Army Air Forces Base Unit, Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., is relieved from station Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., is assigned to station, Warsaw, Poland, Shipment Identifier EM-Warsaw-GG (n).

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and is attached to the Office of the Military Attache, American Embassy thereat for administration. He will be made available for call by the Commanding General, New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, New York on 1 March 1947, and when notified transportation is available, will proceed to that Port reporting to the Commanding General thereat, for water transportation to proper Port of Embarkation, thence proceed to Warsaw, Poland by any available means of transportation. Upon arrival at Warsaw, Poland, Sergeant Hoagland will report to the U.S. Military Attache for duty as an aerial photographer and laboratory technician.

2. Clothing and individual equipment (Army of Occupation) will be taken as is deemed necessary, as prescribed in T/E/21, 1 September 1945 and changes thereto.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

(Official Seal)

WAR DEPARTMENT

ADJUTANT'S GENERAL OFFICE

(Signed) R.G. Crawford  
Adjutant General

We would add that at the time this travel order was issued the American Embassy had its own aeroplane at the Warsaw airfield. Various people were coming and leaving by that plane. This now belongs to the remote past; there are enough Polish aeroplanes to serve all the Embassies. This, however, is beside the point. Being perhaps naive and not well acquainted with the working methods of American diplomacy, we ask ourselves: for what purpose did the American Embassy need a special aerial photographer in the service of the Military Attache?

To this question we might perhaps get a reply from the Americans that the U.S. Army, which is well known for its artistic interests, would like to have its own bird's-eye view photographs of, for instance the Lazienki Palace, the Cathedral or of other relics of architecture and art. If we interpret it differently, well then we are people who like to exaggerate and we are doing these "art connoisseurs" injustice with our ugly suspicions.

We repeat however, that there may be differences of opinion in this matter. Zycie Warszawy Febr.20,1949 (95 lines) Verbatim

LEONARD BORKOWICZ APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF

POLISH REPUBLIC IN PRAGUE Verbatim Domestic Despatch

Jozef Olszewski, Ambassador of the Polish Republic in Prague, has been recalled from his post to take up political work at home. He has been superseded by Leonard Borkowicz, former Wojewoda (provincial governor) of Szczecin..Zycie Warszawy #50 Febr.  
(7 lines)

SOLEMN CELEBRATION OF 31st ANNIVERSARY  
OF CREATION OF SOVIET ARMY

Domestic Despatch

February 23 is the 31st anniversary of creation of the Soviet Army. The feast of the Allied Army will be solemnly celebrated by the peoples of the Soviet Union and by all progressive and peaceable people in the entire world who believe in social justice. Preparations for this celebration are also being made throughout Poland. In all recreation centers in towns and villages artistic performances will take place during which lectures on the Soviet Army and narrations of joint experiences of Polish and Soviet soldiers in the battles for Poland's freedom will be given. School pupils are decorating the graves of Soviet soldiers who have fallen in the war against Hitlerian aggressors. Polish youth is also preparing special issues of newspapers and talks concerning the Soviet Army. The Chief Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, in order to help regional organisations, recreation centers, workshops and schools in arranging their celebrations, has published a special issue of "Recreation center material", a booklet entitled "30 years of the Soviet Army" and a booklet entitled "Materials for celebration of 31st anniversary of creation of the Soviet Army." A special issue of "Friendship" completes the elaborate data concerning celebration of this anniversary. The celebration in Warsaw will be particularly imposing. In Zyrardow, the largest industrial center of the Warsaw province, a solemn meeting will be held with participation of representatives of the Soviet Army, of the Polish Army and of provincial authorities. Similar celebrations will take place in all provinces and large labor centers. Rzeczpospolita #50 Febr.20,49 (47 lines)

Verbatim

A CURIOUS "WOLF HUNT" IN  
NORTHERN FINLAND AND NORWAY  
Moscow, PAP

Foreign Despatch

TASS reports from Helsinki that the Finnish newspaper "Vapaa Sana" has published the following news item about a "wolf battue" which is to take place on March 10 in Enontekiö (Northern Finland).

"A 'wolf battue' arranged in Enontekiö, in which radio equipment, planes and equipment for aerial photography are to be used, has given rise to many comments explaining the actual purpose of that battue.

"American circles have approached the Minister of Foreign Affairs with an enquiry as to whether it would be possible to photograph the 'hunt'. A certain Englishman, evincing unusual interest in the 'battue', has communicated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Great interest has been aroused by a report to the effect that in northern Norway preparations are also being made for a similar 'battue'." Trybuna Ludu #50 Febr.20,49 (30 lines) Verbatim

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ECONOMIC

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY OF MINISTRY OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Domestic despatch  
At a meeting held on Febr. 19 the Council of Ministers approved an order establishing the scope of activity of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. The Minister of Domestic Trade takes office on Febr. 19. All matters connected with domestic trade (trade services), i.e. with socialized trade (trade carried on by the state, local governments, cooperatives and social organizations) and with private trade come within the scope of the Minister's activity. The new Minister will direct the activity of trade enterprises (state enterprises, state-cooperative enterprises and enterprises under the administration of the state), will supervise and establish the direction of activity of the central trade organization, of state-cooperative central organizations, local government trade enterprises, trade enterprises operated by social organizations and will also supervise organizations and institutions, associations of persons operating within the scope of domestic trade. Trybuna Ludu, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 34 lines - verbatim

COAL INDUSTRY SIGNALIZES FURTHER INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY.

Domestic despatch  
In January average production per man-day for the whole of the coal industry was 1207 kgs and in upper Silesia 1259 kgs. In the first ten days of February average production increased by 12% and now amounts to 1221 kgs. per man-day. From the point of view of efficiency, Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Weglowego (Chorzow Coal Industry Combine) occupies first place. Trybuna Ludu, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 15 lines - verbatim

PLANNED SYSTEM OF SAVINGS IN NATIONAL ECONOMY. 115 BILLION ZLOTYS IN 1949. IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Domestic despatch  
On February 19 the Council of Ministers passed an important resolution concerning the introduction of a planned system for savings in national economy and concerning the tasks for this system in 1949. The resolution says in part: The accomplishment of the great task of fulfilling the 1949 Economic Plan ahead of schedule and of fulfilling the Six Year Plan to build Socialist Foundations require introduction of a system for planned savings in the entire national economy. The socialist attitude to work, energy, initiative and inventiveness of workers, the comprehension by workers of the fact that they are not working for capitalists but for themselves, these are the essential elements enabling introduction of a broad and systematic campaign to base our national economy on a strictly defined and organized system of savings.

This system should safeguard maximum use of all our reserves and liquidation of all wastefulness. Savings conducive to a maximum use of reserves and to liquidation of wastefulness must become a system within a permanent framework and organization so that savings should become an iron rule in national economy.

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Within the framework of realization of this organized planned system of savings, the Council of Ministers determines that savings in 1949 should amount to at least 115 billion zlotys. These savings should be effected in the following enterprises:

- a. At least 77 billion zlotys by socialized enterprises;
  - b. At least 18 billion zlotys in the field of capital investments;
  - c. At least 20 billion zlotys in the expenditure of the public administration and of social institutions.
- Rzeczpospolita, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 493 lines - excerpts

MARITIME PLAN EXCEEDED IN JANUARY. Domestic despatch

The total amount of cargo shipped through ports on the Polish coast in January amounted to 1,437,000 tons, i.e. 240% more than planned for that period. It is noteworthy that the total amount of shipments in January of this year is 39% higher than the figure for the same month of last year. Shipments by sea carried on Polish vessels amounted in January of this year to more than 116,000 tons, i.e. to 28% more than planned and 47% more than in January 1948. Passenger traffic during the above period amounted to 1931 persons, i.e. 43% more than planned and 51% more than passenger traffic in January 1948.

Trybuna Ludu, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 22 lines - verbatim

DOUBLED POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO UNICEF TO HELP CHILDREN.

Foreign despatch

The Chief Council of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in Lake Success announced that Poland has donated a further instalment of 156 million zlotys, equivalent to 390,000 dollars, to this Fund. Thus the total contribution of Poland, including that in 1948, amounts to 750,000 dollars.

Rzeczpospolita, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 9 lines - verbatim

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF METAL WORKERS.

Domestic despatch

The second national congress of delegates of the Central Metal workers trade union, which has a membership of 345,000, will take place in Chorzow from February 26 to 28. At this congress the Union will be divided into two separate organizations: the Metal Workers Union and the Foundry Workers Union. This separation was decided at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of Trade Unions for the sake of greater efficiency in organizational activities of individual Unions. Rzeczpospolita, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, verbatim

REPATRIATES RETURN FROM LUBECK.

Domestic despatch

A transport of 280 repatriates from Lubek arrived in Szczecin. It includes agricultural workers who were deported to Germany during the war. Rzeczpospolita, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 5 lines - verbatim



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CZECHOSLOVAK TRANSIT IN 1948.

Domestic despatch

The total amount of Czechoslovak cargo which passed through Polish ports in 1948 amounted to 1,192,000 tons. Of this amount about 80% was shipped through Gdynia and Gdansk and about 20% through Szczecin. Trybuna Ludu, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, verbatim

SIGNING OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR PUBLISHING COOPERATIVE WORKERS.

Domestic despatch

On February 18 a new collective agreement for workers in publishing cooperatives was signed at the headquarters of the Publishing Cooperative Workers' Union. On behalf of the Union the agreement was signed by Michalski, the chairman, and Bilewicz, the secretary-general of the Chief Council of the Cooperative Workers Union. On behalf of the cooperative publishing enterprises the agreement was signed by Jerzy Panski and Zofia Debinska on behalf of "Czytelnik", by Eugenia Kubowska and Falk for "Prasa", by Ostrowski and Kuba for "Ksiazka i Wiedza", by Malczewski and Bachrach for the State Publishing Institute, by Zalewski and Podgorski for the State Institute of Agricultural Publications, by Pazyra and Bogucki for the State Institute of School Publications and by Pikman for the Society of Musical Publications. The new agreement standardized the wages of various groups of workers employed in various publishing cooperatives. The lowest groups get a rise in wages and certain excessive salaries have been reduced. Rzeczpospolita, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 28 lines - verbatim

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1949 APPROVED BY CHIEF COUNCIL OF CENTRAL COOPERATIVE UNION.

Domestic despatch

A plenary meeting of the Chief Cooperative Council took place in Warsaw on February 19. The Council approved the cooperative movement's economic plan for the first half of 1949 and the budget of the Central Cooperative Union. As stated at the meeting, the main tasks of the Central Cooperative Union embrace the six following activities: a) mobilization of all the cooperative movement's creative forces with a view to full implementation of the economic plan, b) rationalization of work organization as a basic condition for the plan's realization, c) establishment of closest ties between the cooperative machine and the workmen's and peasant masses, d) preparation and planned marshalling of workers' cadres, e) steadily improving the efficiency of the cooperative auditing machinery activities and f) setting in order the organization and program of the cooperative movement's propaganda and publications. Zycie Warszawy, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 49 lines - excerpts

DEVELOPMENT OF SZCZECIN PORT.

Domestic despatch

In 1948 the port of Szczecin exceeded its shipping plan by 17% and reached the figure of 3,138,877 tons which means a fourfold increase in freight traffic as compared with 1947. Trybuna Ludu, #50, Febr. 20, 1949, 7 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

NORWEGIAN POLICY AT THE  
CROSS-ROADS

Article

In an article entitled: "Norwegian policy at the cross-roads, the (Soviet) periodical "Novoye Vremya" states, inter alia:

...American press and official comment indicate that the Soviet Union's peace initiative removes all grounds for Norway's possible access to the Atlantic pact and for the need of Norway's involving herself in the political play of imperialist powers.

In defiance of common sense, however, agencies of imperialist propaganda, blinded by their hostility to the Soviet Union, persist in their search for "proof" allegedly justifying Norway's accession to the Atlantic pact. Under pretense of upholding the cause of Norway's "defense of her independence and dignity", the reactionary press indulges in all sorts of drivel about "pernicious consequences" of non-aggression pacts even though the accession of that country to the aggressive Atlantic pact must needs turn it into a pawn on the imperialist chessboard....

There is not the slightest doubt that American circles exert very strong pressure upon Norway and seek to force Norway to reject the Soviet proposal on any pretext whatsoever and to put her territory and man power at the disposal of the organizers of the aggressive Atlantic pact. And yet, both in Norway and in other Scandinavian countries the policy of drawing these countries into imperialist blocs promoted by the United States meets with increasingly determined resistance among people's masses while more and more liking is revealed for the initiative of the Soviet Union whose proposal strengthens Norway's security without in the least impairing her national interests.

In conclusion, "Novoye Vremya" states that the situation in which Norway has found herself through the fault of her governing circles, shows how dangerous it is to embark on plotting with imperialists and to connive in their predatory plans. Simultaneously, the USSR's pacific proposals once more demonstrate the consistency of Soviet foreign policy, revealing full respect for the interests of small countries.

Polska Zbrojna #47 Febr.17,49 (189 lines) Excerpts

WARSAW TO CELEBRATE THIRTY FIRST  
ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET ARMY ON Febr.23

Domestic Despatch

On Febr.23 Warsaw will take part in the celebrations connected with the 31st anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Army. All public and private buildings will be decorated with flags from February 21 to February 24. (7 lines) Verbatim

Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr.19,49

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DEMOCRACY FOR EVERY DAY USE

Article by Edmund Bora

In all capitalist countries the relationship between the people's masses and the state is as between subjects and their ruler. In countries where the worker movement is well developed, the people's masses are struggling to take over national resources and to nationalize them. It is only after national wealth has been taken away from a small group of big capitalists, after it has been taken over by the community, that the people become the true rulers of the country and only then is the conception of rule by the people filled with real substance.

In the administrative machine of a people's country there are still many people who have retained the ways of thinking of officials of the old bourgeois state machine. Frequently they are simply the same people. And these people are behaving just as before, as in the good old days, when they come in contact with citizens who have business with the Government.

Therefore, it is one of the most important tasks of people's democracy to fight against all vestiges of the old conception of relationship between the state and its citizens, to put democracy into practice in daily work. The citizen of a democratic people's state should shake off (and must be helped to do so) the conviction that there is no connection between his own interests and state interests. He must come to realize (and he must be helped to do so) that he is joint owner of a huge social workshop and that his attitude towards the workshop and the attitude of workshop managers towards him is a decisive factor in the life of the state and in his own life.

Much has been done in this matter but much still remains to be done. Rzeczpospolita #48 Febr.18 (190 lines) Excerpts

DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH COLONIAL COUNTRIES' YOUTH

Domestic Despatch

February 21 has been designated as the Day of Solidarity with the Youth of colonial countries and will be celebrated by the entire youth of world Democracy.

In connection with the foregoing, the Polish Youth Association will organize a series of meetings in order to acquaint the Polish public with the misery of people in colonial countries and with their struggle for independence.

Beside the Polish Youth Association, "Service for Poland" and Scout (Groups) will participate in the celebrations.

The principal "Solidarity Day" meeting will be held in Szczecin with participation of colonial youth representatives.

(18 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #49  
Febr.19,49

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FOUR MILLION COWS WILL GIVE US  
SIX BILLION LITERS OF MILK AND  
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TONS OF BUTTER Domestic Despatch

The National Economic Plan, along with an increase in the number of hogs, provides for an increase in the number of cattle in 1949. It is expected that by the middle of the year we shall have 4,000,000 cows which will give us 6,090,000,000 liters of milk. It is expected that the consumption of milk in 1949 will increase to about 253 liters per capita and will be only 17 liters less than in 1934.

Under the plan for supplying the population with milk and milk products, prepared by the head office of Dairy and Egg Co-operatives, it is expected that this year co-operatives will supply 1,100,000,000 liters of milk the urban population, of which 29% will be sold to consumers in raw condition, 64% will be used to make butter, 3% to make sour cream and 4% to make cheese.

Between 1939 and 1944 we lost 68.5% of our horned cattle. The regeneration of breeding after the war has been proceeding quickly. The number of cattle increased in 1946 by 17.7% as compared with 1945; in 1947 by 21.4% as compared with 1946; in 1948 by 21.1% as compared with 1947.

The majority of Polish farms have only one cow each and about 15% of the farms have no cows at all.

Last year, in spite of bad potato crops, the average milk yield per cow was 1500 liters while before the war the average was below 1400 liters per cow. Glos Wielkopolski #47 Febr. 13 (150 lines) Excerpts

PUBLICATION OF THE PRESS AND PROPAGANDA SECTION  
OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
CONCERNING THE MARSHALL PLAN Domestic Despatch

This book by Antoni Pawlikiewicz is a collection of carefully selected figures, data and statements on the subject of the Marshall Plan, obtained from official publications and press clippings, mostly Western European and American. In accordance with the book's title, the author presents the activities of "American Aid" as well as its results in Western Europe. The book does not analyze the economy of the Marshall Plan deeply.

The book's quality is its actuality: for instance, it examines the connection between the Marshall Plan and the so-called Northern Atlantic Pact. Moreover, the book contains valuable biographical

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material concerning persons in leading positions in the U.S.

The book is a typical encyclopedia and is useful as a handy lexicon on "Marshall Affairs". (26 lines) Verbatim  
Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr.19,1949

#### PRIZES FOR POLISH RADIO SUBSCRIBERS

No.1,000,000 and No.1,000,001 Domestic Despatch

The Polish Radio has obtained its 1,000,000th and 1,000,001 st subscriber.

The 1,000,000th subscriber of the Polish Radio is a farm hand from Rajkowy village near Pelplin, Tczew county; he received a prize from the Polish Radio amounting to 125,000 zl. The 1,000,001st subscriber is a smelter worker from Zor, Rybnik county, Mr. Hubert Mosz. He received a prize of 75,000 zl.

The lucky subscribers will arrive in Warsaw on Febr.19 and will broadcast at 10.30 P.M. (16 lines) Verbatim  
Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr.19,49

#### CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO'S ORCHESTRA COMING TO POLAND

Communique

The Czechoslovak Radio's symphonic orchestra will make an extensive tour of Poland. Its first performance will take place on February 22 in Katowice, to be followed by concerts in Krakow, Warsaw, Poznan and Lodz, under the direction of two famous conductors: Alois Klima and Karel Ancerl. Each of them has prepared his own program consisting of the most outstanding Czech and Polish compositions. Alois Klima will conduct a concert in Warsaw on February 24. Its program will include Chopin's concert in F minor and a recital by pianist Vera Repkova. Zycie Warszawy #49 Febr.19,49  
(17 lines) Verbatim

#### IMPORTANT ROLE OF CITIZENS' COURTS

Domestic despatch  
Warsaw, P.R.

The Ministry of Justice has announced that last year 89 citizens' courts were operative in Poland and considered 7866 cases. Citizens' courts composed of workers and peasants play an important role. They administer justice in seemingly unimportant cases which are, however, of great interest to various strata of society. Glos Wielkopolski #47 Febr.18  
(11 lines) Verbatim

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EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP WEEK.

Domestic despatch  
"Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship Week", scheduled to take place from March 7 to 14, will abound in cultural entertainment.

In Poland, the agenda comprises performances by the Slovak Teachers Choir composed of 65 singers and of the "Sirena" workmen's ballet ensemble composed of 45 dancers, recitals by singers Marta Krasova and J. Zachardona, a concert of Czechoslovak music by an orchestra conducted by Jaroslav Kromchola and recitals by violinist Alexander Plock.

An exhibition of Czech and Slovak folk art will be opened in the National Museum in Warsaw. At that exhibition a series of lectures will be delivered by the noted Czech historian, Professor Karol Hotek. An exhibition of Czechoslovak books will be opened at the University library in Torun.

The following are going to Czechoslovakia: the Polish Army Home's ensemble in full complement, Ewa Bandrowska-Turska (operatic soprano) who is to give recitals in work establishments, pianists Henryk Sztompka and Z. Szymonowicz and singer Sergiusz Adamczewski.

A retrospective exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century Polish art and of Polish posters will be opened in Prague.

On March 10 prizes will be awarded in both countries for the best translations of literary works.

Films will be shown and special articles published in the press during Friendship Week.

Zycie Warszawy, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, 37 lines - verbatim

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL POZNAN FAIR.

Domestic despatch

The International Poznan Fair is a traditional review of our economic achievements and a market at which considerable domestic and international transactions are concluded.

Private enterprise will also take part in the Fair this year. The only change is that, contrary to arrangements in previous years, private manufacturers will not exhibit their articles in individual stands but collectively in the stands of central private enterprise sales agencies of various branches of industry. Individual exhibits will be provided with the labels of individual manufacturers. This arrangement will save space in the pavilions of the Chambers of Industry and Trade and expense to exhibitors while all the decorative effects will be retained. Handicrafts, the second important branch of production, will be represented

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at the Fair by Handicraft cooperatives grouped in the Central Handicraft Agency and by individual craftsmen. There is such great demand for space for craftsmen that the large hall of the Handicraft Chamber will have difficulty in granting space to all craftsmen who want to participate in the Fair.

Glos Wielkopolski, #47, Febr. 18, 1949 (32 lines - verbatim)

#### COAL MINING DIFFICULTIES.

Domestic despatch

As from the 1st. of January instructor-brigades were to have been organized in all coal mines.

Complying with the instructions, Bobrek-Mine did organize a brigade of 10 expert instructors and stopped at that. Comrade Kulka, the staff association's secretary, explained that the instructor-brigade had no reason for intervention, since the norms were reached at all the coal faces and in some cases even were exceeded.

It appears, however, that at 78 coal faces the norms were not reached, some of the teams having reached only 50-60 % of the norms. This gives much room for intervention and instructor-brigades should be pretty busy.

It was confirmed that Bobrek mine is short of hands so that it is impossible to keep all working places going. Average absenteeism is 10%. It should be fought continually. It was further stated that the mine is short of 49 supervisory employees and that most of the supervisory staff is not on the required level, neither ideologically or technically.

50% of the mine's coal fields do not reach their target. There are two boards, of which one should give the results reached by "champion-workers" and the other one of "work-competition", but neither of the two produces any results.

The work competition committee has nothing to say and does not understand that the propagation of work competition is one of the conditions for reaching the target before the end of the year.

Trybuna Robotnicza, February 12, 1949, precis

#### WLODZIMIERZ MIGON APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

Wlodzimierz Migon, deputy governor of Poznan, has been appointed governor of Szczecin. The present governor of Szczecin, Leonard Borkowicz is to take the post of Polish Ambassador in Prague. Governor Migon is well known in the Poznan region as a prominent social and political leader.

In his capacity as chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society he contributed greatly to the expansion of this organization,

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whose membership increased from 16,000 to 105,000. The Poznan province is losing a prominent organizer and social worker by Governor Migon's departure.

Wlodzimierz Migon was born on September 7, 1911 in Tarnow and graduated from the Boleslaw Prus secondary school in Sosnowiec. During his studies at the Poznan University he was a prominent leftist leader. During the German occupation he lived in Krakow and Miechow where he worked as a railroad weigher's assistant and laborer.

In reborn Poland he held the post of county governor in Znin until March, 1948. He was next appointed deputy governor of Poznan. He was decorated with the Gold Cross of Merit by the President and was chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, of the provincial Council for Physical Training and of Military Preparation, and took part in the activities of the Society of Soldiers' Friends. On behalf of the Party, he was member of the PZPR Executive Committee. He conducted a specially fruitful activity in the field of spreading culture and art and in local government matters.

Glos Wielkopolski, #47, Febr. 18, 1949, 43 lines - verbatim

NEW 100 ZL. BANK NOTES.

Domestic despatch

The 100 zloty bank notes now in circulation having become partially damaged by prolonged use, it has been decided by the National Bank of Poland to emit new 100 zl. notes of the third issue dated July 15, 1947 signed by the Bank's President, Principal Director and Treasurer.

The 100 zl. bank notes dated 1944 and 1946, now in circulation continue to be legal currency in the same way as the newly emitted notes.

Rzeczpospolita, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, 14 lines - verbatim

PZPR IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING:

Domestic despatch

96 people have finished the first ideological training course organized by the PZPR and became active leaders and first secretaries of the Party in rural areas. A training course of a similar character will be started shortly by the party. Trybuna Robotnicza, February 14, 1949, precis

PURGE IN BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR.

Foreign despatch

During a "Purge" at the British Ministry of War, a messenger-boy, King by name, was dismissed for defending the rights of women cleaning Governmental offices. It was stated that "his activity might be dangerous to the State."

Trybuna Robotnicza, February 12, 1949, precis



POLISH TIMBER PORT.

Domestic despatch

Gdynia. An article discusses the port of Oksywie which is being developed by PAGED, and will soon become the first Polish timber port.

Kurier Polski, February 10, 1949, precis

TELEPHONES IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

Szczecin - It is announced that the present telephone exchange in Szczecin is no longer able to satisfy the needs of the town, and a new automatic "Stowger" exchange, is to be set up during the next four months. It will have 10,000 numbers.

Kurier Polski, February 10, 1949, precis

TRIALS IN COASTAL AREA.

Domestic despatch

Gdynia - The case is opening before a summary court to-day in Kartuzy against two administrators of the State domain combine Borcz, who are charged with neglect in connection with the destruction of about 500 pigs. A number of veterinary surgeons will be heard as witnesses.

The hearing of a case against the head book-keeper of the "Hartwing" firm has been adjourned on account of the illness of the accused. He is charged with manipulating the funds of the concern.

Kurier Polski, February 10, 1949, precis

TRIAL IN TCZEW.

Domestic despatch

On 8th February, a regional military court in Tczew sentenced 3 men and one woman to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 months to 3 years. They were found guilty of exploiting peasants. Glos Wybrzeza, February 10, 1949, precis

GDANSK BUDGET.

Domestic despatch

A few days ago the investment budget for the city of Gdansk during 1949 was approved. It amounts to zl. 197,282,000. - Zl. 32 million of this sum is destined for reconstruction work on water supply and drainage, city slaughter-houses, markets, sanitary services and other municipal concerns. Glos Wybrzeza, February 10, 1949, precis

CONTROL OF FISHING VESSELS.

Domestic despatch

Gdynia. At present the largest fishing base in the Gdansk district is at Gdynia, while a number of smaller bases are distributed round the Gulf of Gdansk, which renders control difficult. Thus the question of establishing a new fishing base on the island of Holm, at Gdansk is being considered. This will harbour all fishing vessels from the above-mentioned smaller bases. Kurier Polski, February 11, 1949, precis

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TESTING OF NEW BRIDGE.

Domestic despatch

Gdansk - On 20th February the first trial train will cross the newly-constructed railway bridge at Dzierzgon in the Malbork area. The official opening of the bridge will not take place until early in March. This will open a new artery connecting the Gdansk-Gdynia port-combine with other towns in the District, also with Olsztyn and Warsaw. The bridge has been completed within the time fixed, thanks to the conscientious work of railway staff, including workmen, technicians and engineers. Kurier Polski, February 11, 1949, precis

DIVERSIONIST WIN ( LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE) BAND ON TRIAL.

Domestic despatch

In the area of Tarnow county, a terrorist band under the WiN banner was carrying on diversionist activities in 1946 and 1947. Lisia Gora in Tarnow county was the center from which orders were issued and Rev. Slupek, a vicar, was their leader.

The band murdered several Public Security and MO (Citizens' Militia) officials and attempted to kill two Jews, several AK (Homeland Army) members and several other persons. The gang perpetrated numerous robberies and attacks on cooperatives, stores, farms and private persons. The booty was brought to the residence of Rev. Slupek (previously sentenced to long term imprisonment) who distributed it among members of the band. Moreover, the band conducted extensive espionage activities and was in possession of a whole arsenal of arms, explosives and ammunition. Separate detachments of the band were active in Tarnow, Moscice and other localities in the Tarnow district.

The Krakow Military District Court, at a session in Tarnow, sentenced Tadeusz Puchala, Augustyn Kurek, Roman Sledz to capital punishment but on basis of the amnesty commuted the sentence of Puchala and Kurek to life imprisonment and Sledz sentence to 15 years imprisonment. Malecki was sentenced to life imprisonment.

18 other persons were sentenced to one to 15 years imprisonment. Jozef Witek was acquitted.

Dziennik Polski, #47, Febr. 17, 1949 (59 lines - verbatim)

LENINIST PRINCIPLES FOR PZPR WORKERS.

Domestic despatch

Gdansk - A correspondent discusses the necessity for introducing strict Leninist principles into PZPR workers institutions, factories and workshops. Glos Wybrzeza, Febr. 11, 1949, precis

OPENING OF FISHING SEASON.

Domestic despatch

Olsztyn - The fishing season for bream was opened as usual at the beginning of February in many of the Mazurian lakes. A record catch was made in Lake Swiety, 25 tons of fish being raised in one net. Glos Wybrzeza, Febr. 11, 1949, precis

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland

February 19, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

ORDER BY GENERAL WITOLD ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF CITIZENS MILITIA VOLUNTARY RESERVE (ORMO).

ORMO members!

Domestic despatch

On February 21 three years will have elapsed since the People's Government created the Citizens' Militia Voluntary Reserve. The three years of work and struggle are the best testimony of your self sacrifice and devotion to the cause of People's Democracy. The hundreds of ORMO members who fell in the fight against the foes of the Polish people, the thousands of hours spent on patrolling and surveillance, the uncompromising struggle against economic sabotage: this is the heroic ORMO contribution to the struggle for peace and security of People's Poland.

Coordinate your work still more with the organs of the Citizens Militia. Exterminate pitilessly the bandits, thieves of public funds, speculators and saboteurs. Inspire the class enemy with terror! Long may People's Poland live! Long may the Citizens Militia Voluntary Reserve live!

(Signed) Witold, Lieutn. General, Commander in Chief of Citizens Militia.

Kwiatkowski, Lt. Colonel, Chief ORMO Inspector.  
Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (62 lines - excerpts)

SECOND DAY OF NSZ (NATIONAL ARMED FORCES) GANG'S TRIAL

Statement by the Indicted Rev. Fertak

Domestic Dispatch

On the third day of the trial of the NSZ (National Armed Forces) gang and of its "ecclesiastic protectors," evidence was given by the Rev. Kazimierz Fertak, rector of the Mrozy parish. He confessed that he had been in frequent contact with the NSZ. The defendant collected donations "for organization purposes" in local stores and gave shelter to armed members of forest gangs.

The defendant admitted that on Easter Monday 1946 he went to the forest to partake of an Easter meal with a diversionist group.

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The public prosecutor waived examination of the priest concerning activities of other lay defendants on the ground that as a clergyman, he was in duty bound to keep the secrets of the confessional.

Then Rev. Fertak stated: "During my detention in prison I had an opportunity to meditate on the activities of illegal associations and organizations. I arrived at the conclusion that the picture of these activities is painted with the blood of murdered fathers of families and I came to comprehend the tears of young orphans, the despair and misery of families bereaved by their murdered members, and the nature of the robberies and plunders committed. This phantom stands ever alive before my eyes.

"Thus, I now understand perfectly that every support, be it only moral support at holy confession, given to an illegal organization and lifting the spirit of that organization, is a public offense,

"I realize that I shall be punished not because I am a priest but because I acted wrongly and committed evil. I urgently desire that my present predicament provide sufficient warning for all priests. I desire that none of them should attempt to contribute even in the slightest measure to supporting those organizations or to contact them."

The next session of the court will take place on Febr. 21. Zycie Warszawy #49 Febr. 19, 49 (51 lines) Verbatim

#### EXPANSION OF SCHOOL SYSTEM AND INTENSIFIED FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

Sejm Budget Committee's postulates

Domestic Despatch

The Sejm Treasury and Budget Committee and the Economic Plan Committee held a joint discussion on the budget of the Ministry of Education....

The speakers adopted an appreciative attitude towards the great achievements of the Ministry of Education. This attitude was expressed in the size of the budget, a size unprecedented in the history of our schools and in the betterment of teachers' remuneration.

The speakers advanced a number of postulates furthering an expansion of the school network, an extension of the campaign for establishment of rural libraries, the fight against illiteracy and limitation of the excessive number of holidays.

Also, they stressed the necessity to introduce Russian as a compulsory subject in schools and the necessity of closer educational collaboration with foreign countries. Zycie Warszawy #49 Febr. 19, 49 Excerpts (30 lines)

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NEW MAYOR IN TORUN

Domestic Despatch

The Municipal National Council in Torun elected its new chairman and a new City Mayor. Comrade Leonard Betcher, son of a factory worker and prominent political and social leader, secretary of the PZPR railroad committee, was elected chairman of the Municipal National Council, Teodor Blachowiak, hitherto chairman of this Council, a well known educational and social leader, was elected Mayor of Torun. Trybuna Ludu #149 Febr. 19, 49 (16 lines) Verbatim

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F O R E I G N

UNITED STATES PROPAGATES SLAVE TRADE.

YOUNG GERMAN WOMEN AS ANGIO-SAXONS' SLAVES Article

It is well known that a Mr. D. Compton-James of Taunton, who operates an international employment agency for domestic servants, has been accused by the German press of selling young German women to public houses in South America. Compton James' activity caused much embarrassment to the British Ministry of Labor. In the beginning of February a secret meeting took place between Alfred Rosenberg, Secretary General of UGO (yellow German trade union), and Schumacher, the evil spirit of German social democracy's right wing, on the one part and the notorious Mr. Irving Brown on the other part.

One of the most important items on the agenda was the question of the "surplus of women" in Germany. In his capacity of a well paid agent of the State Department, Brown suggested a plan dovetailing with the interests of American capitalists. "In neglected areas", said Brown, in particular in Africa (which occupies first place in Truman's plans) the workers' level of development is low and it is feared that under the influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions black peoples might claim their rights. It would appear that splendid opportunities exist in this connection for thousands and perhaps millions of German women who have no future in their own country and who, in Africa, could work for the common cause." Women would be "brought" by American purchasers and it can be expected that the U.S. occupation authorities would pretend that they "knew nothing" about such transactions. Women would have their passage paid for them. Women taken to Africa for 10 years of slave labor would receive wages according to rates now in force in that country.

Further Brown made two additional suggestions. One of these proposes to create a "reserve" of German women to help solve the problem of domestic servants in the U.S. In that case individual American women would have to undertake "protection" over German girls and women, who would thus become slaves for a number of years, as provided in the contract. The other proposal concerns the training of German women for work in the textile industry and on farms. This would make it possible to create "an emergency force in the event of strikes" or, to put it plainly a force of

Approved For Release 2004/04/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R002600060004-2 (16 lines) Excerpts

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FRENCH INTELLECTUALS APPEAL FOR DEFENSE OF PEACE  
AND CULTURE. FRENCH SCIENTISTS, WRITERS AND  
ARTISTS FULFILL THE WROCLAW RESOLUTIONS. Foreign Dispatch

"Nations should and ought to cooperate for the stabilization of peace, irrespective of the economic and social system of their countries," says the appeal addressed by the Committee for Defense of Culture and Peace to French intellectuals. The Committee calls upon intellectuals to take part in the National Congress for Defense of Peace, which will take place in Paris on April 12 and 13. The appeal was signed by leading French intellectuals, headed by Professor Joliot Curie, the poet P. Eluard and the writer L. Aragon. Trybuna Ludu #49 Febr. 19 (103 lines) Excerpts

CELEBRATION ON THIRTY FIRST  
ANNIVERSARY OF RED ARMY

Communique

The Chief Executive Committee of the Peasant Party invites party members living in Warsaw to a celebration on the occasion of the thirty first anniversary of the Red Army. The assembly will take place in the Committee's offices at No. 12 Bagatela Street, Warsaw on Febr. 22 at 3.30 P.M. (10 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Ludowy #49 Febr. 19

LECTURE BY DR. SUCHY IN NEW YORK UNIVERSITY Foreign Despatch  
New York Febr. 18 PAP

At a special conference in New York University devoted to U.N. problems, the Polish delegate to the U.N. Dr. Juliusz Suchy lectured on the subject of the Atlantic Pact.

The speaker stated that the U.S. and Great Britain, in striving to realize this Pact, wish the U.N. to be faced with an accomplished fact. Such activities are harmful to U.N. authority and may lead to collapse of the entire organization.

The speaker concluded with an appeal to strengthen peace and security within the framework of the U.N. and to settle controversies by peaceful negotiation.

Dr. Suchy's talk met with applause from the audience, which consisted of over 300 teachers participating in U.N. courses.

"The New York Times" published a summary of the talk under the caption "Western Pact Considered a Threat to Peace. Polish Delegate to U.N. Declares there exists Sound Basis for Collaboration." (25 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr. 19

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ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION  
IS A GUARANTEE OF HUNGARY'S  
INDEPENDENCE

Message to Josef Stalin on the anniversary of  
the Hungarian-Soviet friendship pact Foreign Dispatch  
Budapest PAP

On February 18, the first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet Hungarian pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, Premier Dobi sent a message to Generalissimo Stalin stating in part: "The Hungarian people will never forget that the heroic Soviet army liberated our country and enabled the people to overthrow the yoke of oppressors, and to reach the path of freedom and prosperity. The progressive forces of our country are struggling on a united front for the creation of a new society and for lasting peace. We consider the friendship of the great Soviet Union and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and people's democracies under Stalin's leadership as the best guarantee of success in this struggle" A similar message was sent by Foreign Minister Rajk to Minister Molotov. Trybuna Ludu #49 Febr.19,49 (71 lines) Excerpts

U.S. WRITERS' SIGNIFICANT APPEAL  
TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN  
New York, PAP

Foreign Dispatch

70 prominent American writers, religious leaders and educators have addressed President Truman with an appeal to meet with Generalissimo Stalin. They emphasize that it lies in the interest of the American nation to take advantage of a new chance offered by the Soviet Union to eliminate the source of international friction. In their opinion, an understanding between the USSR and the western allies on German matters could pave the way to an American-Soviet peace pact which would be of immense help in dispelling the war psychosis. (18 lines)

Dziennik Ludowy #49 Febr.19 Verbatim

OFFICIAL VISITS

Domestic dispatch

On February 18, Premier Cyrankiewicz received Mr. Jon Raiciu, Rumanian Ambassador in Warsaw, on his farewell visit and Mr. Ferdinand Kozovski, Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw, on his first visit.

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On February 18 Jakub Berman, Undersecretary of State at the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Jon Raiciu, Rumanian Ambassador in Warsaw, on his farewell visit and Mr. Ferdinand Kozovski, Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw, on his first visit. Zycie Warszawy #40 February 19, 1949  
(13 lines) Verbatim

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BAN ON PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS  
IN PARIS Paris, PAP

Foreign Despatch

An Minister of the Interior Moch's recommendation, the Council of Minister decided to permit only those traditional public demonstrations in the future which used to be held before the war. The Minister of the Interior will decide in which districts of the city demonstrations will be permitted. Demonstrations will be prohibited in the central district of Paris. The above decision is a clear violation of the French constitutions. If strictly observed, this decision will make it impossible to celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of Paris. Dziennik Ludowy #49 Febr. 19 (15 lines) Verbatim

ITALIAN TRADE UNIONIST OTTO LIZZARDI IN POLAND

Domestic Despatch

A member of the leadership of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the socialist Otto Lizzardi, has been visiting Poland.

During his stay Otto Lizzardi visited the Central Trade Union Committee. The Chairman of the Polish Central Trade Union Committee, Edward Ochab, Vice Chairman Alexander Burski and Secretary General Tadeusz Cwik, in cordial conversation with Lizzardi, touched upon the problems currently facing the Polish Trade Union movement.

Otto Lizzardi related details concerning the Italian Trade Union movement. (15 lines) Verbatim Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr. 19, 1949

PRESSURE OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION  
HAMPER CREATION OF ATLANTIC PLAN  
OF AGGRESSION

Initial success of the Soviet peace offensive. Foreign Despatch  
New York PAP

Reports from Western Europe announce that the promoters of the Atlantic Pact are in an exceedingly difficult situation. On one hand, as the result of the peace offensive conducted by the Soviet Union, the increasing pressure of public opinion in Western Europe opposes the aggressive Atlantic pact and on the other hand Government circles, which are supporting the conception of the Atlantic Pact, are becoming alarmed because of the divergencies arising between the American Government and the United States Congress. Trybuna Ludu #49 Febr. 19, 49 (144 lines) Excerpts.

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ECONOMIC

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SELLS  
COLONIES TO AMERICAN CONCERNS  
Paris, PAP

Foreign Despatch

French opinion has received with misgivings a statement by Ambassador Bonnet, who pointed out that the French Government gives full support to Truman's plan proposing intensified exploitation of colonial territories. It is believed in Paris that negotiations concerning creation of a mixed Franco-American company to exploit French colonies have been brought to successful conclusion. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the huge financial resources of American banks will assure their predomination within the company. Gazeta Ludowa #42 Febr. 19  
(40 lines) Excerpts

SABOTEURS SENT TO COMPULSORY LABOR CAMP Domestic Despatch

The Special Commission recently examined a series of cases of persons charged with illegal animal slaughter, illegal tanning of hides and trade in foreign currencies.

The Commission meted out sentences of one to two years in a compulsory labor camp to about 50 persons.  
(53 lines) Precis. Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr. 19, 1949

CONTEST TO RECRUIT MEMBERS FOR  
COOPERATIVES IN WORK ESTABLISHMENTS Domestic Despatch

The Central Trade Union Committee has organized a contest to recruit the largest possible number of Trade Unionists as cooperative members. The contest will last from February 15 to March 31. (19 lines) Excerpts Rzeczpospolita #49 Febr. 19, 1949

THE AMERICAN FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES DEVALUATION IN MARSHALL COUNTRIES. THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTS HIGHER TAXATION IN THESE COUNTRIES.

Foreign despatch

Washington (PAP) - The United States Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, when requesting the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee to approve appropriations for Marshall "aid", announced new devaluation of currencies in Marshall countries.  
Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (86 lines - excerpts)

COMRADE E. LALMAND ARRIVED IN WARSAW. Domestic despatch

Comrade E. Lalmand, Secretary-General of the Belgian Communist Party, arrived in Warsaw in order to study Poland's economic situation and the achievements of the Polish worker class. Comrade Lalmand will stay in Poland for a few days.  
Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (9 lines - verbatim)

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# CONFERENCE OF CHIEFS OF VILLAGE MACHINERY CENTERS AT PZPR HEAD-QUARTERS.

Domestic despatch

On February 18 a conference of 70 chiefs of factory teams, which supervise village machinery centers, was held in the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee. The conference was opened by Comrade Roman Zambrowski, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee who outlined the political importance of the above mentioned chiefs as one of the forms of worker-peasant alliance. 20 representatives of the largest Polish industrial enterprises, foundries and mines took part in discussions and submitted reports of achievements and shortcomings. Comrade Zambrowski summed up the result of discussions.

Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (22 lines - verbatim)

# DELEGATION OF POLISH PEASANTS IN UKRAINIAN KOLKHOZES.

Foreign despatch

Moscow (PAP), Febr. 18. - During its stay in Kiev, the delegation of Polish peasants continued to visit the town. Among others they assisted at a showing of the colored film: "Soviet Ukraine". Special interest was awakened among the Polish delegation by fragments of the film concerning methods used in land cultivation and introduced by the well-known reformer of Ukrainian agriculture, Mark Oziorny with whom the Polish delegation became acquainted during a meeting of Ukrainian agricultural leaders.

The delegation of Polish peasants left by a special train, placed at its disposal for its entire stay in the USSR. The delegation is to visit the Ukrainian kolkhozes, especially the "November Achievement" kolkhoz whose Chairman is Dubkowiecki, an outstanding pioneer of Ukrainian agriculture and author of a book: "On the Road Towards Communism", recently translated into Polish by Wanda Wasilewska. The Polish delegation is accompanied by the Ukrainian Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Romaszczenko.

After visiting a number of kolkhozes, the Polish guests will proceed to Zaporozhe where they are to visit the large Dnieproges enterprise.

Rzeczpospolita, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, (27 lines - verbatim)

# CONTRACTS FOR PIG BREEDING CONCLUDED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE FIRST CONTRACT CONCLUDED BY A TOWNSHIP COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN GROJEC COUNTY.

Domestic despatch

On February 17 the township cooperative in Hynow, Grojec County, concluded the first contracts for the supply of fattened pigs by a specified date, inaugurating the national pigbreeding plan. On February 18 the campaign was started in the whole country. Many peasants have undertaken to deliver 2 or more pigs. In view of the great interest shown by peasants in this scheme, it may be expected that the number of pigs to be supplied under contract will exceed the anticipated million. Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (66 lines - excerpts)

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POLAND REPRESENTED AT LEIPZIG FAIR.

Domestic despatch

In connection with Poland's participation in the Leipzig Fair, to be held from March 6 to March 13, the organizing of the Polish pavillion has been entrusted to the management of the Poznan International Fair.

According to a decision of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce the following Polish industries will participate in the Leipzig Fair: the metal, mineral, paper, coal, smelting and textile industries, the Central Fish Organization and the State Cooperative Association for Foreign Trade "DAL-SPOLEM" which will exhibit in their stands the products and articles of State Monopolies, State Grain Establishments, Fermentation and Canning Industries, Egg-and-Dairy Cooperatives, Garden Cooperatives, the Candy Industry Combine and other Combines in the food industry.

Rzeczpospolita, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (23 lines - verbatim)

SWEDISH HORSES FOR GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Domestic despatch

The Central Government Estates Agency in Poznan has purchased 5,259 Swedish horses, which have been distributed to estates in 8 Agency districts. 1,500 Norwegian horses were also imported. A part of these horses is of good breeding quality and will be placed in stud farms.

Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949 (12 lines - verbatim)

MORE RADIO RECEIVING SETS.

Domestic despatch

The radiotechnical industry anticipates a production of 87,500 receiving sets this year. This represents a considerable increase in comparison with 1948 production, which consisted of approximately 30,000 receiving sets.

Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, 7 lines - verbatim

CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE SUPPLY OF FOOTWEAR.

Domestic despatch

The supply of leather goods on the market will increase considerably this year. The Central Leather Industry Sales Agency will supply the domestic market with leather and shoes to the value of 126.9 billion zlotys through the network of its branches, General Department Stores and cooperatives.

Thus the supply of leather goods will increase by 90 percent in comparison with 1948 when leather goods worth 68 billion zlotys were sold.

In order to assure equitable distribution the Central Leather Industry Sales Agency will open 28 additional retail shops this year. Thus there will be 300 retail shoe sales shops in all large towns and 16 wholesale stores.

Trybuna Ludu, #49, Febr. 19, 1949, 31 lines - verbatim

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SECTION B

NORWEGIAN WORKER CLASS WANTS A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH USSR.

Foreign despatch

Oslo (PAP) - The newspaper "Friheten" reports that a meeting of metal industry workers took place in Oslo, at which a speech was delivered by Defense Minister Hauge who made an attempt to justify government policy. However, an overwhelming majority of speakers who took part in the discussion decried the present foreign policy of the Norwegian Government. Participants in the meeting passed a resolution in which they protest against accession to the North Atlantic pact by Norway. The resolution states that the Norwegian people do not entertain any hostile feelings for other nations, and least of all for the Russian nation which made tremendous sacrifices during the last war and played a decisive part in liberating Norway from Hitlerite invaders. "The Russians", states the resolution, "are not a threat to us. On the contrary, they have proposed a non-aggression pact. We welcome this proposal with joy." Gazeta Ludowa, #41, Febr. 18, 1949 (28 lines-verbatim)

SANCTIONING OF CRIME.

Article

The case of NSZ (National Armed Forces) bandits and their accessories, Fathers Fertak and Lubinski has aroused general indignation. It has been strongly condemned by all soberly thinking citizens. It has unveiled reaction's unquestionable ignominy, its blind hatred for the people's system, for creative and progressive forces in People's Poland.

This is not a subject which can be dropped. The people's state cannot tolerate crime. The people's state cannot and will not tolerate any further criminal activity on the part of reaction, which is already crumbling. We shall eradicate reaction without mercy, for the builders of our people's fatherland need quiet and order.

There will be no forbearance for NSZ criminals, for advocates and protectors of crime even if they emerge from a vicarage as Fathers Opasiewicz, Fertak, Lubinski. The people will not allow their work to be destroyed. In a bitter fight against reaction and in spite of its plots the people will build their people's state, will firmly establish the system of social justice and will weed out without rest the criminal forces of reaction. Gazeta Ludowa, #41, Febr. 18, 1949 (175 lines - excerpts)

A LETTER OF FRIENDSHIP.

Lead editorial

The conference of agricultural work champions of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic - to which a delegation of Polish peasants was invited - is an important event. The kolkhoz system has come out victorious and passed its test in actual life.

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A great deal will be seen by the Polish peasants who have gone to the Kiev conference. A great deal can be learned from the experience of Ukrainian peasants and from the Soviet Union's peasants. The wall which divided the Slav nations of the Soviet Union and Poland has crumbled.

This friendship is becoming increasingly cordial. The brotherly collaboration and aid extended to us by the Great Soviet Union ties the Polish nation and the Soviet nation with bonds of increasingly cordial feelings.

The friendship binding the Ukrainian nation and all other nations of the Soviet Union with the Polish nation has become an accomplished fact upon which we are building mutual collaboration for peace and socialism. This friendship waxes firm and strong. Trybuna Ludu #48 Febr. 18, 1949 (73 lines) Excerpts

"PARTY LIFE," NEW PERIODICAL OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE Article

The first issue of "Zycie Partji" (Party Life) a new monthly periodical published by the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker Party, has appeared. This news will be received with particular satisfaction by regional party activists in the country for whom this periodical is primarily intended. Trybuna Ludu #48 Febr. 18, 49 (258 lines) Excerpts

COMMISSION FOR PROMOTION  
OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Domestic despatch

Within the Ministers' Committee for Cultural Affairs a Commission for Promotion of Science and Art has now been established.

The Commission's task is to extend help to scientists and artists in realizing their creative designs.

Within the scope of the above task the Commission is taking over the duties of the Commission for Aid to Workers in Art and Science and Social Workers, also the duties of the Commission for Rehabilitation of Polish Science. Zycie Warszawy #48 Febr. 18, (13 lines) Verbatim

DISSEMINATORS OF HORROR.

Lead editorial

The weekly "Deutschlands Stimme", appearing in Berlin, has published a list containing the names of scores of Nazi writers whose professional occupation at one time was to spread Goebbels's war-mongering propaganda. This list indicates that "experienced" Hitlerite writers, who before and during the war maintained not only the German nation but also the population in the occupied countries in a state of nervous tension, have simply transferred their writings to the press published under the protection of the American, British and French occupation authorities.

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When the editor of the official SS publication, "Das Schwarze Korps", together with Nazi officials of the Ministry of Propaganda and with various dignitaries of the criminal SS, were invited to Washington for some special purpose, the question suggested itself why the United States is eager to maintain close relation with skilled disseminators of horror.

Observers of American "journalistic" activity in Western Germany presume that, with the assistance of the press and other propaganda means, Americans want to create an atmosphere of hysteria among the local population. Having come to the conclusion that experienced men who served the past-master in the art of lying Goebbels, would be invaluable for doing this work, the Americans have requested their assistance and cooperation without scruple. Therefore these men are in a position to continue to propagate their Nazi views and the necessity of mass destruction of "inferior races."

Kurier Codzienny, #47, Febr. 17, 1949 (140 lines - excerpts)

WE UNMASK THE OBSOLETE REMNANTS OF A BYGONE EPOCH. Article

When the ruling clique in a capitalistic system is always trying to conceal dirty dealings, when various speculators are able to conduct their dark machinations with impunity thanks to the protection of their principals, when the capitalist community favors excessive tolerance for their "own people", this is quite comprehensible because the capitalistic regime is a system of fraud and sanctioned falsehood. Socialist morality is purer than any other, just as a socialist community is clearer and more honest than any other community.

The essential difference between a socialist and a capitalist system is that in a socialist system there are no "our own people" whose abuses have to be concealed. On the contrary, those abuses are revealed and their perpetrators are branded without regard to their position or membership in the party. Recently many trials of this category have taken place in Poland. Thus, for example, the former PPS member and deputy mayor of Warsaw, Szarek was convicted.

A similar fate was meted out to former officials of the Municipal Fuel Establishments in Warsaw. Party vigilance has brought to trial economic saboteurs, former party members, Kraul and others who committed acts of sabotage against the socialisation of factories and accepted bribes. In the Wroclaw Court the director of the State Rayon factory, Surowinski was sentenced to death for systematic thefts and wilful sabotage. The weapon of the worker class, the Security Service, is unmasking the enemies with increasing efficiency. Party organization and every member of the Party, every honest non-party citizen will cooperate still more in the final extermination and eradication of these obsolescent remnants of a bygone epoch. Trybuna Ludu, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (172 lines-

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## 9 AGAINST 17 MILLIONS.

### Article

The Anglo-American voting machine in the Security Council rejected the proposal of the democratic Government of the Korean People's Republic demanding the admission of Korea into the Organization of the United Nations.

The resolution passed by the American "voting machine" will not conceal the fact, already known to world public opinion, that the Korean nation supports the democratic Government of the Korean People's Republic. The letter sent to Generalissimo Stalin expressing the gratitude felt by the Korean nation toward the Soviet Union for the liberation of Korea and for taking the initiative in withdrawing American and Soviet troops from Korea, an initiative rejected by the United States but carried out by the Soviet Union, that letter of thanks was signed by approximately 17 million Koreans, of whom 10 millions are living in the southern territories which are occupied by American troops.

Do the delegates of the American-British majority in the Security Council really expect to outvote 17 million persons? Trybuna Ludu, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (81 lines - excerpts)

## MONTGOMERY'S TROUBLES.

### Article

The "Generalissimo" of the Western Union, Marshal Montgomery, who is spending his leave in Switzerland, will probably leave that country owing to unexpected trouble caused by his inefficient subordinates.

Suddenly the Marshal received an urgent telephone message from his aide-de-camp at Headquarters of the Western Union in Fontainebleau near Paris that "a valise with secret documents of great importance was lost en route between Fontainebleau and London".

According to reports, the documents which the British and French police are making the utmost effort to trace, contain particulars of disputes between British and Dutch officers in connection with delay in supplying British war materiel to Dutch colonial troops in Indonesia.

Upon instructions of their Government, Dutch officers stated at Fontainebleau in the beginning of January that it was impossible to achieve military cooperation if Great Britain were to place an embargo on shipments of war materiel to Holland because of "Holland's police action in Java."

After having reported their Dutch colleagues' complaint to Marshall Montgomery, British officers stated, that, in the face of Dutch aggression in Indonesia, the question of an embargo on war materiel was in the "political" domain.

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"On the other hand", they said further, "Great Britain is prepared to honor her obligations to equip the Dutch armed forces and to standardize their weapons in accordance with Anglo-American models."

In the meantime a delay occurred in the shipment of British weapons to the Hague imperialists. The delay coincided with a vague statement of the British Government, made as a matter of fact under the pressure of indignant British public opinion, to the effect that Great Britain will probably place an embargo on exports of war materiel.

This problem led to bitter controversies at Fontainebleau.

Marshal Montgomery was compelled to placate the quarreling parties. After his return from Holland he prepared a detailed report for the British Government. Before leaving for Switzerland he instructed his general staff in Fontainebleau to prepare a report on the quarrel in the family of western imperialists. His report "was lost" en route to London. Kurier Codzienny, #47, Febr. 17, 1949, (80 lines - verbatim)

MINDSZENTY'S DEFENDERS.

Editorial

Cardinal Mindszenty's trial has disclosed beyond all doubt his espionage and anti-state activities directed against the Hungarian Republic, on the basis of authentic documents from the Cardinal's personal records.

Although the trial was public and took place in the presence of numerous foreign press representatives, reactionaries of all types for whom the unmasking of their associates in purple was awkward, unloosed a campaign of slander against the Hungarian Republic, trying to interfere unceremoniously in Hungarian internal affairs. As was expected, the vilest slanders and lies came from Bevin, Blum and other traitors of socialism. It is they, above all, who glorify Mindszenty as a leader actively engaged in the fight against the Hungarian Government.

The bourgeois English daily: Manchester Guardian" was more moderate when writing on Mindszenty's trial: "It is clear that Mindszenty's behaviour in court failed to satisfy his followers, thereby disorganizing the whole campaign. Mindszenty's proved activity has compromised the Vatican. Mindszenty is not a martyr. It has been proved that the Cardinal played the role of a right-wing politician, putting his own political aims above this country's interests".

The "Manchester Guardian's" Conclusions concerning the trial may be summarized as follows:

1. The Cardinal's admission of guilt was genuine and not coerced
2. The documents and evidence shown in court were authentic.



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3. Mindszenty's high treason and contacts with the American legation were proven.

4. The campaign unloosed in the West in defense of the Cardinal assumed absurd form using simply "wild arguments".

The above cited daily mentions with irony that the governments in question did not raise a word of protest when a verdict against 24 Spanish socialists in Madrid was announced in January.

The reasonable and sound opinion of the non-leftist English daily, against the background of incredible defence tricks concocted, among others, by the socialist press of Messrs. Blum, Bevin and Spaak, deserves special notice.

Dziennik Polski, #45, Febr. 15, 1949 (66 lines - verbatim)

#### THE "MENACE" OF PEACE.

Editorial

The deep impression made in the United States and in the whole world by the Soviet proposals, which create possibilities for an agreement in a world at odds, has alarmed all those who desire that unrest and war psychosis should be maintained.

Therefore, a still stronger anti-Soviet campaign proved necessary to weaken the impression made by the Soviet proposal. Yet this is not an appropriate atmosphere for the conclusion of the North Atlantic Pact. Numerous resolutions passed in various parts of the United States protest against the conclusion of this Pact. In Western European countries very strong undercurrents demanding peace are noticeable among the people who view the Atlantic Pact as an obvious instrument of aggressive policy.

All this compels the creators of the Atlantic Pact to make haste as time is working against them and each day brings new difficulties. The birth of the Atlantic Pact is, therefore, not an easy one. The American physicians are using all possible measures to achieve their aim. But when at last the Pact is born, how will the European patient feel?

Kurier Codzienny, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (93 lines - excerpts)

#### NEW LIFE IN KOREA.

Lead editorial

Approximately 17 million Koreans, of whom more than half are living in southern Korea, addressed a letter of thanks to Generalissimo Stalin on the occasion of the termination of Soviet occupation of Korea. This letter also mentions the achievements accomplished in the northern part of that country since the arrival of Soviet troops. National economy was reconstructed, important democratic reforms accomplished and foundations laid for a new life. The aspect of both towns and villages has changed beyond recognition. The reconverted industrial enterprises are working at full steam. Peasants, liberated from the yoke of landowners, are reaping abundant crops on their own land. The difficult situation in southern Korea, which is ruled by Americans, is in strong contrast with these achievements.

Approved For Release 2004/04/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R002600060004-2  
Kurier Codzienny, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (54 lines-exc.)

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OPEN LETTER OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS,  
WRITERS AND PROMINENT PERSONS

Washington Febr.16

Foreign Despatch

A group of outstanding scientists, writers and social leaders, including Albert Einstein, Stanford University President, Lyman, writers Pearl Buck and Louis Bromfield, Patton, chairman of the Farmers' Association and others published an open letter protesting against appointment of military or ex-military men to leading posts in the government and state administration.

The authors of the letter state that the control exercised by military circles on domestic and foreign policy of the U.S. has assumed dangerous forms.

They put special stress on the decisive influence exercised by the Minister of National Defense, Forrestal, on U.S. foreign policy.

This influence was conspicuous, among others in the presently propagated plan of the United States to conclude a North Atlantic Pact.

The authors of the letter also protest against introduction of compulsory National Military Service in the U.S. and conclude by saying that "a nation which gives its army the right to decide matters of vital importance is certain to finally lose its liberty." (32 lines) Verbatim Dziennik Polski #46 Febr.16,49

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S NOTE  
TO YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

Bucharest PAP

Foreign Despatch

In reply to the Yugoslav Government's note the Rumanian Ambassador in Belgrade, T. Rudence delivered a note from the Rumanian Government on Febr.16. The Rumanian note states that the Yugoslav government has brutally violated the agreement of friendship concluded between the two countries.

Further, at the order of the Yugoslav Authorities, Rumanian frontier guards and residents of the frontier area were fired at. The Rumanian Government is also in possession of irrefutable evidence of illegal frontier crossings by Yugoslav agents for espionage purposes. In Belgrade, asylum is being granted to Rumanian fascists plotting against the present regime.

In reply to the Yugoslav Government's assertion that its participation in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance might lead to liquidation of existing misunderstandings, the Rumanian note states that the Yugoslav Government is fully responsible for Yugoslavia's absence from the Council. Kurier Codzienny #48 Febr.18, (27 lines) Verbatim

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REUTER AGENCY'S LIES EXPOSED  
Moscow, PAP

Foreign Dispatch

In a dispatch from London, the TASS press agency quotes Reuter's report from Stockholm to the effect that "a fairly considerable Russian naval force has been sighted near Malmoe (in the south of Sweden)."

On the alleged basis of "authoritative" information Reuter went as far as to enumerate Soviet vessels supposedly sighted in that area. All this was represented as a "counterdemonstration of the Soviet navy against a visit paid last week by British chasers in Tromsø, a port in the vicinity of the Soviet-Norwegian border.

The TASS agency comments that the fabrication of this news (of Reuter's) was necessary to British circles for a definite purpose, expressed in that item's final sentence, which reads as follows: "Lange and Bevin (whose meeting recently took place in London) should give immediate heed to the actual situation and dispense with superfluous formalities."

As for the credibility of the aforesaid news item, suffice it to say that on the day immediately following the publication of its canard about Soviet ships the Reuter agency was obliged to report the following news from Copenhagen: "In the evening hours of February 14, the Danish admiralty announced that the naval ships which were said to have anchored near the Swedish coast on February 13, were Danish ships on a winter training voyage. The press claimed that they were Russian navy ships." Dziennik Ludowy #48 Febr. 18, 1949 (40 lines) Verbatim

IRAQI GOVERNMENT MURDERS  
DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

Foreign Despatch

Moscow, PAP

On the basis of a message from the Bagdad correspondent of the newspaper "Al-Ahram", TASS reports the execution of Iraqi communist leaders, Zakki Mahammed Bassam and Jaguda Ibrahim Sadyk, whose dead bodies hung for several hours in one of the Bagdad parks.

Two days ago Josef Sulejman, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Iraq, and Hussein Mahommed Alszabisi were hanged. They were sentenced to death last year but after numerous protests on the part of public opinion in all countries of the Near and Middle East, the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Now, contrary to that decision, the Iraqi patriots have been executed at the behest of Premier Oraku Nuri Saida. Gazeta Ludowa #41 Febr. 18 (22 lines) Verbatim

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11 LODZ HITLERIANS SENTENCED FOR  
SHOOTING CIVILIANS AND WAR PRISONERS

Domestic Despatch

11 members of Hitlerian "Ordnungspolizei" (police) delivered to Poland by the Soviet authorities, were tried in the Circuit Court. They were sent to Lodz in December 1939, where they took part in the shooting of civilians and of prisoners of war. As a result of the trial, Herman Ebeling, Paul Muller and Erich Bucholz were sentenced to death, Fritz Wulf, Karol Bittrich, Gustav Krieger and Wilhelm Sommer were sentenced to 12 years in prison, Karol Wick to 10 years and Herbert Liese to 6 years in prison. Herbert Fischer and Jozef Binkowski were acquitted. Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (17 lines-verbatim)

PUNISHMENT FOR ABUSE OF PARTY PREROGATIVES  
Koszalin

Domestic Despatch

The Koszalin Circuit Court at its session in Lobežno examined the case of Lucius Stypinski, charged with having used his PPS Party prerogatives to borrow money, using the party seal without the authorisation of the committee and other transactions harmful to the party's authority. For these crimes, unworthy of a good party member, the Circuit Court sentenced Stypinski to one year and six months imprisonment and to 3,000 zl. fine for Court costs. (16 lines) Verbatim, Dziennik Baltycki #46 Febr. 17, 49

LEADERS IN NEW METHODS OF LABOR COMPETITION.  
INSTRUCTOR BRIGADES WORK IN COALMINES.

Domestic Despatch

In January instructor brigades, composed of the best miners proficient in perfecting working methods and highly qualified in building underground tunnels and in coal digging, began their work in coal mines. These instructors work as labor champions in less advanced teams, sharing their methods with their colleagues in an atmosphere of good fellowship. The first reports reaching the Chief Labor Competition Committee at the Miners' Trade Union announce substantial results from this cooperation. Rzeczpospolita #48 Febr. 18, 49 (59 lines) Excerpts

NEW LAWS

Domestic Despatch

The President of the Republic has ordered the following laws to be published in the Journal of Laws: the law concerning creation of a Central Radiophone Bureau and its scope of activity and the law concerning the Workers' Vacation Fund of the Central Trade Union Committee in Poland. (8 lines) Verbatim Trybuna Ludu #48 Febr. 18, 1949

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUMMARY

Warsaw, Poland  
February 18, 1949

Steven D. Zagorski, Editor

Note: Translations appearing herein are made as accurately as possible but are not necessarily literal.

SECTION A

DOMESTIC

ARTISTS AND WRITERS DECLARE THEIR COOPERATION IN FULFILLMENT OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL PLAN FOR 1949. Domestic despatch

On the initiative of the Cultural and Educational Section in the Central Trade Union Committee a conference was held of prominent writers, actors, painters and sculptors with chairman Ochab and Madame Cieslikowska, chief of the Cultural and Educational Section on behalf of the Central Trade Union Committee. Sejm Deputy E. Ochab outlined the plan for cultural and educational work undertaken by the Central Trade Union Committee for 1949, emphasizing the necessity of close collaboration of artists and writers with cultural leaders in trade unions.

The main directives for cultural work undertaken by the trade unions are as follows: mobilization of great worker and peasant masses for the struggle against the class enemy by propagating socialist ideas; deepening of patriotism of the Polish people's masses with simultaneous development of their understanding for international unity and solidarity; propagation of the revolutionary experience of the labor movement in the Soviet Union; propagation of labor competition in order to increase labor discipline and to deepen an enlightened socialist attitude toward human work; propaganda for the six year plan; spreading of Marxist-Leninist teachings among the masses in order to make them immune to the influence of bourgeois ideology and to hostile propaganda; deepening the worker-peasant alliance and the organization of assistance in the development of cultural life in rural regions.

Chairman Ochab discussed the tasks which the Central Trade Union Committee has to solve with the collaboration of artists and writers. Following discussion it was decided that artists and writers, after a thorough examination of the plan for cultural and educational work, will cooperate with the Cultural and Education Section of the Central Trade Union Committee. Zycie Warszawy, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (78 lines-excerpts)

CENTRAL MARXIST LIBRARY.

Domestic despatch

The Educational Department of the Leadership of the Polish University Youth Association (Publishing Section) has organized a Central Marxist Library in the building at Dworkowa street No. 3 in Warsaw. The library is supplied with over one thousand scientific books relating to Marxism. Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949, (15 lines - excerpts)

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SEJM COMMITTEES HAVE CONSIDERED  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BUDGET

Domestic Despatch

Yesterday the Financial-Budgetary Committee and the Committee for Economic Planning held a meeting presided over by Deputy Popiel (PZPR) and considered the draft budget for 1949 of the Ministry of Education. The meeting was attended by Minister of Education Skrzyszewski, Vice-Minister of Education Krassowska, representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, the Control Bureau and the Central Planning Office.

The rapporteur, Deputy Albrecht (PZPR), pointed out that the basic task of the people's state is to assure all citizens full opportunity for education and to enjoy the wealth of culture and science.

The total sum of expenditures for educational purposes amounts to 84 billion zlotys plus 9 billion zlotys in the budgets of local government associations. Consequently the figure per capita is 4,000 zlotys, i.e. 100% more than before the war.

The administrative budget of the Ministry of Education shows a 98.2% increase in expenditures as compared with 1948. This is accounted for by a substantial increase in teachers' salaries, primarily village teachers' salaries. Their salaries now amount to 11,300 to 21,500 zlotys per month.

In 1949 the Ministry of Education proposes to increase the number of kindergartens to 5,800.

The People's State extends special care to basic schools whose scope of education embraces all worker and peasant children.

Full implementation of universal education on the basic level is provided in the six year plan.

The rapporteur recalled that in 1948 Poland started building a new structure for secondary schools. The most prominent feature of the new type of secondary school is its social aspect, which tends to remove the traditional division between the primary school and the secondary school.

Turning to vocational schools, the rapporteur emphasized the tremendous need for such schools in connection with the six year plan. Poland needs 800 to 900 thousand skilled workers (apart from agriculture, 100,000 technicians 24,000 engineers, etc.).

The development of higher education is proceeding in the direction of meeting the requirements of the state during the six

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year plan, which are estimated at 20,000 university and college graduates per annum. When discussing the expenditure for the education of adults the speaker emphasized that the intensified campaign for combatting illiteracy will make it possible to do away within the next three years with heritage left by the pre-war regime.

The rapporteur concluded by proposing that the draft budget be approved as submitted by the Government with a few slight amendments. Deputies' questions were answered by Vice-Minister of Education Jablonski. Further, Vice-Minister Krassowska discussed the plans of the Ministry of Education in regard to democratization of higher education and science and stated, among other things, that the Ministry has prepared a detailed plan of work in this field for the immediate future. Trybuna Ludu, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (115 lines - verbatim)

"BLESSED SCAPULARS". Second day of NSZ band's trial.

On the second day of this trial in the Military District Court in Warsaw the next three members of the National Armed Forces band confirmed the irrefutable facts of instigation by Rev. Fertak to murder and robbery. Domestic despatch

"I had a sincere intention to leave the underground and to return to honest life", said 20-year-old Czeslaw Grzywacz, "but I changed my mind after confessing to Rev. Fertak, who dissipated my doubts by telling me that the deeds which I thought were criminal, are not wrong." Jan Kochanski also cited the words of Rev. Fertak, who encouraged the bandits to continue their activities, assuring them that "they will be rewarded when the Government changes". Czeslaw Galazka, who exercised the functions of vice-commander of the diversionist group in the NSZ, with "rank" of second lieutenant, also testified that Rev. Fertak was the chief instigator of the criminal activities of the band. The trial continues.

These flagrant facts do not require any comment. But we are interested and have the right to speak in this case on behalf of the whole community. Will responsible Church circles react to these flagrant facts which are so very ominous in their consequences and how? Will these circles remain silent again?

And another point is this: certain reactionary ecclesiastics and their political comrades are trying to persuade the people who believe and trust them that the fight against crime and NSZ criminals, is obviously a "fight against the Church and Faith" as long as there is the shadow of a priest's or monk's cassock among them. But falsity of this propaganda will not delude anyone. The overwhelming majority of the public will know how to separate matters of Church and religion from the base and reactionary interests of the clergy which is engaged in politics and hostile to the people. Zycie Warszawy, #48, Febr. 18, 1949, 106 lines - excerpts

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DEMONSTRATION IN WARSAW AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

Domestic despatch

Worker meetings on behalf of peace continue to take place in factories, institutions and building enterprises in Warsaw. The workers of Warsaw brand the Anglo-Saxon warmongers, simultaneously expressing their full support for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and of people's democratic countries. Workers assembled at the construction of the Polish Press House and of the PZPR Headquarters, in the Lighting Equipment Factory (formerly Borkowski and many other Warsaw factories and institutions, participated in demonstrations demanding peace. Similar demonstrations by railroad workers took place in Lublin. Similar meetings were held in the Marian Buczek State Shoe Factory, in a sugar refinery, in a grain elevator, in an agricultural service establishment, in "Spolem" and other institutions. A big demonstration took place in the State Chemical Works in Krakow, where Vice-Minister Sekorski delivered a speech. Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949, 33 lines - verbatim  
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FORMER POLISH POLITICAL PRISONERS APPEAL TO THEIR NORWEGIAN COMRADES.

F O R E I G N

Domestic despatch

The Central Management of the Polish Union of Former Political Prisoners in Hitlerite Prisons and Concentration Camps has sent a letter to the Norwegian Union of Former Political Prisoners in Oslo, in which we find the following passages:

"Inspired with concern for the cause of lasting peace, which is our common cause, we are watching the situation in your country with anxiety. American imperialists want to drag your beautiful fatherland into an aggressive bloc which is being built by them. Under warmongers' plans, your country is to become a base for attacking the USSR and the countries ruled by people's democracy. Such would be the actual meaning of Norway's participation in the proposed North Atlantic pact which is not an instrument of peace but an instrument for provoking a new war. Do you realize that your country's participation in the pact would not only turn Norway into an instrument of Anglo-Saxon imperialism but would also place her under the orders of militarism, which is to become one of the principal elements of the pact? Do you realize how dangerous the rebuilding of German imperialism in Western Germany, under Anglo-Saxons' protecting wings, is to you as well as to us? We fought against the Hitlerite aggressor, we jointly went through many sufferings in Hitlerite prisons and concentration camps, where we swore on the dead bodies of our murdered comrades that we would never allow German imperialism to be rebuilt, that we would consolidate the dearly bought peace."

Further, the Central Management of the Polish Union of Former Political Prisoners appeals to the Norwegian Union to oppose all attempts to drag Norway into the imperialistic bloc of aggression. Trybuna Ludu, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (65 lines - verbatim)



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# UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURAL WORK CHAMPIONS WELCOME POLISH PEASANTS.

Foreign despatch  
Moscow (PAP) - A conference of Ukrainian agricultural work champions, attended by 1,700 delegates, took place in Kiev. On February 14 the Polish peasant delegation was invited to the conference, where it was received by Ukrainian agricultural work champions with the utmost cordiality. By unanimous vote the conferees approved the text of a message addressing brotherly greeting to Polish peasants.

The conferees stated in their message that in the Ukraine peasants also had had to overcome numerous difficulties in laying the foundations of a kolkhoz (Soviet collective farm) system. Further down, the message contains the following statement: "But we have overcome all difficulties and waverings while following the Bolshevik party. We arrived at the conviction that the kolkhoz system actually opened up avenues of prosperity and cultural life to the peasantry. We describe all this to you because you also encounter difficulties on your way. Enemies obstruct and will obstruct the building of a new life. They will endeavor to pose hypocritically as your friends and to frighten you in order to inspire you with distrust for the new life."

In the subsequent text of their message, the conferees expounded the achievements of the Soviet Union's industries and agriculture. The authors of the message also pointed out the unprecedented development and all-encompassing scope of Ukrainian kolkhoz economy and the steadily growing prosperity and rising cultural level of kolkhoz workers. They illustrated their statements with striking instances. The receipts of a kolkhoz net 2 million roubles a year. Kolkhoz workers draw high wages for their work. Thus, e.g. the family of kolkhoz worker Yakovlev obtained 81.6 quintals (1 quintal - 100 kilograms) of grain, 11.5 quintals of sunflower seed, 16.3 quintals of potatoes and 42 kilograms of honey. The authors of the message continued: "In no other country in the world is peasant labor so highly respected as in the Soviet Union. The Bolshevik party confers the highest honors and rewards upon kolkhoz workers for their work." Dziennik Ludowy, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (155 lines - excerpts)

## POLISH EXHIBITIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION. Foreign despatch

The exhibition of Polish peasant art and of artistic handicraft which has been in Moscow since December 7 will soon be transferred to Kiev. This exhibition, which is very popular with the Soviet public, was organized by the Foreign Cooperation Section in the Ministry of Culture and Art. The items on exhibition were supplied by the Institute for Research on People's Art. The Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in Moscow has applied to the Chopin Centenary Executive Committee requesting the loan of exhibits for the purpose of organizing a great Chopin Exhibition in the Soviet Union on the occasion of "Chopin Year." Zycie Warszawy, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (19 lines - verbatim)

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FRENCH DEMOCRATS IN DEFENSE OF POLISH ACTIVIST. Foreign despatch

Paris (PAP) - Febr. 17. - Numerous French democratic organizations have submitted petitions to the French authorities requesting withdrawal of the order expelling the Polish labor leader, Napieracz from France.

Paris (PAP), Febr. 17 - The Aubervilliers (Paris suburb) Municipal Council unanimously passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of the order expelling the Polish labor leader, Stanislaw Napieracz, from France. The resolution was approved by the communist, socialist, MRP and RPF municipal council members.

Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (15 lines - verbatim)

CULTURAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN POLAND AND BULGARIA.

Domestic despatch

An outstanding expert on Slav languages and Professor of the Sofia University, Lubomir Andreitchin is coming for a month's stay in Warsaw. He will lecture on Bulgaria and Bulgarian literature. A Polish art historian and Professor of the Krakow Jagiello University, Tadeusz Dobrowolski is leaving for Bulgaria. He will lecture on popular Polish art.

Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949, 12 lines - verbatim

DUTCH SOLDIERS MUTINY.

Foreign despatch

Hague (PAP) - In connection with a communique of the Indonesian Republican authorities concerning the mutiny of Dutch soldiers in Sumatra, the daily "De Waarheid" demands that this information be published in Holland by the Drees government. It has been reported that Headquarters of the Dutch forces in Sumatra ordered execution of 23 Dutch soldiers who participated in the mutiny. "De Waarheid" demands that an investigation be carried out of this tragic incident.

Kurier Codzienny, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (13 lines - verbatim)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S REPLY TO YUGOSLAV NOTE.

Foreign despatch

Prague (PAP) - The CTK Agency announces the contents of Czechoslovakia's reply to the Yugoslav note of Febr. 1 in connection with the failure to invite Yugoslavia to participate in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance of the Soviet Union and of the people's democratic countries. The Czechoslovak Government desires Yugoslavia's participation in the above mentioned council but is of the opinion that this will be possible only when the Yugoslav government abandons its hostile policy towards the Soviet Union and towards the countries of people's democracy and resumes its former policy of friendship.

Kurier Codzienny, #48, Febr. 18, 1949, 15 lines - verbatim

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ECONOMIC

CZECHOSLOVAK PIERS IN SZCZECIN.

Domestic despatch

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Polish and the Czechoslovak governments, the shore adjoining the Debice canal in Szczecin was ceded to Czechoslovakia for freight piers. The Maritime Section of the Social Building Enterprise (SPB) will construct a large warehouse as well as an administration building there. It is estimated that the construction of the Czechoslovak buildings will be completed towards the end of the current year. Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (33 lines - excerpts)

STATE FAT INDUSTRY IN JANUARY.

Domestic despatch

In January 1949 the State Fat Industry processed about 3,470 tons of oleaginous seeds, producing 1,411 tons of raw oil, 1,895 tons of refined oil, 2,327 tons of hard oil and 1,323 tons of margarine. The fat industry also produced 2,576 tons of soap in January, thus exceeding its plan by 4%. Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (8 lines - verbatim)

RAILWAY COACHES AND COAL FOR ALBANIA.

Domestic despatch

The representative of the Albanian Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Muharem Corati left Poland after having concluded talks with Polish economic organizations concerning export and import contracts to be closed on basis of the Polish-Albanian trade agreement signed in January. Before leaving Poland Mr. Corati, speaking with a representative of the Polish Press Agency, said:

"We have been able to sign contracts for export from Poland to Albania of nearly all the articles provided in the agreement, primarily for the delivery of coal, textiles, railway coaches and cars, tanks for fluids, etc. It has been agreed that by the end of March Albania will receive detailed bids for the delivery of two motor vessels of 650 tons each (for general cargo). In the field of imports from Albania to Poland, all the contracts have been signed; they concern supplies of crude oil, cotton, chrome, tobacco, etc." Rzeczpospolita, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (71 lines - excerpts)

1218 VILLAGES RECEIVED ELECTRIC CURRENT IN 1948 Domestic Despatch

Electric power was installed in 1218 villages in 1948. The Warsaw Power plant supplied 28 villages, the Plock-Wloclawek plant 120, the Radomska Kielce plant 35, Bialystok - 25, Lublin 39, Krakow - 111, Upper Silesia - 73, Lower Silesia - 306, Poznan 81, Szczecin - 87, Bydgoszcz - 31, Gdansk - 94 and Mazury - 117. The great work accomplished in 1948 in the supply of electric current to villages is illustrated by the reconstruction of 1,661 kilometers of high tension lines of 3 to 35 KW, of 3718 kilometers of low tension lines and of 913 transformer stations. Zycie Warszawy #48 Febr. 18, 49 (17 lines) Verbatim

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MILLIONS OF CLOTHING ITEMS WILL BE MANUFACTURED BY THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY. Domestic despatch

The establishments of the Central Clothing Industry's Sales Agency are producing cheap and well-made clothing. This year State Industry will supply the market with approximately 1,243,000 overcoats, 1,557,000 suits and uniforms, 1,863,000 work suits, 824,000 overalls, more than 7 million pieces of underwear, 3.4 million pieces of bedlinen and more than a million items of headgear. Zycie Warszawy, #48, Febr. 18, 1949 (12 lines - verbatim)

"POZNAN" CIGARETTES AT THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Domestic despatch

Poznan. During the period of the International Poznan Fair the Polish Tobacco Monopoly will supply a special type of blended cigarettes without tips called "Poznanski". These cigarettes will be sold in packages of 12 with the inscription "XXII International Poznan Fair." The picture of the Poznan Townhall will appear on each packages. The price is 7.50 zloty per cigarette. Zycie Warszawy, #43, Febr. 18, 1949, 10 lines - verbatim

TWELVE NEW TRAWLERS. Domestic despatch

The "Dalmor" Ocean Fishing Enterprise is planning to purchase 12 new trawlers during the six-year plan. Some of these vessels will be ordered in domestic shipyards and some in foreign shipyards. "Dalmore" has already received the necessary authorization from the Ministry of Navigation and is now examining bids from foreign shipyards for construction of the trawlers. Dziennik Baltycki, #46, Febr. 17, 1949, 12 lines - verbatim

1,600,000 KILOS OF ONIONS  
EXPORTED TO BRITAIN  
Warsaw (PAP)

Domestic Despatch

The exports of the Central Garden Cooperative Organization amounted to 1,600,000 kilos in 1948. The most important export items were onions, which were in great demand in foreign markets. 1,200,000 kilos of fresh onions have been purchased by Great Britain, 300,000 kilos have been exported to the State of Israel.

The Central Garden Cooperative Organization also exported 78,000 kilos of strawberry pulp, 20,000 kilos of raspberry pulp and 420 kilos of black currant pulp to Great Britain.

Note: This item affords no explanation of the inconsistency between the caption and the contents.  
Dziennik Baltycki #46 Febr. 18, 1949 (18 lines) Verbatim

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TRACTORS USING ALCOHOL PURCHASED  
ON TRIAL FROM SWEDEN

Domestic Despatch

The development of mechanization in Polish agriculture has brought up the problem of fuel costs and the possibility of substituting fuel, produced in Poland in sufficient quantities, for relatively expensive crude oil.

Numerous tests have been carried out in this field and a further step is being taken by the Central Trade Organization of the Motor Industry, which is purchasing two tractors of the Munktells Rolinder type in Sweden on trial. They will be entrusted to the Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification Institute for the carrying out of necessary tests.

The tractors have exchangeable cylinder heads. By using one of the cylinder heads, the tractor can use ordinary fuel, which in Diesel motors, is crude oil from which valuable components have been removed by distillation. By using the other cylinder heads, the motor can use alcohol. Crude distilled alcohol with possible addition of some other fuel, may also be used. Fuel of domestic production could thus be used.  
(31 lines) Verbatim. Gazeta Ludowa Febr.18,49 #41

600,000,000 ZLOTYS FOR LOANS  
FOR SPRING PLOWING AND SOWING

Domestic Despatch

In compliance with the credit plan for the first quarter of 1949, the State Land Bank is setting aside a sum of 600 million zlotys for short-term loans to finance spring plowing and sowing throughout the country.

Small and medium-size farm owners as well as land division and settlement cooperatives and land division groups are eligible for obtaining loans.

Loans will be granted exclusively through the intermediary of the PKO (Postal Savings Bank) and of Savings and Loan Cooperatives.

Applications from farmers applying for loans will be passed upon by communal boards of the Peasant Self-Help Union. Applications from land division and settlement cooperatives and from land division groups will be passed upon by country social councils of land division and settlement cooperatives. The credit institutions will require individual acknowledgements of debt to be signed by a family member of the person obtaining a loan and endorsed by a financially responsible person. Zycie Warszawy #48 Febr.18,49  
(27 lines) Verbatim

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SECTION B

AGAINST BRITAIN'S INTERESTS

Article by Derek Kartun

During the past few weeks a significant change has taken place in the attitude of British capitalist circles towards the western German state. Previously these circles were untroubled in their joy when they observed departures from the Potsdam agreement and the coming into existence of a capitalist state in western Germany.

Now their views have undergone some changes for it has turned out that Hitlerite industrial potentates are exporting a large amount of finished goods. This is competition in world markets, which for nearly ten years have been dominated by British goods.

Possibly British apprehensions are largely accounted for by the fact that the British are beginning to realize that Western Germany is gradually becoming an American colony.

This state of affairs threatens British workers with unemployment and lower living standards. Therefore British trade unions this week sent a protest to the Government.

It is clear to all that Germany must be rebuilt. Here, however, we see the first results of American colonial economic policy in Germany where low wages and bad labor conditions make it possible for Hitlerite factory owners to restore their foreign trade to a considerable degree and to recover economic and political power in their country.

The British Government continues to support this policy for the simple reason that it cannot do anything else. The plan for rebuilding Nazi power is an American plan and in such matters western European countries no longer have any freedom of action. Rzeczpospolita #46 Febr.16 (135 lines)  
Excerpts

EXCELLENT RESULTS OF CONTRACT  
SIGNING CAMPAIGN FOR FLAX

Domestic Despatch

On Febr.16 the management of the retting industry in Wroclaw reported to the Ministry of Industry and Trade the termination of the contract signing campaign which exceeded its target by 2%. The plan for this year exceeded last year's plan by one third. The carrying out of the contract signing plan, to cover 50,000 hectares of flax, six weeks before expiration of the target period is a considerable organizational success.

This year the contract system has been reformed and has

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made the growing of flax a more profitable proposition because the central management purchases unthreshed flax, with the result that the cost of labor as well as wastage in threshing have been substantially reduced. In the past this has been carried out by individual farmers who used primitive methods. Retting establishments have now taken over this work in full and mechanical threshing has improved the quality of the raw material.

The favorable results of the campaign have also been influenced by the fact that interested farmers were supplied with high quality seeds of fibrous flax, with artificial fertilizer (the quota was increased by 100%) and were allowed to buy textiles at a considerably reduced price. The flax contract signing campaign continues throughout Poland. Trybuna Ludu #47 Febr.17 (45 lines) Verbatim

GROWING RESISTANCE OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES  
AGAINST FORMATION OF ATLANTIC PACT

Foreign Despatch

Many demonstrations and protest resolutions. Warnings to American vassals. New York

The Soviet proposals, which created the possibility of an understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States made such a deep impression in the United States that the American press has been forced to intensify the anti-Soviet campaign in order to convince the American nation of the alleged necessity to conclude the Atlantic Pact. American publicists are advancing slanderous arguments to the effect that a real understanding with the Soviet Union is allegedly impossible. Simultaneously economic commentators are saying that an understanding with the Soviet Union would be catastrophic for American monopolies. Polska Zbrojna #47 Febr.17,49 (94 lines) Excerpts

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CLUB  
OPENED IN LODZ

Domestic Despatch

An International Press and Book Club, organized by the "Prasa" Worker Publishing Co-operative, has been opened in Lodz. The Club receives newspapers and periodicals in more than ten languages. Foreign books and periodicals can also be bought at the Club. The Club accepts subscriptions to about 200 Soviet daily papers and periodicals. It also has a reading room. Trybuna Ludu #47 Febr.17 (15 lines) Verbatim

THIRTY FIRST ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE RED ARMY

Domestic Despatch

Wishing to make a contribution to the celebration of the thirty first anniversary of the Red Army, Film Polski (Polish Film) has arranged the premiere of an epic war film entitled "The third attack", directed by Igor Savchenko for Febr.23.

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The film shows faithfully and with great artistry not only the progress of strategic operations, which in the spring of 1944 led to defeat and capture of the German army numbering 200,000 men in the Crimea but also brings into prominence all essential elements which were the cause of the Soviet victory over Germany. Trybuna Ludu #47 Febr.17 (18 lines) Verbatim

HITLERIAN GENERALS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN  
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. THE UNITED STATES  
FORMS A "BLACK ARMY" IN WESTERN GERMANY  
Moscow PAP

Foreign Despatch

"Literaturnaja Gazeta" in its report from Germany publishes new details concerning the "remilitarisation" of Bizonia being carried out on Washington's orders. Toward the end of 1948 a secret conference of American intelligence service agents was held in Frankfurt under the chairmanship of General Chamierlain and attended by American and German "prominent specialists". As a result of this conference a General Staff of German military units in Western Germany was created, headed by Guderian and Halder. This General Staff maintains permanent contact with 27 German generals belonging to a special section of the American General Staff in Washington. Hitlerian generals do not deny their collaboration with the American General Staff and they do not conceal the reconversion of the German military machine. The American Minister for Military Affairs, Royall at press conferences was unable to deny the formation of the "Black Reichswehr" (German Regular Army) in Germany on American initiative, just as General Halder could not deny this fact in Germany. The nucleus of this army consists of the so-called industrial police organized and expanded by General Halder and by Guderian. Many of its battalions splendidly equipped and armed, undergo regular military training jointly with armored units. Moreover, semi-military organisations, such as for example the "German Party" and German Combatants Association", are resuming their activities in Western Germany. 150 leaders of these organisations consist of former Stahlhelm (pre-war para-military organisation) members and of dignitaries in Hitler's army: von Nessem, von Gaertner, Franck and many others. Gazeta Ludowa #38 Febr.15,49 (61 lines) Excerpts

POLAND'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE  
COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY  
(By Dr.Ludwik Grosfeld)

Article

The creation by the Soviet Union and People's Democratic countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid was in a sense the crowning of the existing development of economic relations between the countries which are founders of the Council.

Whereas Poland's pre-war trade with Czechoslovakia held a negligible position in the total trade, the 1948 trade amounted to



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the substantial figure of \$55,000,000 in imports and \$ 44,000,000 in exports. In comparison with 1938 Polish-Czech trade has increased five-fold. The first post-war trade agreement between Poland and Rumania, concluded in 1945, provided for trade amounting to \$1,500,000, in each direction. The new 1949 agreement provides an increase in trade to amount to \$12,000,000 in each direction. This is a three-fold increase in comparison with 1938. The first post-war trade agreement between Poland and Bulgaria, concluded in April 1946, was estimated at \$ 7,00,000 in each direction. At present Poland receives tobacco, ore, lead concentrates, leather and other articles from Bulgaria. Poland exports textiles, machine tools, railway equipment, etc. A further increase in trade to over \$10,000,000 was achieved in 1948. Poland's trade with Hungary, with which an agreement was concluded in 1945, has also taken a favorable turn. After consecutive agreements in 1946 and 1947, which steadily increased the value of trade, an agreement providing for trade amounting to \$20,000,000 up to the end of 1949, was signed in 1948.

Poland has also entered into commercial relation with the People's Republic of Albania.

The foregoing facts only superficially illustrate the economic relations of Poland with People's Democratic countries. They are evidence that important improvement has been achieved and that possibilities exist for multiplying these achievements and further developing our economic relations with countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Aid.

(204 lines) Excerpts Trybuna Ludu #46 Febr.16,1949

# ATLANTIC MANOEUVRES

Lead Editorial

At a time which happened to coincide with the Norwegian Foreign Minister's sojourn in Washington, the Department of State suggested that the provision concerning automatic launching of military operations "in case of aggression" be deleted from the text of the prospective "Atlantic pact". The reason given by the State Department for eliminating American military obligations is that the U.S. constitution makes declaration of war contingent upon the Senate's decision....

Constitutional provisions are merely a pretext or - if anyone prefers - a screen behind which to conceal embarrassment and from behind which to try new shady political tricks....

It is significant that the Vatican chose precisely this moment of the "Atlantic pact's crisis" to hasten to the Department's succor. From quarters which, it would seem should everlastingly sound a call to peace, there came the following truly amazing words:... "we welcome with full approval the steps tending to

TO A LIVING PREDECESSOR: Article

Devotees of the "Voice of America" would find themselves in an unattractive situation if they tried to repose confidence in President Truman's and Secretary Acheson's solemn assertions - so widely advertised by the American broadcasting station - to the effect that the "Atlantic pact" will be a buckler of world peace, nay, even that it will be a more efficient instrument of peace than the UN charter. As recently as the end of last week, Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary General, spoke his mind unequivocally about such "peace instruments" as the "Atlantic pact". He stated plainly:

"If nations substitute regional alliances for a universal and collective security system, the hope of preserving stable peace will be seriously threatened. Regional treaties may serve as useful instruments in erecting such a collective security system provided they recognize the ascendancy of the UN Charter over particular treaties. No regional pact can replace the UN."

What does this statement imply? Nothing but a denunciation of the "pact" and a simultaneous warning to its prospective signatories. "Le Monde" got so worked up that - after having stated that the Security Council was "incapable" of implementing either the Brussels Pact or the Atlantic Pact (no small compliment to the United Nations Charter!) - it openly expressed the imperialist viewpoint that "other security agencies had become indispensable?" What agencies? Apparently such as "cannot belong to the UN" because "They are heirs to the UN Charter!" This conclusion does not appear too sound! So far as we are aware, the Charter exists and is still in force, the UN has not yet been done to death by the State Department, the world is pacifically inclined and, regardless of warmongers' aspirations, does not dream of replacing the Charter with an "Atlantic Pact". Whence, therefore, those "...heirs"?! Why not call them renegades? Yes, O ye loudspeakers of the "Voice of ... capitalist America"! The declaration of the UN Secretary General divulges what is rampant in the prairies. If you hark, listeners, do so with innate circumspection, prudence and critical attitude. For, failing these precautions, you are likely to be turned into weathercocks.

Zycie Warszawy, #45, Febr. 15, 1949 (111 lines - excerpts)

NEGOTIATIONS FOR TREATY WITH AUSTRIA RESUMED. Lead editorial

Negotiations of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Big Four on the subject of a treaty with Austria were commenced several days ago in London. In spite of continuous Anglo-Saxon harangues about the necessity to grant Austria the widest possible opportunities to lead an independent political existence, the Austrian problem was, and will remain a purely strategical problem for the Anglo-Saxon powers. As long as America was in doubt as to whether Austria would remain within the orbit of American influence, after withdrawal of American troops, the United States sabotaged and protracted nego-

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tiations for a treaty with Austria and for bringing the occupation to a close. Americans delude themselves into thinking that things have lately changed to their advantage, owing to the fact that during the last six months negotiations for an Atlantic pact which, beside the Marshall plan, have become a corner stone of American policy in Europe, have gone very far ahead. Under the smoke screen of the Berlin conflict, Americans are completing the construction of a Western-German state in feverish haste with a long frontier bordering on Austria. The trip which Gruber, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs took last November to Rome for the alleged purpose of signing petty communication agreements, resulted in coordination of political aims and methods between Italy and Austria. The real purpose of the journey was to prepare Austria's and Italy's official accession to the western bloc.

All these plans and rumors have one common feature, namely, the desire to prop little dutiful Austria against a more powerful European partner sufficiently dominated by American influence to be used as a convenient bridge for direct and indirect infiltration of American influence into Austria. Thus, Americans suppose that even should they be forced to withdraw their troops from Austria, they will keep the use of the Bavarian and Italian corridors. For that matter, all these plans are fairly remote from realization for the moment. If they fail, the Anglo-Saxons are sure to find enough pretexts for breaking up negotiations.

Treaties, however, are in some ways like war in that they have their severe logic and potentially developing power. It is getting increasingly difficult to back out of agreements and to manifest bad faith in regard to a peace-minded partner. Particularly so before the eyes of a world yearning for peace. And this is what gives peace a chance to survive.

Dziennik Polski, #44, Febr. 14, 1949 (139 lines - excerpts)

A POLICY OF CHICANERY. Foreign despatch

The behaviour of the French authorities toward 700 Polish repatriates who received exit visas, boarded a train and were stopped at the last moment and are now stranded, again brings to the notice of Polish public opinion the general attitude of the French authorities toward the matter of repatriation of Poles. Poland has concluded two agreements with France concerning repatriation. Both these agreements provide for organized repatriation and the French authorities undertook to raise no obstacles to the execution of these agreements. The French authorities have recently invented a new measure for discouraging Poles from leaving France. The repatriates are summoned to the police investigation department a few hours before the departure of their trains, for a long political "interview" with police agents. But all these chicanes have brought no result. The Polish workers in France, sick of the bitter bread of emigrants, desire to return to the mother country. But all these acts of French authorities are in flagrant conflict with the two

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agreement on repatriation. The above mentioned French policy has a twofold objective: to keep the valuable Polish worker in France and to prevent him from working for his own country. Rzeczpospolita, #46, Febr. 16, 1949 (83 lines - excerpts)

WE SHALL EXPORT 14.5 MILLION TONS OF COAL THROUGH POLISH PORTS IN 1949. Domestic despatch

The plan for export of coal in 1949 provides for the export of 14.5 million tons through Polish ports. Of this quantity 10 million tons will be exported through Gdansk-Gdynia and small ports and 4.5 million tons through the port of Szczecin. In the port of Gdansk another bunkering station will be built. Its loading capacity will be approximately 1,000 tons of bunker coal per day. Dziennik Baltycki, #45, Febr. 16, 1949 (29 lines - excerpts)

A PERMANENT AND PLANNED SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Lead editorial

In the draft of the law concerning the National Economic Plan we find a new chapter entitled: "Permanent system of savings" which had not appeared before. In 1946 socialized industry saved more than 3.6 billion zlotys, in 1947 - 11.8 billions and in the first three quarters of 1948 more than 28.8 billion zlotys. These imposing feats achieved in industry are proof of our possibilities and also of our shortcomings in the struggle against wastefulness and extravagance. We must save persistently, systematically and according to plan just as we are producing systematically and in conformity with a plan. We must sternly and ruthlessly exterminate all symptoms of wastefulness in handling raw materials, fuel, electric energy, metals and building material and we must combat hypertrophy in administration. The task of all our party organizations is to lead the struggle for the introduction of a permanent system of saving. This is an urgent matter and we must conduct this struggle energetically, viewing it as an indispensable integral part of the general battle for fulfilment of the three year plan ahead of schedule and of the 1949 plan and of the preparations for the six year plan. Trybuna Ludu, #47, Febr. 17, 1949 (182 lines - excerpts)

EVEN BUSINESSMEN PROTEST.

Article

We remember how, at the last session of the UN General Assembly in Paris, the Polish delegation condemned the methods of certain Governments in capitalist countries (primarily in the United States) which apply discrimination in economic relations with the states of Central and South-Eastern Europe. These Governments prepare "black lists" of goods, whose export to people's democratic countries is forbidden although the export of these goods to other countries is permitted. The discriminatory practices of the United States Government do not affect foreign clients much as they affect domestic American industry. It is not surprising, therefore, that "businessmen" are beginning to revolt against the methods used by their own Government. American businessmen are quite right from their point of view, because the discriminatory methods used by the American Government are primarily detrimental to American business. This fact is overlooked by the State Department gentlemen who are blinded by hatred for the new systems in Europe. But practical life will make them understand this fact. Dziennik Baltycki, #47, Febr. 17, 1949 excerpts

ANNEX:

The Journal of Laws, Nr. 6 of Febr. 12, 1949  
contains:

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS:

- Item 32 Agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning cooperation in the field of social policy and administration, signed in Warsaw on April 5, 1948
- Item 33 Government announcement of October 15, 1948 concerning the exchange of documents of ratification pertaining to the Polish-Czechoslovak Agreement of April 5, 1948 regarding cooperation in social policy and administration.
- Item 34 Agreement between the Polish Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning social insurance, signed in Warsaw on April 5, 1948.
- Item 35 Government announcement of October 15, 1948 concerning the exchange of documents of ratification pertaining to the Polish-Czechoslovak Agreement of April 5, 1948, regarding social insurance.

ORDERS

- Item 36 of the Minister of Communication of December 14, 1948 issued in agreement with the Minister of Education concerning scholarships for high schools students.
- Item 37 of the Minister of Justice of January 15, 1949 issued in agreement with the Ministers of Finance and of Industry and Trade concerning the registration of cooperatives.
- Item 38 of the Minister of Public Administration of January 21, 1949 issued in agreement with the Ministers of Public Security, of National Defense, of Forestry, of Agriculture and Land Reform and of Communication concerning preventive measures against fire and against spreading of fires in forests, peat-bogs and heaths.

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